DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, fresh north to east winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,573. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1899.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝; cash cotton, 7 11-16.

CONGRESS.—Eight hundred bills and resolutions were introduced in the Senate at Washington yesterday. It was announced that there would be a meeting of the Senate Committee on Elections to-day to consider the contests in the cases of Quay of Pennsylvania, Scott of West Virginia, and Clark of Montana. It is said that the Republicans of the Senate have inaugurated a movement to reduce the Democratic representation on the committees. Senator Mason introduced a resolution of sympathy for the Boers. The Roberts case will be taken up by the special committee appointed to consider the seating of the Utah Representative-elect. A caucus of Republican House members was held yesterday to consider the Currency bill. The measure was slightly amended and approved in a resolution urging speedy consideration and passage. It is probable the debate on the bill will begin Monday. The Senate Currency bill was introduced yesterday. The reciprocity treaties negotiated during the Congressional recess were yesterday sent to the Senate.—Page 6.

FOREIGN.—News from Ladysmith is to the effect that the Boers have mounted another big gun at a range of 5,000 yards, and are hurling shells into the town with deadly accuracy. Gen. Joubert, the Boer Commander in Chief, it is announced from Pretoria, is ill. A number of European army officers left Lisbon yesterday to aid in defending Pretoria. Gen. Methuen has not resumed his advance since the battle of Modder River. The President's message has attracted great interest in Germany, France, and England. The Kaiser is particularly pleased with Mr. McKinley's attitude toward Germany. Count von Buelow says he regards the message as of great import in the development of German-American friendship. The repeal of the German law against workmen's associations is announced. The Russian duty on petroleum has not been reduced. Queensland's Labor Ministry, only a short time in office, has resigned. It is reported the Pope is suffering from a sudden cold. Count Tolstoï is reported seriously ill.—Pages 3 and 9.

Page 1.

Henry G. Hilton has effected an agreement with the other heirs of his father's estate, and has withdrawn his contest of the will.

A self-confessed negro murderer was taken from officers at the Court House in Maysville, Ky., by a mob and burned at the stake.

Collis P. Huntington and his wife have given $50,000 to the Tuskegee Industrial Institute.

The talk of W. J. Bryan being named to succeed Senator Hayward of Nebraska was revived in Washington yesterday, but it is not believed that the silver leader would accept.

A burglar attacked a clergyman and his wife at their home in Racine, Wis., and shot both of them. Their condition is critical.

At the trial of Roland B. Molineux yesterday William J. Kinsley, the handwriting expert, furnished an opportunity for much wrangling between the lawyers.

Page 2.

The striking silk weavers in Summit, N. J., caused much trouble yesterday, when twenty-five non-union hands arrived to take their places.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission listened yesterday to arguments favoring and opposing the granting of further time for equipping railway lines with safety appliances.

After a personal examination of the workings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system yesterday, Chairman Cole of the State Railroad Commission expressed the opinion that there was room for improvement.

Page 3.

C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the yacht Columbia, sailed for Europe yesterday.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the name of Gen. Leonard Wood to be a Major General of Volunteers.

The legal fight in Kentucky which is in effect for the Governorship began before the State Board of Election Commissioners.

James W. Eaton, private secretary of Seth Low, and several friends were in grave peril and suffered much while adrift at sea in a launch the machinery of which had broken down.

Edgar Burnz confessed to Capt. McClusky yesterday he had murdered and robbed Herbert P. Fellows, the station agent at Scarsdale.

Page 4.

John Heinschon of First Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan, was crushed to death by a lumber pile that toppled over on him in a Brooklyn lumber yard.

Bishop William C. Doane of Albany spoke strongly on the evils of divorce yesterday at the second day's session of the National Reform Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle.

The steam engine at the end of the nineteenth century and the question of the revision of the code governing the testing of steam boilers were the principal subjects of discussion at yesterday's session of the annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Because of alleged anti-imperialistic utterances it is said that an effort may be made to prevent the Rev. Peter McQueen, an ex-army Chaplain in the Philippines, from lecturing in Bronxville to-morrow night on "The War of the Tagalos."

Page 5.

The Mazet Committee held no session yesterday, no quorum being present.

No new light was shed yesterday on the whereabouts of W. F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame.

Page 11.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday sent to the Rapid Transit Commissioners a petition signed by residents of the Bronx protesting against the termination of the rapid transit road at West Farms.

The plans made by the Department of Docks and Ferries for the improvement of the East River water front were adopted by the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday. Site for new Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory approved.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday adopted resolutions asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate money to defray the cost of investigating the subject of intercommunication among the various boroughs by means of tunnels.

Page 13.

Richard Deeves of 58 West Eighty-third Street was thrown from his horse in Central Park yesterday and severely injured.

Esril Silberman, a plumber, of 151 Allen Street is afflicted with a nose which on two occasions has been the barrier between him and matrimonial bliss.

Dr. S. Schechter, one of the greatest European scholars in Jewish science, has accepted the call to the Presidency of the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city.

A spirited debate arose in the meeting of the Manhattan School Board yesterday even the question of the right of the board to compel Superintendent Jasper to make a written report of his reasons for reporting against the renewal of the license of a teacher who had been accused of failure to enforce discipline.

Page 14.

The State Civil Service Board has taken steps to compel the custodian of the Grant cottage at Mount McGregor, who is paid from a State fund annually granted to the Mount McGregor Memorial Association, to take a civil service examination.

Page 16.

Dr. De Costa, who has left the Episcopal Church to become a communicant in the Roman Catholic Church, has written an article for church papers explaining his reasons for his action, stating in effect that he believes the Reformation to have been based on false foundations.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 13.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 14.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 13.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 16.
Real Estate.—Page 14.
Railroads.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 14.
Society.—Page 9.

Hotel Metropole. Table d'hote a la Russe, 6-9 P. M., $1.00. Music. Restaurant a la carte all hours. Golden Rod Rathskeller Deutsche Kueche.—Adv.

HILTON WILL CONTEST OFF

Agreement Between Henry G. Hilton and Other Heirs.

FATHER LEFT HIM $25,000

He Stops Litigation in Return for Concessions from Principal Legatees—Terms Withheld.

The contest of the will of ex-Judge Henry Hilton instituted by his son, Henry G. Hilton, who was cut off with the interest of $25,000, which he was to share with his wife, has been abandoned. This was learned on indisputable authority last night. Mr. Hilton's attorneys, A. H. Hummel and John R. Dos Passos, have effected a settlement on his behalf with the other heirs, by the terms of which he withdraws his objection to the probate of his father's will. The necessary steps to carry out the agreement will be promptly taken, and the witnesses to the document—Henry H. Rice, Robert G. Smyth, and Herbert Anstey—will present their affidavits, and nothing will then stand in the way of the proving of the will. Thus litigation over the distribution of the Hilton millions is no longer in prospect.

The terms of the settlement, which end this contest, are at present withheld, and it is by no means unlikely that they may be kept permanently from public knowledge. In response to Henry G. Hilton's wish, the lawyers in the case refuse to discuss this matter. It is a subject for conjecture merely whether Mr. Hilton has to content himself with a few thousands more than the sum left him by the terms of the will, or whether he gets anything like that share in his father's estate of $6,000,000 which he has emphatically claimed was his due.

Ex-Judge Horace Russell, son-in-law of the late Judge Hilton, and one of the executors of the will—Edward D. Harris being the other—is also counsel for the members of the Hilton family outside of Henry G. Hilton. Judge Russell admitted last night that an agreement had been effected and the contest called off, evidencing some surprise that the facts had been made known. He absolutely refused to say a word about the terms of the settlement, and declared that he never would disclose them.

John R. Dos Passos also, as intimated, declined to state the terms, or even whether or not his client was to get over $25,000, though he did not deny the effecting of an agreement which ended the contest. "I never discuss professional affairs," said he.

Mr. Hilton himself is at present ill at his home on Sedgwick Avenue, near East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and not in condition to receive visitors.

The estate of Judge Hilton was valued at $6,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was in real estate and $1,000,000 in personal property, according to a statement accompanying the will, when it was filed for probate on Sept. 1. The document was notable particularly for three things: It was devoid of any charitable bequest, it left the entire estate in trust, and it cut off Henry G. Hilton, whose previous career had not been pleasing to his father, it was said, with the sum of $25,000, to be held in trust for him and his wife. Furthermore, it was provided that the executors might distribute the use of this sum between Henry G. Hilton and his wife, Agnes, in just such proportions as they saw fit.

The will left $50,000 to each of the testator's other children—Cornelia H. Hughes, Josephine H. Russell, Edward B. Hilton, and Albert B. Hilton, and $10,000 to each of his grandchildren. To the testator's brother, J. H. Hilton of Iowa, $5,000 was left, while one of his sisters, Mary A. Brown, got $5,000, and Eliza Hilton, the other, got $10,000. The residue of the estate was divided into twelve parts, of which four went to his daughter, Josephine H. Russell, four to his son, Albert B. Hilton, two to his daughter, Cornelia H. Hughes, and two to his son, Edward B. Hilton. The document was in the testator's own handwriting, and it contained the provision that any one of the heirs who should contest the will was to lose his or her share, which was then to go to the children of the testator's daughter, Josephine H., and of his son Albert.

Henry G. Hilton, who is about forty-two years old, met his wife, who was then a cashier in her father's Fulton Street furnishing goods store, in 1881. Their courtship was brief, and Judge Hilton gave them a good-sized check with which to start their married life. Later he was forced to retire from the firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., receiving $125,000 for his share. He was once for a short time special partner in a Wall Street firm.

When the terms of the will were announced, and it was found that Henry G. Hilton was cut off with a small bequest, he lost no time in declaring his intention to make a fight. It was thought at first that the provision of the will cutting off entirely the heir who should contest it, and which was alleged to be aimed directly at him, would deter him from instituting litigation. But that did not weigh with him. "I would rather be cut off without a dollar," said he, as reported, "than take $25,000. I do not want to make a contest unless I'm forced to. I have money enough to live on, but I'm not satisfied with $25,000 out of that estate."

A few weeks later he filed the papers in a contest of the will.

BIG GIFT TO TUSKEGEE.

Collis P. Huntington and His Wife Give $50,000 to the Industrial Institute.

As a result of the meeting held in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Monday evening in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., several gifts have been made besides the conditional subscription of $25,000 from a woman in the West for the endowment fund.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington yesterday made a gift of $50,000 toward the endowment fund of the institute.

Further subscriptions of gifts may be sent to William H. Baldwin, Jr., 32 Nassau Street, or to Booker T. Washington, whose address will be Grand Union Hotel, this city, for a week, afterward Tuskegee, Ala.

FIGHTS TO GO TO COLLEGE.

Young Man Selects Hobart—Court Helps Him Go There.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Henry Reuter entered Hobart College this week after a novel legal contest in which he was victorious in winning a suit he brought against his executor and trustee, which compelled him to allow Reuter to enter Hobart and to pay all his expenses while there.

Reuter lived in Norwalk, Conn., and while attending a preparatory school met S. S. Partridge of Phelps, this county. An intimate friendship resulted, and both became greatly attached to each other. Partridge subsequently entered Hobart, and desired Reuter to do likewise. Reuter was anxious to do so, but his guardian and trustee objected. He said he would send Reuter to Cornell, Yale, Harvard, or any of the larger colleges he might choose, but to Hobart he refused to send him.

Reuter thereupon went to court claiming that there was no good reason why he should not be allowed to go to Hobart, and asked the Court to direct his guardian to so send him and likewise to compel him to pay all expenses.

A decision has just been handed down granting Reuter's demands, and the young man has just been enrolled among the Hobart students and is again with his old chum Partridge.

Alone at the Front.
The Pennsylvania Railroad stands conspicuous at the front of the railroads of the world. Fast and famous trains to Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit. See time table.—Adv.

BRYAN TO SUCCEED HAYWARD?

Subject Is Discussed, but It Is Doubtful If the Silver Leader Would Enter the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Since the death of Senator Hayward of Nebraska there has been a revival of the talk about William J. Bryan's possible appointment to this place. It is pointed out that Mr. Bryan has broken all his engagements without apparent reason, and gone into retreat, so that he could not be accused of influencing Gov. Poynter if the latter should appoint him. G. M. Hitchcock will, however, be the Senator from Nebraska, unless the authorities on the politics of that State are widely astray. There is no doubt that if Mr. Bryan chose to put himself forward as a candidate Gov. Poynter would name him, but he has not done this, and the Governor is known to favor Hitchcock.

There is only one other person whose name has been mentioned, and he is ex-Senator William V. Allen. The Populist Party would prefer the appointment of Allen, and he would be willing to accept, but it is said by those who are in a position to know that the Governor will decline to consider him on the ostensible ground that he has recently been elected by the people to a judicial office. The real reason is, however, that Mr. Allen is persona non grata to Gov. Poynter.

With Mr. Bryan out of the way, this leaves only Mr. Hitchcock. He is editor of The Omaha World-Herald. He is a Democrat, but he has always advocated the fusion movement in Nebraska, and his appointment is urged on the ground that it would tend to harmonize the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans. Mr. Bryan's reasons for not becoming a Senator at this time are easily understood. A new Legislature will meet to elect his successor in 1901, immediately after the Presidential election. If he should be appointed now and should not be elected President, he will have to stand for re-election to the Senate then, and it would be simpler to wait till then and run for the full term.

On the other hand, if he is to be elected President, a few troublous months in the Senate prior to his election would not present any attractions for him. Besides, by curbing his ambition for a year he will be in no danger of crippling his political chances by Senatorial mistakes. A consideration which probably has no weight with Mr. Bryan, but which is coupled with every mention of his candidacy here, is that no man has ever been elected President while serving in the United States Senate, from which there has grown up a superstition that nobody ever will be.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—The Democrats of the State, besides urging the appointment of G. M. Hitchcock of Omaha to succeed Senator Hayward on the ground that they have not received their proportion of the offices under the fusion deals of the past few years, also urge that the next Legislature which must permanently fill the vacancy will have two Senators to select, the Hayward successor and one to succeed Senator Thurston, whose term expires one year from next March. The Populists insist upon the naming of ex-Senator Allen. It was reported that Allen had stated he did not desire the appointment, but a telegram from him denies this.

The Populist members of Congress from Nebraska have telegraphed Gov. Poynter urging Allen's appointment, and this has been supplemented by telegrams from the Populist and free-silver Senators from other States and some of the Congressmen.

Gov. Poynter refuses to, publicly at least, discuss the matter until after the funeral of Senator Hayward, which will be held at Nebraska City to-morrow afternoon.

COLLIDED WITH A LIGHTSHIP.

The Lampasas Arrives at Boston with Large Hole in Her Bow Caused by a Mysterious Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The steamer Lampasas arrived at the wharf of the Eastern Railroad in East Boston this morning with a hole fully 15 by 5 feet in her starboard bow. It was caused by a collision last night with the Pollock Rip Lightship. A large piece of canvas was stretched over the bow of the steamer to prevent the water gaining access to the forward compartment.

Capt. Staples reported to the Lighthouse Board in this city that the accident was caused by the breaking of the steering gear of the Lampasas. As soon as the report was received a telegram was sent to Capt. Howes of the lighthouse tender Verbena at Wood's Hole, directing him to proceed at once to ascertain the extent of damage to the lightship and to give assistance if necessary.

The Lampasas, which plies on the Mallory Line, had a cargo of 5,625 bales of cotton from Galveston. Capt. Staples declined to say more about the affair than that the steering gear of the Lampasas was out of order. The second mate, he said, went below immediately after the collision and made things right.

"What was the trouble with it?" was asked.

"Oh! it was out of order," the Captain replied.

"In what way?"

"Well, it was out of order, that's all I shall say."

"And as soon as you cleared from the lightship it came into working order again?"

"Well, it was out of order, I tell you; that's all I am going to say about it."

MUSKRATS TIE UP A CANAL.

Cause a Break in the Bank and the Water Must Be Let Out.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—Muskrats have caused a break in the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal near this city which makes necessary the emptying of the canal in order to repair the damage.

The work of letting the water off was begun this morning, and it will require several days to complete the work. In the meantime all navigation on the canal must cease.

PLAN TO FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.

New York State Jobbers Object to Threat of Cigar Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 6.—Fifty members of the New York State Tobacco Jobbers' Association, representing the leading jobbing firms of the State, met here to-day, and it is understood that plans were discussed to inaugurate a fight against the American and the Continental Tobacco Companies, announcement having been made that the latter intended taking up the manufacture of cigars. It was said that J. B. Duke is to organize a new company through New York firms. Mr. Duke was quoted as saying he could control one-third of the cigar business the first year.

This and a proposition of the Continental Company to cut the jobbers' commissions precipitated a lively discussion. No decisive action was taken, it being understood that the matter was to be held open for investigation and the completion of plans.

TWO RAILWAY MEN INDICTED.

Alleged They Discharged a Man Because He Belonged to a Union.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Among the indictments returned by the United States Grand Jury here to-day were bills against Almon L. Ackley, Superintendent of the Taunton Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Hugh J. Hill, train dispatcher at Taunton.

The indictments are based upon the allegation that the men were instrumental in securing the discharge of Patrick J. Galligan, a telegrapher, because he was a member of the Telegraphers' Union.

Known Quantities on the Pennsylvania Railroad.
Safety, speed, and comfort. The realization of the ideal in railway trains. The "Pennsylvania Limited" daily to Chicago, and other big cities in the West. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

NEW PLACE FOR H. C. FRICK?

He May Be the Head of the Union Steel Company—Rumored Disagreement with Carnegie.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 6.—It is reported that H. C. Frick, whose practical retirement from the Carnegie Steel Company was announced here last night, will become head of the new Union Steel Company, chartered some weeks ago.

A combine between the Union, Oliver, Jones & Laughlin, and other companies will be formed, it is asserted, to fight Carnegie.

It is said Frick's retirement is due to a disagreement with Andrew Carnegie.

MRS. TABER'S CASE IN COURT.

Witnesses Charge the Actress's Husband with Great Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 6.—In the divorce case of Julia Marlowe Taber against Robert S. Taber, in the Lamoille County Court, yesterday, testimony was introduced in an effort to show that Taber first became jealous of his wife on account of more favorable reports by the press of her acting than of his. From that time, which was in 1896, it was claimed that he began to show a dislike for her, which continued to increase until September, 1898. On two different occasions Mr. Taber became so enraged, it was stated, that he seized his wife by the throat and choked her severely. One witness testified that at another time, in Atlanta, Ga., he was so enraged on reading the compliments paid her by the newspapers that he overthrew a table at which they were eating breakfast and offered her other indignities.

Neither Mrs. Taber nor Mr. Taber was in court, and most of the evidence was submitted by affidavit. Miss Daley, who has been Mrs. Taber's maid for several years, was present in court, and testified to seeing Mr. Taber seize Mrs. Taber by the throat, choking her severely, while they were in Utah.

An agreement was filed between the parties that in case the bill was granted Mrs. Taber should receive an alimony of $3,000. The decision of the Court has not yet been announced.

LONG-LOST PURSE IS RETURNED.

Found Here Seven Years Ago and Sent Back to Chicago Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Capt. Shippy of the South Chicago Police Station to-day received an anonymous letter from New York accompanied by a purse containing $2 and a pass issued to Dr. G. J. White, formerly of Windsor Park and dated June 16, 1892.

The letter states that the writer found it near Manhattan Beach in 1892. He did not explain the delay of seven years.

SCHOOL TEACHER TO BE TRIED.

Accused of an Assault on One of Her Girl Pupils.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The town of Kent, in Putnam County, is much exercised over a trial which will take place at the village of Farmer's Mills next Saturday afternoon, when Emma Duncan, the eighteen-year-old teacher of the village school, will be tried before a Justice of the Peace for alleged assault upon one of her pupils some days ago. The victim was a thirteen-year-old girl nearly as large as the teacher. Friends of the school teacher are taking an active interest in her defense and have engaged James G. Meyer of Matteawan to defend her.

BLAME FOR BERKELEY'S DEATH.

Grand Jury Is Investigating the Drowning of Cornell Student.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The Seneca County Grand Jury is in session at Waterloo, the county seat, and has taken up the investigation of the drowning of Edward F. Berkeley, the Cornell student who lost his life during the preliminaries of initiation into the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

It was thought that the explanation of the students had settled the matter to the satisfaction of the authorities, and his investigation is somewhat of a surprise. The District Attorney has announced that he intends to sift the matter to the bottom to find out if any crime was committed, and, if so, to punish the offenders. He is subjected to considerable criticism by citizens of the county for prosecuting the case, as they declare it a needless expense to the county, which, they say, can avail nothing.

It is believed Mr. Berkeley, the father of the drowned student, is investigating the matter. It was given out after his visit here that he was satisfied that the drowning was purely accidental and that no one could be blamed, but it is now said that he does not feel entirely reconciled and wants the authorities to push a formal investigation. The District Attorney says there has been a demand on the part of a large number of citizens to sift the case to the bottom.

It will be remembered that Berkeley was sent to pin a paper on the Lehigh Valley bridge, near Seneca Lake, by Philip S. Dickinson, a fellow student. As he went to perform the act in obedience to his upper classman, he came to the canal and, plunging into the water, was drowned.

FOR A NATIONAL MILITIA.

Gen. Butterfield Submits a Bill for Government Reserves.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Gen. Daniel Butterfield to-day submitted to the Governor for his examination a bill which is to be introduced in Congress providing for the organization of the United States Reserves. Gen. Butterfield was a member of the delegation appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to attend a conference called by the Governor of Florida, of the representatives of the several States with a view of outlining a plan whereby the States could the better and more speedily aid the Government for purposes of defense in time of war.

The bill prepared provides for the uniform organization and instruction of the militia of the United States. It declares that there shall be organized from among the male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age who are residents of their respective States, a force to be composed of the militia of the several States which shall constitute a second line of defense for the United States in time of war, and shall be designated as the United States reserves.

The reserve shall be established by law in each State, and shall constitute a component part of the State Militia, not to exceed 2 per cent. of the enrolled membership of the State Militia. The reserve in each State shall be commanded by officers selected by the Governor, and shall be exercised and trained by such officers in accordance with such system of discipline and instruction as may be prescribed by the President, with the consent of Congress.

The non-commissioned officers, artificers, musicians, and privates of the reserve shall be enlisted in the manner prescribed by law in the State in which such enlistments are made, though in additioin each commissioned officer and enlisted man shall take the oath prescribed for the United States Army.

Uniforms, arms, and equipments shall be similar to those of the regular army. There are to be inspections once a year.

Western Insurance Company Absorbed

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of members of the Northwestern Life Association, held in the Association Building this morning, it was unanimously voted that the entire business, amounting to about $2,000,000, be transferred to the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of this city. The absorbing association has been in operation several years. The reason for the transfer is that new business was hard to secure.

Take the Latest Train
to St. Louis and the Southwest via New York Central, Big Four Route. Leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M.—Adv.

NEGRO BURNED AT A STAKE

Self-Confessed Murderer Put to Death in Kentucky.

THOUSANDS OF MEN IN THE MOB

Prisoner Taken from Sheriff's Guard at Court House and Killed in the Daytime.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—Richard Coleman, colored, the confessed murderer of Mrs. James Lashbrook, wife of his employer, expiated his crime in daylight to-day by burning at the stake after suffering torture and fright beyond description, at the hands of a mob of thousands of citizens.

The dreadful spectacle occurred on the peaceful Cricket Grounds on the outskirts of this, one of the oldest and among the proudest cities of Kentucky. The barbarities inflicted upon this young negro are almost beyond belief, and can only be accounted for by the intense horror created by long consideration of the atrocious crime of which full confession had been made by Coleman.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

Just two months ago, Richard Coleman, the trusted employe of Farmer James Lashbrook, murdered in a manner peculiarly atrocious the woman who had befriended him. Coleman was not only employed on the farm, but had been installed as a house servant, and was trusted implicitly by both Mr. Lashbrook and his wife. On the day of the murder Mr. Lashbrook was at work some distance from the house, of which Coleman was left in charge. Mrs. Lashbrook had driven to Maysville and returned, when Coleman asked her to enter the cabin to look at some work on which he had been engaged. The negro locked the door on the inside. Mrs. Lashbrook became frightened and screamed. Coleman struck her on the head, knocking her down, but not stopping her cries. He then seized a razor and cut her throat. He picked up the bleeding body and placed it on the bed. He then left the room, but returning and hearing her groaning, he struck her repeatedly on the head with an axe until he was sure she was dead.

Without any show of alarm or remorse, the negro washed the blood from his hands and clothing and went to where Mr. Lashbrook was at work in the field and told him that he had better come to the house as some one had killed his wife. Mr. Lashbrook did not take the matter seriously until Coleman insisted that his wife was dead. Even then, so great was the confidence of Mr. Lashbrook in Coleman, that no thought occurred to him that the negro was the murderer. It was not until after the officers arrived that suspicion was directed against Coleman. Blood spots had been found on his clothing, but he accounted for them by saying that he had been killing chickens. That night, however, at Maysville, a partial confession was obtained and, knowing the result if the facts should become known, the officers quietly took him to Covington, Ky., for safe keeping. He was indicted for the murder.

NEGRO CONFESSES THE MURDER.

Soon after his incarceration at Covington, Coleman made a complete confession to the jailer. The story of his revolting crime, including worse than murder, was told without any appearance of feeling by the prisoner. This confession becoming public roused a feeling of indignation against the prisoner among the relatives and friends of the victim, which made it almost certain that the officers of the law would be powerless to prevent a summary vengeance at the first opportunity. Still, the authorities at Maysville did not act upon that knowledge. There was no call upon the Governor for troops to protect the prisoner.

On Tuesday, Sheriff Perrine, under orders of Judge Harbeson, with four assistants, went to Covington expecting to return with Coleman on Tuesday night, but after reaching Covington the jailer at Maysville wired him not to attempt to bring the prisoner into Maysville at night.

The trial was set for to-day. Sheriff Perrine determined to leave Covington by the Chesapeake and Ohio train, which started at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday morning from Cincinnati. Coleman had been told Tuesday night to prepare to return to the scene of his crime. He was stricken with fear, and begged piteously to be permitted to remain in Covington until after his trial. He said he expected to die, but he dreaded the vengeance of a mob. When he was handcuffed on leaving the jail in Covington he was almost paralyzed, and had to be assisted to the patrol wagon. The crowd about the jail there and at the Covington station added to his fear. On entering the train he seemed unable to sit down, until one of the guards forced him into a seat. It developed that in the crowd at Covington, and even on the train, there were some of the relatives of Mrs. Lashbrook, ready to convey information if any attempt was made to secrete the prisoner.

THE MOB TAKES THE PRISONER.

The prisoner with his escort arrived at 10:20 o'clock. Sheriff Perrine, while en route to Maysville, had been informed that a mob was awaiting the arrival of the train at the station, and he hastily prepared for the swearing in of deputy Sheriffs. As the train pulled slowly into the old station the mob formed on both sides. Armed men stationed themselves at the platforms of all the cars and warned the frightened passengers to remain quiet and not to interfere. The Sheriff and his assistants were strongly armed, and there was some resistance as the leaders of the mob jostled roughly against them and demands were made from the outer fringes of the crowds for the prisoner.

Sheriff Perrine made a bold movement and started walking swiftly, but with no indications of panic, from the car. A step behind him followed the officers, with Coleman among them, seeking to conceal himself behind the forms of his protectors. As the officers proceeded, the number of men in the mob was constantly swelled by new arrivals, and through the down-town business streets to the Court House they were closely followed. Hundreds of stones and other missiles were thrown and revolvers and rifles were freely displayed. The prisoner was frequently struck, and he presented a frightful appearance, blood streaming from wounds on his face and head.

At the Court House a mob of over 2,000 men, headed by James Lashbrook, the husband, had been hastily formed. A demand for the prisoner was made, accompanied by threats from the leaders. There was a brief struggle, in which weapons were hastily drawn by the officers, and then the Sheriff and his assistants were overcome by force of numbers, and the prisoner was pulled from among them. Up through the centre portion of the town the mob marched, the prisoner being held by the vanguard and dragged along with the aid of ropes loosely attached to his body. He was the target of hundreds of missiles, and several times he sank half conscious to the ground while the crowd pressed forward, striking at him with clubs, sticks, and whips until his head and body were scarcely recognizable. More dead than alive, he was dragged along and forced to his feet. Scores of women joined the men. High above the noise, the wretch could be heard pleading for his life. This spectacle continued until the grounds were reached where the final work of the mob was accomplished.

COLEMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

The place of execution had been selected weeks ago, in accordance with all the other arranged details of the programme mapped out by the leaders of the mob. The prisoner was dragged to the sapling and strapped against the tree, facing the husband of the victim. Large quantities of dry brush and larger bits of wood were piled around him while he was praying for speedy death. James Lashbrook, the husband of the victim, applied the first match to the brushwood. A brother of the victim struck the second match. Some one with a knife was slashing at the prisoner's chest. By a sort of cruel concurrence of action on the part of the mob not a single shot was fired. The purpose seemed to be to give the wretch the greatest possible amount and duration of torture. As the flames arose Coleman's horror increased and he made vain efforts to withdraw his limbs from the encroaching fire. The ropes securing him to the tree were burned and his body finally fell forward on the burning pile. Even then, although it was not certain whether he was living or dead, the vengeful purpose of the crowd led them to use rails and long poles to push his body back into the flames. It is not certain how long life lasted.

NO EFFORT AT CONCEALMENT.

During the process, while his voice could be heard, he begged for a drink of water. At the end of three hours the body was practically cremated. During all that time members of the family of Mrs. Lashbrook had remained to keep up the fire and keep the body in a position where it would continue to burn. It is said that on the march through the city the prisoner's eyes had been burned out by acid thrown in an eggshell. In all the thousands who constituted the mob there was not a single effort made to disguise or conceal identity. No man wore a mask. All the leaders of the mob are well known and there are hundreds of witnesses who can testify to their participation in the tragedy. They are leading citizens in all lines of business and many are members of churches.

County Judge Harbeson will empanel a special grand jury at once to make a speedy investigation and return indictments against the leaders. The statement from Frankfort that Gov. Bradley proposes to offer a reward for the apprehension of members of the mob does not excite much fear that the reward will be claimed. There is a strong feeling that no punishment will result from this tragedy.

CHILDREN KEPT UP THE FIRE.

The Coroner held an inquest on the charred remains of Richard Coleman and rendered the simple verdict, "Death at the hands of a mob." The body was left lying there. Relic hunters took away teeth and bones and flesh and every fragment of the body that they could lay hands on. All the afternoon children, some of them not more than six years old, kept up the fire around the blackened body by throwing grass, brush, bits of boards, and everything combustible that they could get together. This they kept up until dark.

THE VICTIM'S EYES PEPPERED.

It is related that Coleman, before committing his crime, threw pepper into his victim's eyes from a pepper box. One of the mob used that same pepper box to-day to throw pepper in Coleman's eyes as soon as he was lashed to the stake. To make sure of a good job he held open one eyelid after the other, and peppered them successively, then drew the eyelids.

In this city the action of the mob is universally approved, even enthusiastically, by women, who think that hereafter they will be safer in consequence. Some men deprecate mob law, but say this case was an exception to all rules.

The latest report to-night is that Coleman's mother is on the way here to take charge of the ashes of her son.

BURGLAR USES A REVOLVER.

Attacks a Clergyman and His Wife in Their Home and Wounds Both of Them.

RACINE, Wis., Dec. 6.—The Rev. David Cheney of the First Baptist Church, and his wife were shot by a burglar to-day at their home on Lake Avenue. Mrs. Cheney was shot in the breast. The ball glanced downward, and is believed to have lodged in her left lung. Mr. Cheney was shot in the abdomen, and in the centre of the breast. Both are in a critical condition. The burglar escaped, but a large posse of police officials and private citizens is scouring the country for him. The city is all excitement. If he is caught, it is believed the law will be powerless to prevent his being lynched.

After his wounds were dressed, the Rev. Mr. Cheney made a statement. He said he was sitting in his library at about 10 o'clock when he heard his wife scream. He rushed to the door and was met in the hall by a young man who he immediately surmised was a burglar. He did not see that the man had a revolver in his hand, and immediately grappled with him. The man pushed his revolver against the clergyman's abdomen and fired, and then, when the minister was lying on the floor, fired at him again. The second bullet entered the centre of the breast. The man then fled.

Mr. Cheney said that he next tried to rise, but was unable to do so, and crawled on his hands and knees to his wife's room. He found her in the hall, wounded. He then got down stairs and summoned help.

Mrs. Cheney, though very weak, also told her story. She said that she was in her bedroom. She heard some one enter the room, and, turning, was confronted by a young man, who, pointing a revolver, commanded her to throw up her hands. Instead of doing so she called her husband and shouted for help. Immediately, without saying a word, the man fired at her, and then rushed from the room. She staggered to the door and tried to get outside to give the alarm, but she was too weak, and fell in the hall.

The Rev. David B. Cheney is one of the best known Baptist preachers in the State. He has occupied pulpits at La Crosse and Superior, and for several years was President of the A. P. A. of the State.

A reward of $500 is offered for the capture of the burglar, dead or alive.

A BURGLAR WITH A DIARY.

Jail Breaker Caught in Greenwich Carries Evidence of Guilt.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 6.—Sheriff James H. Fitzroy arrested to-night at the Greenwich Station one of a gang of burglars who have been engaged in several jobs about East Norwalk this Fall. He is James Tanner, aged nineteen, a native of Norwalk. The Sheriff happened tobe at the station and recognized Tanner from a description sent out by the Norwalk police a month ago. He accompanied the officer to the lockup.

Tanner and two other young men of his age were connected with several jobs in Norwalk and were arrested. They filed their way out of the lockup there and nothing had since been heard of them.

In Tanner's clothes was a book giving a history of his life and furnishing evidence which will help convict him of the crimes of which he is accused.

SAVED HIS LIFE BY WHISTLING.

Naval Apprentice Lost at Sea and Reported Dead Was Picked Up.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Max Hemeyer, an apprentice on the United States ship Alliance, surprised his parents here to-day when he appeared before them after an absence of many months. They had heard that he had been washed overboard when his ship was 00 miles off the Island of St. Thomas and mourned him as dead.

He said that he had been washed overboard at night, but had attracted the attention of the men on board a ship by continually whistling until he was picked up.

Train at Montclair Killed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 6.—Thomas McManus, thirty-five years old, of this place, while crossing the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Bloomfield Avenue this afternoon, was struck by a passenger train and so badly hurt that he died to-night. The train tossed him about 100 yards, breaking his left leg, cutting off his right foot, and fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Mountainside Hospital. He was unmarried.

Next G. A. R. Reunion in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The National Council of the Grand Army of the Republic decided to-day that the next reunion will be held during the last week of August, 1900, in Chicago.

THE FIGHT FOR MOLINEUX

Much Wrangling Over the Testimony of William J. Kinsley.

NOT PRISONER'S FREE WRITING

Point Raised in Regard to Sample Given Expert—Examination of Heiles—Mr. Osborne's Error.

Inch by inch and step by step Bartow S. Weeks is fighting the testimony which the prosecution, through Assistant District Attorney Osborne, is seeking to have introduced in the trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with the murder by poison of Katherine J. Adams on Dec. 28 last.

Mr. Osborne has a new twist to give to the evidence every day. It has always been the practice to introduce first in cases of this kind testimony going to establish the corpus delicti—the fact that the injured person was dead; that he or she was poisoned or otherwise killed, and then the presentation in regular order of the other testimony going the prove that the defendant committed the deed. To this end the doctors, chemists, and pathologists, in poison cases, have been first examined, but not so in the Molineux case.

Mr. Osborne proved the death of Mrs. Adams only by Dr. Hitchcock, who attended her, and who gave it as his unsustained opinion that the cause of death was poison. Then Mr. Osborne suddenly switched his line of proof to bring in testimony going to prove that Molineux requested some one to write a letter which proved his enmity to A. A. Harpster, one of the minor actors in the drama. When Mr. Osborne tried this switch, and Mr. Weeks made a vigorous objection to the flinging aside of precedents it seemed certain to both lawyers and laymen alike that the counsel for the defense would be sustained by the Court. But Mr. Osborne pleaded that his witness had come from a distant State to oblige the people of this, and that he should be allowed to return. The Court ruled with him, and the first surprise of the trial, the testimony of McLaughlin and Heiles was entered on the record on the promise of the District Attorney that he would connect it with the death of Mrs. Adams.

Mr. Osborne tried the same tactics in a modified form at yesterday's session, when just before its close he put William J. Kinsley, the expert in handwriting, on the stand to prove that the bogus Cornish letter written to Frederick Stearns & Co. of Detroit asking for Harpster's record was written by the defendant.

At first Mr. Osborne wanted to use Mr. Kinsley as a lay witness only, to prove that he was familiar with the handwriting of the prisoner. Immediately great yawning satchels were opened, and out of their depths there issued forth legal tomes holding decisions of courts of record on just such points.

Mr. Weeks sought to prove by every art that Mr. Kinsley, having only seen Molineux write twice, and then at a time when he was in the pay of the State, was not qualified to testify as a lay witness as to knowledge of his chirography. Then came Mr. Osborne's pleading and promise to connect his facts, and again he won his point. Mr. Kinsley was allowed to say that he was familiar with the handwriting of the defendant.

Then Mr. Osborne tried again. Having called Mr. Kinsley to testify on account of his knowledge of Molineux's handwriting he asked him as an expert if the bogus Cornish letter and a copy of the same written by Molineux at the dictation of the expert and in the latter's presence were written by the same hand. It was a clever attempt to prove that Molineux had written the letter which expressed the same sentiments and ideas as the letter written by the witness Heiles at Molineux's solicitation, but for the time being it failed of its purpose owing to the ready objection of Mr. Weeks.

MR. WEEKS SCORES A POINT.

Mr. Weeks demanded the right afforded to him under the law to examine the witness as to his capabilities as an expert. Mr. Osborne protested that there could be no question on that score, but the Recorder ruled that Mr. Weeks must have his rights. Then the counsel for the defense brought out that Mr. Kinsley had obtained two specimens of writing from the defendant, one being a copy of the poison package address and the other of the Harpster letter.

The first of these was obtained on Feb. 17 and the other on Feb. 20, 1899. Mr. Kinsley swore that he was not satisfied with the first specimen, and asked for another. This was ten days before the defendant's arrest, but while he was under subpoena as a witness to the inquest.

Mr. Kinsley said in answer to Mr. Weeks's questions that on the latter occasion he had requested Molineux to write in a vertical hand, and that the latter had refused, saying he never wrote that way, and would not do so now. Mr. Kinsley said that not being able to get any vertical writing, he turned the paper while Molineux was writing in an effort to get a vertical sample, but this ruse, he said, was only partly successful.

Mr. Osborne then asked the expert to answer the former question—whether the Harpster letter signed "Cornish," and the copy obtained by him were in the same hand—and here was entered another objection by the defense, which will be used all through the case whenever expert handwriting evidence is introduced, and should Molineux be convicted it will be largely on these objections that Mr. Weeks will take his case to the court of last resort.

Mr. Weeks contended vigorously that the law of 1880 and its amendments of 1888 prescribed the limits of expert evidence so far as it related to handwriting. It allowed the expert to take certain standards of comparison, but he said these standards must be in the free and unconstrained handwriting of the person whose writing is being examined.

On Mr. Kinsley's own admissions, Mr. Weeks said, this sample which the District Attorney wanted marked in evidence was not the natural writing of the defendant. The lawyers wrangled and the Court for the first time was plainly annoyed at Mr. Weeks's insistence. Before the Court had passed upon the admissibility of Mr. Osborne's question the time for adjournment was reached. The prosecution has many other standards which it can use—admitted handwriting of the defendant—but it seems particularly anxious to get in those introduced yesterday as standards of comparison because they are said to more closely resemble the Harpster letter and the poison address than do the others.

PROSECUTION'S SERIOUS OVERSIGHT.

Mr. Osborne admitted to Recorder Goff yesterday that he had made an error, and unless Heiles can be brought back to the stand it may be a serious error for the prosecution. Mr. Osborne sought to have Mr. McLaughlin, who is Vice President and Treasurer of the Stearns Company, identify the answer in the firm's copy books which had been sent to the request of Charles Jacobs & Co. for Harpster's record. Mr. McLaughlin had to admit that he had neither signed the answer nor had he seen it copied. He only knew in a general way that all letters written by the firm were copied and the originals sent through the mails, and that the books before him contained such copies.

As the introduction of the answer in this way is admittedly secondary evidence, because Heiles swore he had destroyed the original, Mr. Weeks made an objection to the admission of the letter in that way, and the Court sustained him.

"Why did you not ask Heiles when he was on the stand to identify a copy of the answer?" asked the Recorder.

Mr. Osborne blushed and looked around for Heiles, but the witness had left the room some time before.

"It was an oversight," said Mr. Osborne—"a very serious oversight. I will have to put Heiles back on the stand, that's all."

Mr. Weeks smiled in a knowing way. It may be that his smile meant nothing, but it looked as if it did.

The feature of the morning session was the cross-examination of Heiles by Mr.

Weeks. After Heiles had testified that he held five different and distinct positions, Mr. Weeks started in to ask him some pointed questions, the drift of which, when they became familiar, caused some amusement in the courtroom, although the counsel for the defense did not have this in mind when he made his points.

Mr. Osborne in his opening address built up, Frankenstein-like, a man who, he said, was the poisoner. He constructed him out of various elements. As he himself put it, he cut the garment close, and then summed up by saying that in every minute particular the garment fitted the prisoner at the bar. Molineux, he said, was the man thus created, and no one else could be found who answered the description.

TRIES TO MAKE THE SUIT FIT HEILES

Mr. Weeks started in to show that there was another man who might in a general way fit these elements, and that man was Heiles. He attempted to show that Heiles lived partly in Newark and partly in New York; that he could have been at the Post Office at the times named; that he knew where certain articles could be purchased in Newark; that he had an admitted hatred for Cornish and Harpster; that he was approximately thirty-one years old, and measured 37 inches in the chest and 32 in the waist; that he had certain connections with the New York Athletic and the Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs; in short, that it might have been Heiles who sent the poison to Cornish.

As a climax he passed up to Heiles a package the supposed shape of the one containing the poison received by Cornish, and asked him to write the address on it. Heiles responded with good-natured alacrity. But there were two points on which Mr. Weeks slipped up, to the amusement of the Court and the audience.

He could not prove that Heiles contemplated matrimony during last year, as it has been proved that Molineux did, nor yet could he prove the witness was in need of such a medicine as it is alleged Molineux wrote to a firm in Cincinnati for. So that while Mr. Weeks struggled valiantly to overcome the impression made by Mr. Osborne in his opening, the results show that he hardly succeeded, and while he confused Heiles at various times he did not in any way shake the force of his testimony.

The court convened promptly at 10:30 o'clock. At that hour the Recorder was on the bench and the jurors in their seats. Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle, attended by a corps of bearers with piles of baggage and law books, sat at the counselors' table. Mr. Osborne, his square face showing confidence and determination, was ready for the struggle.

With the counsel for the defense was Gen. Molineux and Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the latter armed with all sorts of queer looking chemical apparatus and delicate weighing machines. As usual, lawyers, jurors, and audience rose when the crier announced: "His Honor the Recorder, Judge of the Court of General Sessions," and remained standing until the white-haired Recorder had bowed to them and taken his seat on the bench.

Molineux, jaunty of step and manner, entered the courtroom when his name was called, and after shaking hands with his father and counsel, listened attentively to the evidence. He does not smile so much as usual, his manner is more reserved, and his bearing more grave.

A number of women who will figure as witnesses were in court. They included the women who are employed by various patent medicine firms, and who found the letters asking for remedies and alleged to have been written by Molineux; Mrs. Bellinger, who kept a boarding house on West End Avenue, in which the defendant and his wife lived, and Miss Agnes Evans, who found the Burns letter, which will figure in the case. During the morning session, Judge-elect Warren W. Foster occupied a seat on the bench with the Recorder, and during the afternoon Justice Fursman, who is sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was on the bench as a spectator.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HEILES.

Rudolph F. Heiles took the stand at the opeing of the session, and the cross-examination by Mr. Weeks began.

"In what capacity were you employed at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"As cashier."

"For how long?"

"Two years."

Prior to that the witness said he was in the employ of Ballantine & Co. of Newark for fifteen years. He said he knew Barnet, and that while he (the witness) was in the club Harpster had been a clerk at the desk. Besides his employment by Sidenberg & Co. in this city, the witness said he was also confidential bookkeeper for Charles Cooper & Co., chemists, of Newark.

"Did Herbert Ballantine put you to work in the club?"

"He did."

"Did you know that Harpster obtained a bond while he was in the club?"

"Yes, and he had a great deal of trouble in getting it."

"Did he tell you that?"

"He did, indirectly."

"Did you know why he had trouble?"

"I heard it was on account of his recommendations and character."

"From whom did you get that information?"

"I heard from him in October, 1898, that he had lost his place in Detroit."

"Did you see him after the death of Mrs. Adams?"

"Yes."

"Did you tell him that you had written to Detroit to find out about him?"

"I did not."

"Why did you leave the Knickerbocker Athletic Club?"

"Because of a difficulty."

"Who made trouble for you?"

"Cornish and Harpster."

THE LETTERS ABOUT HARPSTER.

"Did you see Jacobs & Co. sign the letter introduced in evidence yesterday?"

"I did not."

"Who handed you the answer to that letter which you say you destroyed?"

"Charles Jacobs."

"Where did you show it to Molineux?"

"At the New York Athletic Club."

"Did you show it or speak about it to any one else?"

"I did not."

Mr. Heiles said he first spoke to the District Attorney about his testimony in October, after Mr. Osborne had found out that he wrote the letter signed "Jacobs & Co." to Stearns. He said the purpose of getting the reply was to show it to Mr. Ballentine and thus injure Harpster, who was then in the employ of the firm. Mr. Weeks showed the witness several scraps of writing, which he identified as his own. He said he also was familiar with Harpster's writing and identified a letter written by him.

"Does your wife shop in Newark?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No; she does her shopping in this city."

"Do you know the firm of Plum & Co. there?"

"They are stationers. When I was with Ballentine we had an account there."

It was in this store or in the store of Hahne & Co. in Newark that the prosecution alleges the crested blue paper was bought.

"Did you ever buy Christmas presents in Newark?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever buy silverware?"

The witness saw the drift of the questioning for the first time and laughed. He said he never bought any articles of silver and did not know of the existence of the store of Hartdegen & Co., where the silver bottle holder was bought, although he had lived in Newark thirteen years.

"Did you ever write the address on the poison package?"

"No."

DEFENSE'S FIRST EXHIBIT.

Mr. Weeks handed up an oblong package and asked the witness to write the address on it. Heiles complied without any apparent nervousness of manner. Mr. Osborne stood over him and watched the operation. It was then marked for identification, forming the first exhibit for the defense.

"I will consent to this being marked in evidence," said Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Weeks objected to the remark and the Court sustained him. Mr. Osborne smiled grimly and sat down.

Mr. Weeks went over at great length the conversations between Molineux and the witness. He tried again and again to shake his evidence but did not succeed. Then Mr. Weeks made the point that it would have been useless for Molineux to again write to Stearns for Harpster's record when he knew that Heiles had it.

"You kept the letter from Stearns until March last?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes."

"And you destroyed it when you heard that Harpster had lost his place?"

"Yes."

"Who told you of that?"

"Felix Gallagher."

"You say Molineux knew you had this reply?"

"He did."

"And he could have had it from you at any time until you destroyed it?"

"Yes."

Mr. Osborne then took up the redirect examination. Heiles said he had never studied chemistry; had never written on blue paper with a crest of three entwined crescents on it, and was friendly with Barnet up to the time of the latter's death.

"How long have you been married?"

"Thirteen years."

"Then you did not contemplate matrimony in 1898?"

"He That is Angry Is Seldom at Ease."

This is true, also, of the person who has rheumatism, which is a most annoying and painful disease. Fortunately, however, it may be completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has given ease and comfort to thousands who once suffered from rheumatism.

Rheumatism—"I had rheumatism three or four years. Could not dress nor undress. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me good and I am now able to do all my work." Fannie L. Derricotte, Athens, Ga.

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's Sarsaparilla, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

"Not much," said the witness, with a laugh.

"Have you any children?"

"Two boys."

"Then it's quite evident that you didn't need any remedies from Cincinnati?" The question went unanswered.

MOLINEUX SAW WEEKS IN JANUARY.

Mr. Heiles said he had been to the office of Mr. Weeks long before he had seen the District Attorney.

"Did you see Molineux at Mr. Weeks's office?"

"Once."

"When?"

"I think it was Jan. 4 or 5."

"Who was there?"

"Mr. Molineux, Mr. Carvalho, Mr. Weeks, and myself."

"That was before Molineux's arrest?"

"Nearly two months before the arrest."

"Did you and Molineux talk together that day?"

"Yes."

The witness said that he told him then all he knew about Mrs. Adams, Cornish, and every one else.

"At whose request did you go to the office?"

"At Mr. Molineux's. He telephoned to me and asked me to be there."

"Did you ever have anything to do with a letter box at 1,620 Broadway?"

"No."

"Or on Forty-second Street in a place kept by Nicholas Heckman?"

"No."

"Did you ever buy anything for Molineux?"

"No."

Mr. Osborne then handed to Heiles one by one about forty letters written by the defendant to various persons. Heiles said he was perfectly familiar with Molineux's handwriting and recognized the chirography in each. Most of them were only marked for identification, but some were offered in evidence against the protests of Mr. Weeks, Mr. Osborne holding that they were relevant to the matter in hand. One of them was without date and was as follows:

Mr. Dear Sadie: I am to be married on Tuesday next. Think of that. So you will excuse me from the next Sunday, will you not? It is all very sudden. A romance, in fact, and I am so happy! We go to the Astoria, our new home, and announcement cards will be sent out from there. Excuse my haste. I know you will join me in my happiness. Yours most cordially,

ROLAND.

This letter was written on New York Athletic Club paper. The letter was addressed to Mrs. William Scheffler, 72 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Another letter was addressed to a patent medicine firm, and read:

"Dear Sir: Please find inclosed 25 cents, for which send remedy, and oblige

"ROLAND MOLINEUX,

"6 Jersey Street, Newark, N. J."

DISLIKE FOR CORNISH.

These missives were introduced to show the contemplation of marriage and the physical condition of the defendant. Two others to show the state of mind of Molineux against Cornish were also put in evidence. They are as follows:

"My dear Scheffler: I do not remember that I have ever shown to you the inclosed. It gives the reason for my leaving the K. A. C. Do you think Cornish should be allowed to write such a letter in reference to an official of a friendly athletic club in this way? Ballantine thought Cornish was O. K., so Cornish is in and I am out. Please show it to some of your friends. I would like to hear your opinion. Show it to some of your friends. It may interest you at this time, when the whist club is being formed. Please return, and oblige very cordially, ROLAND MOLINEUX.

"Newark, N. J., Dec. 24, 1897.

"My Dear Adams:

"Although I have resigned from the K. A. C., do not for a moment suppose that I wish it other than success. I entertain the highest personal regard for its officers. But I have been a disturbing element in its councils, because (and with the very best intentions) I have opposed who and what I am confident is a very wrong policy, that of allowing an employe to use the club for personal advertisement and to get even with gentlemen who displease him.

"This I am not in sympathy with. Believe me it is best that I resign, which I do regretfully. I hope you will show this to Mr. Ballentine, that he may know how I stand in the matter. Wishing you all the compliments of this happy season,

"I am, yours most cordially,

"ROLAND B. MOLINEUX."

Mr. McLaughlin was then put on the stand to identify the replies in the Stearns letter book to the Jacobs letter and the bogus Cornish letter. It developed that the first was signed by D. M. Gray, a Director in the Stearns corporation, and the latter by Mr. Stearns. The Recorder refused to allow the witness to testify further, and it was here that Mr. Osborne made his admission of error in not having had the first reply identified by Heiles.

Mr. Weeks refused to cross-examine Mr. McLaughlin on his testimony in its present shape, and so the witness whom Mr. Osborne was so anxious to have return to his Detroit home will have to remain here until Heiles can be brought back to the stand again and the matter straightened out.

MR. KINSLEY ON THE STAND.

Mr. Kinsley was the only other witness examined during the day, and Mr. Osborne explained that he put him on the stand only for one specific purpose, and that was to identify the letters already offered in evidence, especially the bogus Cornish letter to Stearns.

The longest legal wrangle of the trial ensued, with the result that Mr. Weeks succeeded in staving off the answer of the witness for at least another day.

After the point of the witness's testimony as a lay witness was concluded, as already detailed, he was questioned as an expert. He told the story about making the defendant use two special pens with which to write and of slanting the paper while he was writing.

"Why did you do that?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Because I wanted vertical writing."

"What was the reason you wanted it vertical?"

"Because the other writing with which it was to be compared was in that style."

"You said that the first writing on Feb. 17 was not satisfactory, did you not?"

"Yes."

"Had you not been examining the handwriting of the defendant for about fifty days?"

"I had."

"How many samples of his writing had you?"

"About twenty-five."

Mr. Osborne then asked the witness to state whether in his opinion the bogus Cornish letter and the copy made of it by Molineux in the witness's office were by the same hand. Mr. Weeks made an objection. He said that the writing was not the accustomed and normal writing of the defendant and he objected to its use as a standard of comparison.

"Do you mean to say that this copy is made in an assumed hand?" asked the Recorder.

"I say that it is not his free and unconstrained handwriting," answered Mr. Weeks.

"Answer my question!" thundered the Recorder, roused for the first time.

"I will answer it in no other way," said Mr. Weeks quietly, "and I object to your Honor's questions."

Before there could be a ruling or an answer by the witness the court adjourned until to-day at 1 o'clock. The Recorder explained the change of the convening hour by stating that he desired to allow Juror No. 6, Mr. Edgar, to attend the funeral of his business partner.

After the adjournment Mr. Weeks called Mr. Osborne to account for having failed to make good his statement made on Tuesday that he would call none except witnesses to prove the corpus delicti until that was established.

Mr. Osborne angrily replied that he had not promised, and that if he had circumstances were liable to arise which would call for a change of programme. He said that unless it was necessary to do otherwise he would to-day proceed with the establishment of the corpus delicti.

MR. COLE SEES FAULTS.

Railroad Commissioners Make a Personal Examination of the Workings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Chairman Ashley W. Cole and Commissioner F. M. Baker of the State Railroad Commission, with Charles E. Barnes, electrical expert of the commission, yesterday made a tour of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system with a view of seeing for themselves what facilities were afforded for transportation from Brooklyn to Manhattan and between different points in the first-mentioned borough.

The Commissioners met at 7 o'clock in the morning at the terminus of the Fifth Avenue line of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, at Third Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. There they were joined by President Rossiter and General Superintendent Wheatley of the Rapid Transit Company, James P. Farrell of the Thirtieth Ward Citizens' Protective Association, and Harry A. Hanbury of the Eighth Ward Association. An hour and a half was spent at this point, the Commissioners watching the operation of the transfer scheme and questioning passengers.

Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Farrell pointed out to the Commissioners the features of the system of which complaint has been made. The Commissioners expressed the opinion that conditions prevailing at this terminus were unsatisfactory.

Mr. Rossiter stated that the company intended to build an incline at this point, so that the trolley cars from the suburbs might be run up on to the elevated structure, and thus save passengers the hard climb up the stairs.

The Commissioners went down the road toward Fort Hamilton and boarded an incoming car. They questioned a dozen or more of the passengers regarding the compulsory transfer at Sixty-fifth Street.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hanbury as to why the company could not make the transfer between the surface and elevated roads optional instead of compulsory, Mr. Rossiter said that the elevated roads were acquired by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to divert long-distance travel from the surface, so as to relieve the congestion on the trolley lines and to give better accommodations to short-distance riders on the surface. The elevated roads in Brooklyn, he said, answered the same purpose as the Subway in Boston. Mr. Hanbury said that Brooklynites cared nothing about the Boston Subway, and Commissioner Cole remarked, incidentally, that, in his opinion, the Boston Subway was a failure.

From Sixty-fifth Street the party went to the transfer station at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. The Commissioners watched the working of the transfer system at this point, and then went to Eighty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The need of a shelter for passengers at this place was pointed out to the Commissioners, and it was promised that one would be provided. From this point the party went to Ridgewood, and from there to Corona and Flushing to look into the complaints of residents in those sections.

Commissioner Cole, talking with the reporters, said that he was satisfied that some improvements should be made in the system, but had not determined what his recommendations would be in this connection.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

KLIPKNOCKIE RAILROAD.

To Run Seven Miles from the Quarry in Allegany County.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The Klipknockie Railroad Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $100,000, to operate a steam railroad line of standard gauge from a point on the line of the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company, at Centre Station, Birdsall, Allegany County, to Klipknockie quarry, Almond, Allegany County, a distance of seven miles. The principal office will be in New York City.

The Directors are Frederick Mollenhauer, George S. Bixby, C. Walter Artz, Henry F. Granger, Simon M. Ayers, S. Hanford Ayers, F. J. Ficker, Guy Wellman, and George B. Shepherd of New York City.

RATE WAR CONTINUES.

Two Railways Agree to Call a Meeting to be Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Southern Pacific and Santa Fé Railroads have agreed to call a meeting of passenger officials of all trans-continental lines to consider the California rate war. It will be held in Chicago as soon after Dec. 15 as possible.

The rate war is progressing. A party of three secured tickets from Chicago to California to-day at a net rate of $40 for second-class, which is $12.50 between tariff. A rate of $14, first-class, from St. Paul to New York is being made by the Sioux City and Northern and Canadian Pacific lines. This probably will be met by the Chicago Great Western and Grand Trunk, which will lead other lines into the trouble.

Import Freight Rates Withdrawn.

Commissioner Goddard of the Trunk Line Association yesterday announced that the reduced tariffs issued in November by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific on import freight have been withdrawn and will be canceled at the end of the year. This does away with the import rate difficulty which for a time threatened to be serious, inasmuch as competing lines were not only meeting the reduced rates, but were planning to offer greater concessions for next year. It is said that it had in fact been decided to reduce the import commissions from 20 cents on high-grade classes to 15 cents, and from 15 cents on lower grades to 10 cents.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS A DRIVER.

Charles Alexander of Manhattan Meets Death in Brooklyn.

Charles Alexander, twenty-one years old, who lived on Delancey Street, Manhattan, was killed by a trolley car on De Kalb Avenue, near Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

Alexander was employed as a driver by a Manhattan portrait company. He was returning to his wagon on De Kalb Avenue, after delivering a portrait, when he was struck by a De Kalb Avenue car. The forward wheels passed over his body. When he was taken from under the car he was dead. The motorman was arrested.

GOLF CLUB MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

Frederick B. Russell of the Pelham Manor Links Shoots Himself.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Frederick B. Russell, manager of the Pelham Manor golf links and formerly a real estate broker, with an office at 19 Liberty Street, Manhattan, shot and killed himself to-day in Alderman Daniel D. Brady's hotel here. He had been connected with the golf club about two months. He had a room there, and took table board at the home of a relative at 451 South Seventh Street, Mount Vernon. Business troubles are supposed to have led to the suicide.

According to Henry Dreyfus, proprietor of the Dreyfus House, who made a statement to the police, Mr. Russell was worried over his inability to raise $65, which he desired to pay to the club.

Mr. Russell was about forty years old, and had been employed with Davis, Collamore & Co., glassware, up to about three years ago. William C. Findlay, attorney for the Russell family, said that Mr. Russell had not been well of late, and he knew of no reason for the suicide unless ill-health had brought about despondency. Mr. Russell came originally from Hudson, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT AGAINST BRYAN.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 6.—The interview with the Hon. Thomas M. Waller printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES has destroyed the last hope of Alexander Troup and his silver followers for controlling the May convention that will elect delegates to the National Convention. In all political circles the interview is of great interest. Especially is this true among the Democrats in all sections of the State. Not the Gold Democrats, but those Democrats who believe in being regular and voting for whoever the convention gives them. At least 40,000 of those who voted for Bryan in 1896 did so because they had to do so or not vote at all, and now that Mr. Waller has had the courage to speak out boldly they will look to him to lead them on to victory in the coming State Convention, and if he will lead there will not be even a murmur of 16 to 1 in the convention.

Waller for Governor is now the cry, and while it is doubtful if he would allow his name to go before the convention great pressure will be brought to bear to have him accept the nomination.

J. B. Shannon of this city, S. O. Bowen of Eastford, John L. Hunter of Willimantic, Robert Vance, and a number of others are mentioned for State offices on a silver platform.

Tiffany & Co.

Christmas Greeting

The many Christmas purchases already made and held for future delivery, prompt us to again remind patrons that they will consult their own interests by making early selections, while the stock is rich with many choice and dainty objects that cannot be duplicated later.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE.

Miller and Waller Still Leading the Second Pair by One Lap—Special Contests.

The Score at 2 A. M.

Teams.	Miles.	Laps.
Miller-Waller	1,453	1
Maya-McEachern	1,453	0
Gimm-Pierce	1,452	9
Fischer-Chevalier	1,452	6
Stevens-Turville	1,452	4
Babcock-Stinson	1,452	3
Schineer-Forster	1,448	9
The-Pastaire	963	9
Walthour, (individual)	739	0

Interest in the six-day international bicycle race at Madison Square Garden continued unabated all day yesterday. The crowd of the night before had dwindled to a few hundred men and boys and an occasional woman when daylight broke yesterday morning, but they were not left alone long after that in possession of the Garden. Soon after breakfast the vanguard of ordinary working hour bicycle cranks made its appearance, determined to lose as little as possible, consistent with some degree of rest, of the contest.

After this contingent, the more leisurely ones began to drop in, so that by afternoon several thousand were on hand, cheering the various contestants. In the evening fully 4,000 persons were present.

The race has now dwindled down to eight teams and an extra, the odd man being Walthour, whose partner, Eaton, has dropped out discouraged in the prospect of gaining a money prize. Walthour is still pegging away, confident of bringing down one of the individual prizes. The race so far is very close so far as the six leading teams are concerned.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Waller slipped and went down, carrying with him Gimm and Babcock. Before Waller could rise and mount again the others had gained a lap and a half, and Gimm lost two laps. Waller, however, began to sprint, being paced by little Walthour, and soon regained his lead.

The Miller-Waller team was 141 miles ahead of the record at midnight.

During the afternoon and evening the management gave variety to the contest by adding several special races. In the five-mile unlimited pursuit Albert Champion, who was being paced by Henri Fournier of Paris on a motor cycle, fell at the second mile.

J. P. Jacobson, the fifty-mile amateur champion of New Haven, and John H. Lake of the Harlem Wheelmen began an unlimited pursuit race. Lake overtook Jacobson at the finish of the eighth lap in 1:45 2-5. Next came an exhibition race by W. Smith of Brooklyn, paced by Fournier on his motor cycle. Smith closed the mile in 2:07. Fournier later in a motor cycle exhibition made a mile in 1:55 2-5.

Henry Myers, champion of Holland and England, and winner of last Saturday's international one-mile race, started off at 10 o'clock in a five-mile pursuit race against Fournier. Myers kept right behind the motor, sometimes even touching the rear wheel, until just after the eighth lap, when he fell. He received only slight injuries.

The five-mile paced race by Edouard Taylore of Paris, middle-distance champion of the world, was made in 11:17 3-5. Fournier was pacemaker.

SAFEGUARDS FOR RAILWAY MEN

Inter-State Commerce Commission May Grant But Short Time for Supplying Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representatives of 100 railroads and of various labor organizations appeared before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day to attend the hearing of the application made recently by a number of transportation lines asking for an extension till March 2, 1903, of the time in which to equip their cars and engines with safety appliances.

John K. Cowan President of the Baltimore and Ohio, representing as Chairman eighty-eight other roads having 80,000 miles of line, made the opening argument. He said that June 1, 1899, 211,268 freight cars out of 2,268,000 engaged in inter-State commerce were not equipped with safety appliances. Since that time the number had been reduced to between 150,000 and 175,000. The argument of the railroads asking for an extension, he said, was based upon the showing made by the roads since the last application. The showing demonstrated that the railroads had done as well as could be expected. Some of the cars not equipped were old and would go out of service within the coming year. The present withdrawal of the 175,000 unequipped cars, he said, would practically paralyze inter-State commerce.

Mr. Hamlin, on behalf of the Boston and Maine, said that his road would have complied with the law by Jan. 1, 1900, but it felt impelled to join in the application because other roads had not complied.

Wayne MacVeagh, representing the Pennsylvania and affiliated lines, joined in asking for the extension. They had equipped 148,000 out of 160,000.

E. E. Clark, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, said he had no desire to embarrass the commission or the railroads. He only desired to express the consensus of opinion of men engaged in the engine and train service of railroads.

He called attention to the great number of railroad employes injured last year, and urged haste as a means of saving men from injury and death.

It seems probable as a result of the hearing to-day that the commission will grant the railroads a further extension of six months within which to comply with the Safety Appliance act.

TWO TRANSPORTS SAIL.

The Sherman Carries Troops and Archbishop Chappelle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—The transports Sherman and Centennial sailed for Manila to-day. The Sherman carried the remaining battalions of the Forty-ninth Infantry, under command of Major Kirkham, and 157 recruits. The Centennial carries horses.

Mgr. Chappelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, and Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, was a passenger on the Sherman.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Mianus, Alfred Poindexter.

NEW YORK—Hailesborough, Miss Delight Coats; Wantagh, J. J. Fussell.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMDEN, Me., Dec. 6.—Fire to-day in the Camden Woolen Mills caused a loss of about $15,000

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Two buildings in the block bounded by Ohio, Wabash, and Mackinaw Streets, owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company and occupied by the Buffalo Maple Flooring Company and the Central Casket Company, were burned this morning. The total loss was $23,000, partly insured

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Dec. 6.—The Carbon County Improvement Company's electric light plant, wagon works, foundry, facing mill, ice plant, and machine shop, at Weissport, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000; amount of insurance not ascertained. The improvement company consists largely of Philadelphia capitalists.

SONS OF ST. NICHOLAS DINE

Recorder Goff Speaks About the Misrule of the City.

AN OLIGARCHY OR MOBARCHY

Predicts One or the Other If the Intelligent Citizens Play Golf Instead of Vote.

The St. Nicholas Society held its sixty-fifth annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's with the customary quaint ceremonies. The banquet hall was decorated with orange streamers, and the arms of the society, with four great American flags, decked the wall in the rear of the dais, which, like the doors of the room, was guarded by coal black negroes in picturesque Knickerbocker costume of orange and black.

F. De Peyster Foster, President of the society, presided, and among the 360 members and guests present were George Gray Ward, President of the St. George's Society; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Thomas L. James, President of St. David's Society; Morgan J. O'Brien, President of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Frederick J. De Peyster, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars; Alexander Maitland, Second Vice President of the St. Andrew's Society; Austin B. Fletcher, Vice President of the New England Society; John Rutgers Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands; Recorder Goff, District Attorney James M. Beck of Philadelphia, Stuyvesant Fish, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, John A. Taylor, Surrogate James M. Varnum, John H. Starin, and Carlisle Norwood.

When the coffee, cigars, and the long pipes, which are one of the features of the society's banquets, had been served, the sound of a trumpet was heard, and a trumpeter, dressed as Father Knickerbocker, entered, followed by J. Harsen Rhoades, Hamilton W. Pierson, Evert Jansen Wendell, Howland Pell, and Paul G. Thebaud, the Stewards, bearing the weather vane that once adorned the Stadt House of New Amsterdam, and which was presented to the society by Washington Irving, and the ancient municipal mace.

At the same time President Foster donned the old-fashioned three-cornered hat. The vane was placed on the table before him, with the rooster pointing north, and the President then delivered a brief address, in which he commented upon the unparalleled prosperity of the society, whose coffers, he said, were full to overflowing. He concluded with a tribute to the worth of Cornelius Vanderbilt and other members who had died during the year, and then proposed the toasts, first of "The President of the United States" and then of "The Governor of Our State," which were greeted with cheers, and the former with hearty singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown responded briefly to the toast of "St. Nicholas." District Attorney Beck was then called upon to speak to the toast of "Our Country." He responded eloquently, dwelling upon the stupendous development of the United States during the past century, and endeavoring to picture what in the light of this progress the Nation will be a hundred years hence. Speaking of the relations of the United States with foreign countries, which were now based on the dictum of Jefferson, "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none," he said he trusted they would not be diverted from this basis by exigencies of foreign policy in the coming century.

Recorder Goff responded to the toast of "Our City" in a manner that partook of the character of a lecture to his hearers.

"You have been living under the shadow of a saint who does not pertain to the category of saints to which St. Nicholas belongs," said he, "and whose war paint exceeds in gorgeousness the colors of the sunset across the Jersey meadows. You have bowed beneath the tomahawk he has held over your heads. You have voluntarily abdicated the position occupied by your ancestors, and abandoned the trust handed down to you through successive generations into the hands of persons whose ability to hold it is open to very grave question.

"If we reflect on the way things are run in this city we must examine the cause thereof. We must see the reason why this city now differs from New Amsterdam, when there were no scandals. There were no officials to reproach for lack of honesty and want of local pride. This city is vastly different from New Amsterdam. Constantinople was once said to be the polyglot city of the world, but this is now the real polyglot city of the world.

"The question is how to govern the people of so many ideas, different thoughts, and methods of life. It remains for you, members of St. Nicholas, and other citizens like you, to answer this question. You must say whether people of ability and integrity shall govern this city." At this point Recorder Goff paid a tribute to Gov. Roosevelt and pointed out his efforts to secure honesty in the city government through State intervention.

"We have the kind of a city government that you want to have," he continued. "Just so long as the banker, broker, and merchant stay out of the city on election day and play golf, just so long will the same kind of people secure the control of this city's government. I have more respect for the coal heaver or laborer who remains at home to vote and do his duty than the merchant, broker, or banker who shirks his duty in this respect.

"This city pays more taxes than any other in the world and has less to show for it. People talk about the architecture of New York, yet we have not got a public building equal to any in any tenth-rate city of Europe.

"You hear much about home rule. There is no such thing. It is a shibboleth. It don't exist. We are citizens of a State. And in the performance of our duty as citizens we act as a political part of the State. Now, so long as any political majority in any city carries on its affairs of government of that city for its own welfare so long will the minority look to the State for its protection.

"But we have got just the government we are entitled to for neglecting the duties of citizenship. If the intelligent men in the community continue thus indifferent to the welfare of the city and evade their duties as citizens the result will be either the establishment of an oligarchy or of a mobarchy, and I don't know which would be the greater affliction."

Frederic J. de Peyster spoke to the toast of "Holland," and Carlisle to that of "Our Guests."

The St. Nicholas Society has decided to raise funds for the Boer Red Cross, the money being also intended for the relief of the British wounded taken prisoners by the Boers.

MR. COLER SPEAKS IN BROOKLYN.

St. Nicholas Society of the Island of Nassau Celebrates.

The St. Nicholas Society of the Island of Nassau held its annual dinner last night in the Germania Club on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. A number of speeches were made on the Boer question, the sentiment of which was anti-British.

Tunis G. Bergen, President of the society, acted as toastmaster. The Rev. Dr. T. F. Terhune, State Senator Coggeshall, Supreme Court Justice Goodrich, and Controller Bird S. Coler spoke. Mr. Coler's topic was "Greater New York," and he told of the difficulties which the city had to contend with in adjusting finances since consolidation.

The city, he said, was about to spend from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 on rapid transit, and he thought it would be an excellent scheme to spend from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000 on tunnels so that Brooklyn might reap some benefit out of the project. This would make it possible to get from the Borough of Brooklyn to the Bronx without change of cars. He thought tunnels would be much more satisfactory than bridges, though he believed in having both.

Mr. Coler then took up the subject of better docks, to be owned by the city. A great dry dock, he said, capable of accommodating any ship that enters the harbor, should be built, so that vessels would not be compelled to go to Newport News or some British port for repairs.

Justice Goodrich said the Hague conference would likely prove a failure by reason of England's act in precipitating a war in South Africa. He said England had absolutely recognized the independence of the Boers, and that the present war was unjust, unreasonable, and unfair.

Peru's Cabinet Cannot Quit.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 6.—President Romana has refused to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, and public opinion approves the President's course.

SUMMIT STRIKERS RIOTOUS.

Silk Weavers Resent the Importation of Non-Union Hands.

SUMMIT, N. J., Dec. 6.—The strike of the weavers at the Summit Silk Mills, which has been in progress for nine weeks, developed a lively row this morning between the strikers and twenty-five non-union men brought here by the company to take their places. The police while protecting the new men had to draw their revolvers and fire into the air.

The new hands arrived here at 9 o'clock. A police escort was in waiting at the railroad station to give them safe conduct to the mill. As soon as the men alighted from the train they were surrounded almost instantly by strikers, among whom were a number of women.

The police and the new hands pushed their way through the crowd, and started on a dog trot through Morris Avenue. They were pursued by the strikers, who began to hurl stones at them. Policemen Britt and McNamara pulled their revolvers and fired into the air and the crowd fell back for a moment, but quickly took up the pursuit again. When the mills were reached the strikers swarmed about the new hands, and it was found necessary to place several of them under arrest.

Police Captain Stewart, who arrived at the mills during the excitement, drew up his men and charged upon the crowd, which retreated. The women weavers urged the men to stand and fight, and taunted them because they were intimidated by the police. Councilman Day was called, and summoned a number of other citizens to aid in restoring peace.

The Board of Fire Wardens was to-night called out to act as special policemen and aid in preserving the peace. Everything is now quiet in the city, but the strikers are restless, and it is feared another attempt to bring in outside weavers will result in more trouble.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—H. C. Michell, London; A. G. Clark, London; Andy Evans, Durango, Mexico; Samuel Parker, Honolulu; F. C. Wheeler, London; Robert Percival, London; S. H. Wicks, London.

PARK AVENUE—C. W. Rhodes, London; President J. D. Dreher, Roanoke College, Va.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop W. H. Montague, San Francisco.

CAMBRIDGE—A. Ermen, Venezuela.

HOLLAND—J. H. Hobson, Paris; R. T. Baylis, London; M. E. Curwen, London; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence; ex-Gov. David B. Hill, Albany.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

SAVOY—J. W. Perry, Paris; Duke de la Yorre, Paris.

PLAZA—Gerald N. Stanton, Lawrence, L. I.

NETHERLAND—Frank C. Wheeler, London.

ALBEMARLE—S. A. Stanton, United States Navy; J. W. Cocksedge, Paris; Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., Tuxedo.

HOFFMAN—J. W. Bownie, London.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. E. L. Butts, United States Army; S. H. Wicks, London; Capt. T. King Muir, London.

GRAND—Dr. G. M. Magruder, United States Marine Hospital Service.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. Katon, corsets, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; J. R. Gallagher, upholstery goods, 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. O'Connell, domestics and white goods, 487 Broadway; Morton House.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks; W. P. Briggs, crockery; 454 Broome Street.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. D. Merton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Murray-Blanchard-Young Company, Providence, R. I.; H. A. Young, stationery; Grand Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Fleishman, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Albert.

Sharrenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; C. H. Whitney, carpets; 52 Franklin Street.

Hyman, H., Denver, Col.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Schaffner, L., Cleveland, Ohio; woolens; Hoffman House.

Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Florsheim Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; A. Florsheim, dry goods and notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. A. Clark, hosiery; G. H. Milliken, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Fahy, Shantz & Bullock Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ach, F. J., Dayton, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Richmond, laces and handkerchiefs; Hotel Imperial.

Schloss Brothers & Company, Baltimore, Md.; S. S. Schloss, woolens; Hoffman House.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Parker, Bridgett & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. M. Bridgett, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. M. Garson, woolens; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenthal, J. J., Pittsburg, Penn.; woolens; Hotel Vendome.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. L. Gutman, wash goods and ribbons, 28 Howard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, gloves, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Snellenberg, D., Baltimore, Md.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Lasker, W., Houston, Texas; dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams & Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. G. Tebo, domestics, dress goods, woolens, and cloaks, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strauss, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Straus, C. E., Richmond, Va.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, cloaks, notions, and fancy goods; J. A. Roberge, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; 438 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins, South Boston, Va.; J. Stebbins, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3:45 A. M.—130 West Sixty-second Street; Isidor Cohen; damage, $50.

8:15 A. M.—461 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street; Mrs. Buckard; damage, $2,000.

10:30 A. M.—393 Pearl Street; Alberene Stone Company; damage, $1,500.

3:14 P. M.—118 East Fortieth Street; unknown; no damage

4:10 P. M.—244 Cherry Street; Israel Hudes; damage slight.

6:20 P. M.—209 East Houston Street; A. Mearginten; damage slight.

BEST & Co. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Umbrellas, For Christmas Presents.

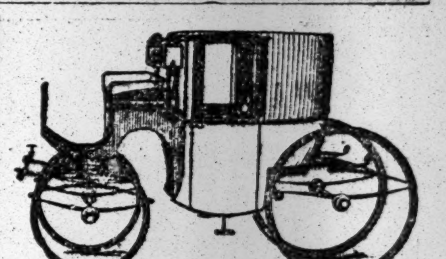
Like everything else at the Children's Store, made expressly for Boys and Girls—just the right size, with suitable handles.

Fine black or fancy colored silk. Handles of natural woods, silver deposit on pearl, ivory, Dresden; imported natural wood with sterling silver mounts—prices according to quality—$1.35, $1.75, $2.25, $3.25, $4.25.

A good School Umbrella, for 65 cents.

Many other useful Holiday Gifts, not to be found elsewhere—also a fine assortment of Toys, Dolls, Books and Games—all at lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d St.



Flandrau & Co.,

372, 374, 376 BROOME ST.
Just east of Broadway. 2d, 3d, and 6th Av. L. 4th Av. electrics pass door. at Grand St.

BUILDERS OF Pleasure Vehicles OF THE BEST CLASS. FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

We carry in stock finished (or build to order) the largest variety of vehicles in the World, comprising every Standard Style and Novelties for driving, Single, Team, Tandem, Three Abreast, and Four-in-hand, unrivaled in richness of design and finish, offered at prices the most reasonable for the highest grade of workmanship and material. A critical inspection of our stock is earnestly requested.

We receive in trade a number of second-hand vehicles of all styles, which, after being thoroughly repaired in our own factory, are offered at low prices.

MURDERED MAN'S BODY FOUND.

Evidences of a Brutal Crime Unearthed at Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 6.—The body of a man was found in the shoe shop of Giusseppe Silva, in Greenville, this afternoon. The man had been murdered, his head having been crushed in. The shoemaker and two friends have been missing since Thanksgiving. The body was badly decomposed.

The remains were this evening identified as those of Joseph de Angelis, aged forty years, a laborer, who had been employed on the railroad. He was a cousin of Silva and had gone to the latter's shop Thanksgiving Day to take dinner with him. He was known to have a good sum of money, and the officers are convinced that robbery was the motive of the crime. A heavy iron bar with clotted blood and hair on it was found in the room.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh, north to east winds.

The storm in the Northeast has disappeared and the only depressions on the map last night were in Alberta and on the southern plateau. A third depression is evidently moving in from the North Pacific, but the middle plateau high area will probably keep it well to the north. During the past twenty-four hours there has been snow from Lake Huron eastward and showers in Southeastern Florida. Temperatures have risen 2 to 14 degrees in the interior of the country and in the South, but they are nowhere high. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region snows and rains continued Tuesday night in the middle and northern portions. It is colder in the middle plateau, and the southward extension of the high area there will cause a decided fall in temperature to-day in Arizona and extreme Southern California. Rain or snow is indicated for to-day in New Mexico and snow in Eastern Colorado. There will be showers in Western Texas, extending eastward by to-morrow into the West Gulf States. Showers are also indicated for to-day in Southern Florida. With the exceptions noted, temperature changes will be unimportant. Fresh northerly winds are indicated on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	35	30	38
6 A. M.	34	30	34
9 A. M.	33	32	38
12 M.	32	35	43
4 P. M.	33	35	41
6 P. M.	34	31	35
9 P. M.	34	27	30
12 P. M.	35	26	27

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35¼
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1898	35
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	38

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 26 degrees at 9:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 75 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 30.04 and at 8 P. M. 30.33.

Undigested Food

becomes poison in a few hours and is responsible for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, languor, nervousness and all liver and kidney ills. Where there is one or all of these ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at once. It prevents as well as cures all stomach ills, and is a specific for malaria and fever and ague. When you get it see that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Refuse—Just as good Substitutes

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Reed & Barton,

SILVERSMITHS.

Reed & Barton Company, in enamelling on silver, have produced work that equals the best foreign manufacture. The enamel is applied to spoon handles, desk fittings, flasks, bonbonnieres, and other articles. Flowers, landscapes and figures supply the motifs.

41 Union Square, N. Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

ANTIQUE BELLOWS in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass, FIRE-SETS AND ANDIRONS, in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron. Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.

LEWIS & CONGER, 130 and 132 West 42d St., New York

A NEW ESSAY ON MAN

IT IS IMMENSE.

They're all in it. That is the "400."

See TOWN TOPICS. OUT TO-DAY.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DO YOU KNOW Uneeda Biscuit

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

HARD FIGHT AT KIMBERLEY

Major Scott-Turner Killed Leading a Fierce Sortie.

TRENCHES RUSHED UNDER FIRE

Armored Train and Machine Guns Hold in Check the Boer Forces, of Whom Twenty-eight Are Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The sortie from Kimberley on Nov. 25 appears to have been much more serious than had been supposed. Details are now arriving of a reconnoissance in force by mounted troops under Major Scott-Turner, at dawn, in the direction of a ridge near Carter's Farm, where the Boers were strongly intrenched. Finding the Boer pickets asleep, Major Scott-Turner proceeded along the ridge under cover and rushed the Boer redoubts at 5:25 o'clock in the face of a hail of bullets.

The Boers hoisted a white flag and fired at the British under its protection before surrendering. Owing possibly to the exhaustion of their ammunition, the British were unable to follow up the attack and to seize a large Boer laager about 300 yards ahead, especially as Boer reinforcements were seen approaching and the enemy was keeping up a heavy fire from the shelter of the thick bush.

During the sortie an armored train reconnoitred north and south, while a considerable force of British, with field guns and Maxims, advanced toward Spytfontein, holding the Boers in check in that direction.

Ten guns were engaged simultaneously, and, viewed from the conning tower, an artillery duel seemed proceeding in every direction, except toward Kenilworth, the fusillade being terrible. At 8 o'clock, having no force sufficient to hold the position he had stormed, Major Scott-Turner began gradually retiring his men. He had a horse shot under him, and a bullet went through the fleshy part of his shoulder. Several men had terrible wounds.

It is alleged that the Boers used Martinis and explosive bullets, and that they frequently fired at the British ambulance wagons. The British captured twenty-eight of the enemy.

There appears to be some doubt as to whether this was the reconnaissance in which, according to the announcement of the War Office, Major Scott-Turner was killed, or whether that officer met his fate in a subsequent sortie.

The War Office, however, has received a list of casualties, said to have been suffered by the British at Kimberley on Nov. 28, as follows: Killed—Major Scott-Turner of the Black Watch, Lieut. C. Wright of the Kimberley Light Horse, and twenty non-commissioned officers and men.

Wounded—Capt. Walleck, Lieuts. Clifford and Watson, and twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and men.

This seems to indicate clearly that the death of Major Scott-Turner occurred in the sortie of Nov. 28.

Dispatches from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 2, say: "The hottest bombardment of the siege took place last Thursday. The Boers got a new big gun in position on Lombard's Kop, completely commanding the town, and shelled our camp that day and yesterday, planting shells with great accuracy in the camp of the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchester Regiment, where there were many narrow escapes.

"To-day the enemy resumed the bombardment, doing some very effective shooting. Several of our guns have been shattered by the Boer big guns."

Modder River dispatches say that the Boers are encamped amid the hills half way to Kimberley; but it is also asserted that a large body of the enemy has gone in the direction of Jacobsdal. It is possible, therefore, that Lord Methuen may endeavor to clear his right flank as far as Jacobsdal before continuing his advance. He is still waiting at Modder River for stores, guns, and ammunition.

From Queenstown, Cape Colony, comes word that the Boers have become very active in the country around Stormberg Junction, to which Gen. Gatacre will make his next move. The telegraph lines have been cut in various places, and communication with Steynsburg, Dordrecht, and Maraisburg has been severed.

It is believed here that the Boers have occupied Steynsburg. Firing has been heard in the direction of Stormberg, probably between Gen. Gatacre's vanguard and the Boer commando.

It is said here that the beleagured garrison at Ladysmith is suffering from confinement, restricted diet, and the increasing volume of the Boer artillery fire, especially that of the additional heavy-calibre gun placed in position 5,000 yards from the western defenses. The dispatches relate that the Boers had discovered the most vulnerable points of the garrison and that the shelling was becoming disagreeably effective. The rations had been reduced and there was a great deal of sickness.

Nevertheless, the troops of the garrison were in every way preparing to meet the assault which it was anticipated the Boers would carry out in a final effort to reduce the city. The belief was current in Ladysmith that the Boers were preparing for a retrograde movement after another attack. Several bodies of burghers were reported to have been seen Nov. 28 moving in the direction of the Drakensburg range, while, Nov. 29, detachments were observed journeying northward with wagons. Discord between the Transvaalers and Free Staters was also reported. There was no indication, however, that the Boers were preparing to dismantle their gun positions. But the idea was prevalent in some quarters of Ladysmith that the continued shelling of the place was intended to cover the retirement of other Boer forces toward the Transvaal frontiers.

A dispatch from Frere dated Sunday, Dec. 3, reports that in Col. Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance near Colenso, fifteen Boers were killed and many were wounded. The road bridge across the Tugela River is intact.

The same message reports that President Krüger is anxious that the burghers leave Ladysmith in order to oppose the British marching in the direction of Pretoria from the west.

Advices from Putter's Kraal, the headquarters of Gen. Gatacre's division, dated Saturday, Dec. 2, say the Boers entered Dordrecht that morning. This, it is added, is probably Gen. Grobler's force of 1,500 men from Stormberg.

There is a possibility, if Gen. Buller asks for further reinforcements, that a brigade of militia will be sent to South Africa, with the view of conciliating the militiamen, who think that branch of the service has been slighted in favor of the reservists.

In compliance with a requisition signed by Messrs. W. Redmond, John Clancy, and others, the Lord Mayor of Dublin's locum tenens has called a meeting of the Corporation for Dec. 11 to dispose of a motion in which the Corporation will deplore the "infliction on the South African Republics of this lamentable, cruel, and unnecessary war" and protest against a policy "involving loss of life and enormous expenditure."

BOERS INSULT AN AMERICAN.

Passport Not Recognized and the Flag Treated with Disrespect.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Times prints a letter from an American citizen who left Johannesburg because he was liable to be impressed, and who had learned that the United States Consul was unable to protect him.

He complains bitterly that the American flag was not respected in Pretoria, that his passport was not recognized, and that his position was practically unbearable.

BOERS ARE LEAVING LADYSMITH?

Free State Troops Said to Have Abandoned Siege.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Dec. 5, says:

"It is rumored that 6,000 Free State troops have left Ladysmith, entertaining the gravest fears as to the safety of their own country."

BOER LOSSES ARE UNDERSTATED.

Gen. Buller Charges Them with Distorting the Figures.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The War Office has received the following from Gen. Buller:

"PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 5.—It is very difficult to make any statement in regard to the enemy's loss. For instance, at Belmont eighty-one of their dead were accounted for. The enemy gave fifteen as the number of killed. There is every reason to believe that the enemy's loss in the fight at Ladysmith Nov. 9 was over 800 killed and wounded. Information from a trustworthy Boer source shows that at Hildyard's fight Nov. 23 the enemy lost 30 killed and 100 wounded. It is impossible to say how far these numbers are correct, but it is evident the enemy does not admit a tenth of the losses suffered. Intercepted dispatches to Joubert from a commander show that even the official dispatches contain decidedly inaccurate information in this respect."

MASON FAVORS THE TRANSVAAL.

Illinois Senator Would Have Congress Express Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Mason of Illinois, in the Senate to-day, offered the following resolution, which he asked be allowed to lie upon the table until he should call it up:

"Whereas, From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other people to free themselves from European domination; therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate of the United States, That we watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the South African Republic against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty."

GEN. JOUBERT IS INDISPOSED.

Announced from Pretoria that He Is Under Treatment.

PRETORIA, Dec. 2, via Lorenzo Marques, Dec. 4.—Gen. Joubert is indisposed, and has arrived at Volksrust, across the Transvaal border, (not far from Charlestown, in the extreme north of Natal,) for medical treatment.

A dispatch from the head laager, where Gen. Schalkburger is in supreme command during the absence of Gen. Joubert, announces that a council of war was held Dec. 2 with reference to assaulting Ladysmith. The State Attorney has arrived at the camp to advise the Boer commanders. Everything is quiet at Ladysmith.

Dispatches from the West report that there was a heavy artillery duel at Mafeking during the morning of Dec. 2.

All is quiet at Kimberley. Comfortable wood and iron houses have been erected at Waterfall, a few miles from Pretoria, for the rank and file of the British prisoners.

Count Deville Leblois, a Colonel in the French Army, has joined the Transvaal forces as an authorized military attaché.

BOERS STILL IGNORE MACRUM.

Continue to Refuse to Let the American Consul Act.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—It is reported from Cape Town that the Transvaal Government still refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere regarding prisoners in Pretoria, insisting that Great Britain must inquire through Commandant Gen. Joubert.

CONSUL MACRUM HEARD FROM.

American Representative Tells of Conditions in the Transvaal.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Letters received from Charles F. Macrum, United States Consul at Pretoria, who has resigned his position, by friends in this city, his home, are of interest in view of the recent dispatches from Washington regarding his experience in the Transvaal as representative during the war of the interests of the subjects of Great Britain in the South African Republic. Letters from his wife also give a graphic picture of the condition of affairs in Krüger's capital. Consul Macrum writes:

"We are in the midst of it. The shooting has commenced. Gen. Cronje has taken the railroad at Mafeking, blown up some trains, and taken some prisoners, ammunition, &c. The Boers want to make a good fight of it, and will be a mighty hard lot to beat.

"The British who have not been granted permits to stay have been ordered out by Wednesday, and the Lord help those who are not gone at that time. I suppose they will all go on time. The Government has provided for their transportation if unable to pay.

"We will be cared for, so you need not worry. The Government is more friendly to me now than before, even since I took over the British interests."

Mrs. Macrum writes:

"You thought it terrible during the Spanish-American war. Well, you know nothing about it. I cannot describe affairs here. Every citizen between the ages of sixteen and sixty has gone to the front, and now there is nothing for these women in the South African Republic to do but to sit and watch developments. On the Boer side there will be no backing down. There is a great deal of distress, especially in Johannesburg.

"Everybody here would like to be an American citizen."

European Officers to Aid the Boers.

LISBON, Dec. 6.—Two Russian Colonels, a French General, and a French Colonel, who have been engaged by Dr. Leyds to assist in the defense of Pretoria, left to-day for Lorenzo Marques. They were escorted to the steamer by the Secretary of the French Legation here.

British Wounded Reach London.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The first batch of wounded soldiers from South Africa, numbering 133 men, arrived in the Thames to-day on board the British transport Sumatra, which left Table Bay about Nov. 15.

Americans Presented to the Queen.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Ronalds and Mrs. Blow of the American Ladies' Hospital Ship Committee, were presented to the Queen yesterday by Lady Randolph Churchill.

THE OCEANIC SHOWS SPEED.

Run from Queenstown Made in 5 Days 20 Hours and 42 Minutes.

The White Sar Line steamship Oceanic, which arrived yesterday, made a trip which suggested that she is beginning to show a reserve power not developed on earlier trips. She made the run from Queenstown in five days, 20 hours and 42 minutes, covering a course of 2,778 nautical miles at an average speed of 19.74 knots.

Her days' runs were 474, 514, 489, 498, 478, and 352 nautical miles. She had moderate weather throughout.

ADRIFT AT SEA IN A LAUNCH.

Peril and Suffering of Seth Low's Secretary and His Friends.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 6.—James W. Eaton, private secretary of Seth Low, who is Superintendent of the Episcopal Sunday School here, left this place with a party of friends yesterday morning in Mr. Eaton's naphtha launch Clip, for a trip to sea. The boat's machinery broke down when it was several miles off the coast. It drifted about for the rest of the day out of sight of land.

It was finally anchored for the night near the Romer Shoals, between Sandy Hook and Coney Island, having been carried there by the tide. The wind blew almost a hurricane, and the launch nearly filled with water.

The party suffered greatly from the cold and exposure. With much difficulty the party managed to navigate the boat to New York this morning.

C. OLIVER ISELIN SAILS.

Has Not Yet Decided to Take the Columbia Abroad.

C. Oliver Iselin, managing owner of the yacht Columbia, and Mrs. Iselin were among the passengers of the steamship St. Paul, which sailed for Southampton yesterday morning. Mr. Iselin declined to divulge what plans he had considered for Columbia, and said that his object in making the voyage was solely for pleasure, and was not significant at all from the viewpoint of a racing yachtsman.

"Have you given orders to have the Columbia sent abroad?" was asked.

"I have not made up my mind yet," he replied. "The Columbia was built with the understanding that she might go abroad if she defeated Shamrock, but whether or not the rules that prevail on the other side will be too great a handicap for a craft of her depth and form, I am unable to say at present. I can say, however, that the subject of taking her across has been widely discussed.

"I have read a great deal about the Distant Shore, Charles Rose's new ninety-footer, and have also heard of another new Watson boat that is expected to be a flyer. Neither of these craft troubles me in the least, and if I conclude to take Columbia to the other side, I will enter her in every race in which she is eligible. I expect to go to London as soon as I land, and will, of course, meet Sir Thomas Lipton and probably other yachtsmen."

TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS

This new glass possesses limitless range of color and variety of texture, and every piece is initialed or signed by Louis C. Tiffany.

Many pieces, many prices

TIFFANY STUDIOS
333 to 341 Fourth Avenue

NO NEWS FROM GEN. YOUNG

Gen. Otis Reports No Word Has Been Received Since Nov. 29.

THE NIGHT ATTACK AT VIGAN

Sick and Footsore American Soldiers Drove Out a Superior Force of Rebels—Killed Forty.

MANILA, Dec. 6.—Lieut. Col. Parker of the Forty-fifth Infantry commanded at Vigan, Province of South Ilocos, when that place was attacked Monday, Dec. 4, by a force of insurgents. The American force consisted of Company B of the Thirty-third Regiment and 150 sick men, many of whom shared in the first attack, which was made at 4 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 8 o'clock.

The Filipinos, who were estimated to have numbered about 800 men, and were commanded by Gen. Mino, came from the outskirts of the town to the port. The fighting was from house to house and almost hand to hand. The Americans captured eighty-four rifles and several prisoners. The official report says that three men were wounded.

Col. Bisbee is sending reinforcements to Vigan on board the gunboat Wheeling.

Col. Parker praised the bravery of the sick American soldiers. Every man who was able to stand handled a rifle during the attack.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department that he has had no word of Gen. Young for a week. This is taken to indicate that Gen. Young is continuing his hot pursuit of Aguinaldo and probably is in a country where he regards it as unsafe to use couriers. Gen. Otis's dispatch, which follows, also gives an official account of Lieut. Col. Parker's engagement at Vigan:

"MANILA, Dec. 6.

"Gen. Young, with thirteen companies of infantry and nine troops of cavalry, not heard from since 29th ult. He was then about twenty miles south of Vigan, and most of the troops marching to his support; but then had with him three troops of cavalry, a battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, and Macabebe scouts. One company of Thirty-third Infantry sent by boat to Vigan to reinforce navy there.

"Lieut. Col. Parker, Forty-fifth, reports from Vigan 5th inst. that he has not heard from Young for a week. Insurgents 800 strong made attack on his force, consisting of B Company and 153 sick and footsore men of the Thirty-third Infantry, at 4 o'clock on morning of the 4th, entering city in darkness; severe street fighting ensued, continued four hours; enemy driven out, leaving behind 40 dead, 32 prisoners, including many officers, and 84 rifles; now on outskirts intrenching.

"Parker says can hold out indefinitely; plenty rations and ammunition. His loss 8 enlisted men killed, 3 wounded. One hundred and sixty men now being transported from San Fabian to his relief; Young must be in vicinity with large force."

Where Last Fighting Took Place.

Vigan, the scene of the recent fierce fight between American troops and attacking Filipinos, is situated on an island in the estuary of the River Abra, 110 miles north of Dagupan, on the west coast of Luzon. The city is more than ninety miles from Bayonbong, the first-reported objective point of Aguinaldo's flight, and twenty-two miles west of Bangued, the city in which American prisoners are supposed to be held.

DOUBT REBEL'S DESIRE TO QUIT.

Officials Do Not Believe Aguinaldo Can Be Induced to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Relative to the rumor from Hongkong that Aguinaldo is willing to surrender to United States Consul Wildman, it is learned that, though the Consul himself has cherished that belief for some months past, the Government here has been without any assurance of the soundness of his conclusion.

Mr. Wildman is not the only official representing the United States in the Far East who has expressed confidence in his ability to persuade Aguinaldo to cease hostilities, but for some reason the Administration has always been skeptical as to these undertakings.

This report from Hongkong is believed to be nothing more than a revival of some of the old rumors.

GEN. GORDON ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Says that He Is Not in Favor of Pulling Down the Flag.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, Commander in Chief of the Confederate Veterans of America, made a declaration on the Philippine question to-day. He said:

"My sympathies go out to the men who are fighting under the Stars and Stripes wherever they are, and I am not in favor of pulling down the flag. I guess that shows where I stand."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD PROMOTED

Nominated by the President to be Major General of Volunteers—Other Officers Advanced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day nominated Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Volunteers, to be a Major General of Volunteers. He also nominated Col. Edgar R. Kellogg of the Sixth United States Infantry, Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, Col. William A. Kobbe of the Thirty-fifth United States Volunteers, and Col. J. Franklin Bell of the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteers to be Brigadier General of Volunteers.

According to the officials of the War Department, the promotion of Gen. Wood to the grade of Major General of Volunteers is not likely to cause any immediate change in his present station and duties as commander of the military Provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe. Gen. Wood had an interview with Secretary Root at the War Department to-day, and at its conclusion said that he expected to return to Santiago in a few days, but that it was possible he might be allowed to spend the Christmas holidays in this city. As Major General of Volunteers, Gen. Wood will be the second ranking officer in Cuba, his single military superior being Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the division, who is a Major General in the regular establishment.

Gen. Wood's advancement gives him rank above Gens. Wilson, Lee, Wheeler, Bates, Young, Chaffee, and Ludlow, all of whom were senior to him in the volunteer army. Although all the officers named were Major Generals of Volunteers during the Spanish war, they at present hold only the rank of Brigadier General. Counting Gen. Wood, there are now eight Major Generals in the army, including Gens. Miles, Merritt, and Brooke of the regular army. The other volunteer Major Generals are Shafter, Otis, Lawton, and MacArthur.

Gen. Wood's appointment is made under authority of the statute allowing an officer of that rank for every 12,000 men in active military service. Including the 35,000 volunteers recently enlisted for service in the Philippines, the present strength of the army is in round numbers 100,000 men.

Col. Kellogg of the Sixth Infantry and Col. Carpenter of the Eighteenth Infantry, who were nominated as Brigadier Generals in the regular army, will be placed on the retired list immediately. Both held the rank of Brigadier General in the volunteer establishment during the Spanish war. Col. Carpenter is now in command of his regiment in the Philippines. Col. Kellogg started to the Philippines with his regiment, but was taken sick en route, and was compelled to return to the United States from Honolulu. He was twice brevetted for gallantry and meritorious action during the civil war.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 6.—The United States transport Meade, formerly the American Line steamer Berlin, from New York Nov. 16 for Manila, with 1,110 men of the Forty-third Regiment on board, has arrived here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The arrival of the transport Meade at Port Said with the Forty-third Infantry was announced to the War Department to-day. No casualties are reported.

The War Department has also been informed of the arrival at Malta to-day of the transport Logan. She has on board the Forty-first Infantry, Col. Richmond, and reports all well.

Capt. Chadwick Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Capt. Chadwick, who was Chief of Staff of the North Atlantic Squadron, at his own request has been relieved of the command of the New York by Capt. Snow, who has just returned from Puerto Rico, where he commanded the naval station. The change will take effect on the 12th inst., and Capt. Chadwick will go on leave of absence.

The Nashville Arrives at Colombo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Nashville arrived at Colombo, Island of Ceylon, yesterday on her way to Manila.

Amethyst Brooches.

Our stock of Amethysts is unexcelled for purity of color and richness of settings.

Amethyst Brooches, set with pearls, $12.00 to $100.00

Amethyst Brooches, set with diamonds, $50.00 to $450.00

Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
56 West 23d Street

BURNZ CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

Tells Capt. McClusky How He Murdered Herbert P. Fellows, the Scarsdale Station Agent.

Edgar Burnz, who killed Herbert P. Fellows, station agent at Scarsdale, Monday night, and who was captured at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the Madison Square Garden, made a confession to Chief of Detectives McClusky during the day and was taken back to the scene of his crime, where an inquest was held over the body of the station agent. A woman with whom he boarded for a week at Scarsdale testified at the inquest that the boy fell off a house two years ago and that she has always considered him irresponsible for many of his wild actions.

Burnz's story to Capt. McClusky related almost every detail in connection with the murder and was told in a cool and rather bragging fashion. He said he was born in New York City and lived until about a week ago with his father and mother. He had some difficulty with his father and left home. He claims not to have had any intention of murdering Fellows when he went to the railway station, and talked with him Monday night.

When the station agent closed up his station the boy walked toward his home with him. When they reached a dark place in the road he says he was seized with an uncontrollable desire to kill and rob Fellows. He drew his revolver and fired. As the man fell forward with the ball in his brain the boy says he grabbed a satchel containing $75 and a pocketbook which was in his hip pocket containing about $30. He left the man to die and ran away.

Taking the money from the pocketbook and the satchel he threw them into a clump of bushes and boarded a train for this city, going directly to the bicycle race at the Garden. He stopped there until daylight, and then went to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he took a room and slept until 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Then he purchased a pair of shoes, a clean collar and necktie, and took dinner.

He went to the race again in the evening, and about midnight visited a Tenderloin resort, where he met Ella Smith and took her to the Garden. They remained together until he was captured by a local detective, assisted by detectives from Scarsdale.

At the inquest, which was held in the home of the murdered man, Burnz was held for the action of the Grand Jury, which meets Monday, and he will probably be tried at once. It is thought he will not make any defense. Mrs. Fellows, the wife of the murdered man, is ill in bed from shock. The satchel and pocketbook were recovered where Burnz said he threw them in the bushes, and when the wife identified them she kissed them.

MOTORMAN KILLED BY HIS CAR.

Fell to His Death While Leaning Over the Dashboard.

CARLSTADT, N. J., Dec. 6.—Clarence W. Smith, thirty-two years old, a motorman employed by the Newark and Hackensack Traction Company, was instantly killed by his own car to-day. Smith was leaning over the dashboard on the front platform trying to examine the headlight when he lost his balance and fell from the rapidly moving car.

He struck on his head between the rails and the wheels of the car passed over his body. The accident occurred near the power house in East Rutherford. He leaves a wife and two children and resided here.

TELEPHONE CO-OPERATION.

The Federal Company Waiting for New York Lines to Work West.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the capitalists interested in the Federal Telephone Company held here it has been decided to co-operate with the Telephone and Telegraph Company of America as soon as the lines of the latter company have been constructed westward to the borders of Ohio.

The East is not developed nearly as completely as the Middle West, it is said, and according to President Henry Everett there will be no consolidation until the Eastern people extend their system to the borders of Ohio.

"We shall go ahead and develop the State of Ohio," said Mr. Everett, "as we started out. We will inform the Eastern people that when their lines reach this State we will be very glad to co-operate with them."

LEGAL FIGHT IN KENTUCKY

State Board Hears Arguments on Its Powers.

GOVERNORSHIP IN THE BALANCE

Democrats Claim that Returns Made in Obedience to an Order of Court Should Be Rejected.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 6.—The State Board of Election Commissioners heard arguments to-day in the contested election cases. In behalf of Taylor, the Republican candidate for Governor, it was argued that the board had no right to go behind the returns received from the county election officers; the attorneys for Goebel, the Democratic candidate, opposed this proposition.

In deciding the course of argument, it was arranged that the Democrats should have the close. The Republicans agreed to open, and D. W. Farleigh spoke for them. He claimed that no State in the Union permitted a State Election Board to go behind the returns of the County Canvassing Boards, saying that the matter had been decided in all the courts of the United States from the Supreme Court of the Nation down. He then cited authorities in support of his position. If it had been the intent of the statute that the Canvassing Board had the right to go behind the returns, he said, why should there have been anything in the statutes providing for the creation of a Contesting Board.

Commissioner Ellis asked if the decisions did not show that the Court of Appeals had decided that canvassing boards had judicial power. Mr. Farleigh then entered upon a long argument designed to prove that they did not.

Judge Pryor, Chairman of the Commissioners, during a pause in Mr. Farleigh's argument, said:

"I would like to invite the attention of counsel on both sides to this proposition, and I would like to hear arguments upon it: Suppose this board does undertake to examine returns, as the statutes say it shall have the power to do, how far does its power extend over the statutes?

Mr. Farleigh replied: "That is a most important question, and I was just about to enter upon it."

He then advanced arguments based upon the assertion that the right of the board of examiners to canvass the returns gave it no power to alter the certified returns of the county boards. He quoted authorities to show that the board had no right to examine anything but certified returns, as anything outside of that was only hearsay evidence, and therefore not admissible. Mr. Farleigh concluded his argument at 11:45 o'clock, saying it was simply a plain statement of the Republican position.

He was followed by R. F. Peak, for the Democrats, who argued that the board was more than a counting machine even while sitting as a Canvassing Board as well as a Board of Contests. He claimed that the State Board had more power than the county boards.

"You appoint them," he said, "and you surely have more power than those you appoint."

Mr. Peak claimed that the State Board had the right to determine whether the returns before the board are genuine. "Some of the returns before this board," he said, "are not returns at all." He claimed that in the case of Knox County, where the returns were made under the stress of a power of a mandamus, the board had a right to review and throw it out as not being the voluntary act of the officers of the election.

Mr. Peak argued that a return made under such circumstances was clearly in the revisionary powers of the board, and he asked that the board go behind the returns and declare the vote void, on the ground that the certificate was the act of a partisan Judge and not the work of the county officers. The word "examine" in that portion of the election law defining the power of the board was then brought up by the speaker.

"Why," he asked, "if this board was meant to be nothing but a mathematical machine, what was the necessity of inserting the word 'examine' in the law?"

Under the old law, Mr. Peak said, the powers of the board were defined as being "to meet and open the returns." The word "examine," he claimed, had the effect of giving the board the right to go behind the returns on the county certificates. Mr. Peak closed his address by a vigorous argument that the board had every right to do so, and to accept the evidence regarding alleged frauds in the City of Louisville, which Secretary of State Finley declined to receive.

After a recess Mr. Willson, for the Republicans, took up the election troubles in the "passed counties" and went over the allegations in each case in detail. The word "examine" in the statute defining the powers of the board, he declared, meant that the board should examine the statement of votes cast and not enter into the method of their being cast. He concluded his argument with Nelson County.

A recess of twenty minutes was taken on account of the illness of Commissioner Poyntz, who was overcome by the heat and close air of the Senate chamber.

Lewis McQuowen of Bowling Green, for the Democrats, opened with a discussion of the proper construction to be put on the word "examine" in the election law, which meant, he declared, far more than that the Commissioners should perform the simple physical act of looking at the returns.

The argument at the night session was opened by Judge Alexander P. Humphrey on the Taylor side. He said the two principal issues involved were as to what the powers of the Board of Election Commissioners are, and as to what record this body has before it. His contention on the former point was that the board is merely a canvassing body without judicial powers, and on the latter that the supplemental returns from several counties and the record on which the Louisville contest is based are not legally before the board and cannot be considered.

Turning to the question of the vote of Louisville, Mr. Humphrey said it was proposed to throw out the entire vote of Louisville. This was proposed to the Election Commissioners of Jefferson County, but they declared they had no power to do it.

"Am I right, Judge Harris?" he said to the senior Democratic counsel.

"They did not say it in that form," replied Judge Harris.

"Did they say it in substance?" said Mr. Humphrey.

"Yes; they did," replied Judge Harris.

"And," continued Mr. Humphrey, "they certify to this board a mass of evidence they could not hear themselves."

Commissioner Ellis put to Mr. Humphrey the same question he had put to others during the day:

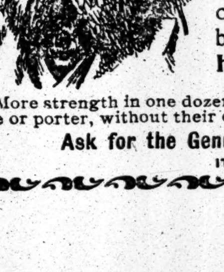
"Would the fact that ballots perfectly transparent were used in an election render that election void?"

"Not unless it is pronounced so through the course of a judicial inquiry," was the reply.

The board adjourned at 9 o'clock to meet at 9:30 to-morrow.

Call for a Silver Convention.

The State Committee of the Chicago Platform Democrats, an organization which grew out of the "Dollar Dinner" given in honor of William Jennings Bryan in April last, has issued a call for a State convention, to be held the first week in March, 1900, at which time they will declare their "adherence to the Chicago platform, elect and select delegates to the next National Convention of the Democratic Party who represent and will represent the Democracy of the State of New York." In the call, which is signed by James R. Brown, as Chairman, the State Committee makes it apparent that it is still at war with the men who are generally believed to be the leaders of the party in the State.


King Leopold of Belgium

Appointed JOHANN Hoff as Honorary Member of the Sanitary College at Brussels, in consideration of the highly nutritious and beneficial action of the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

More strength in one dozen bottles of **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

Ask for the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

IT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER Co.
SIXTH AVE. 18th & 19th STS.
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Books for the Holidays. Our gathering this year in a library in itself—a library containing the choicest literature of other days and other times as well as of to-day—a library from which all minds can make a selection and of which all purses can afford to buy. You will make some Christmas presents, of course, to your home folks or your intimate friends. You couldn't select anything better than a good book, nor anything that will cost you less in proportion to its real value. Here are a few selections which will give you an idea of some of the good things that await you and the low prices which prevail throughout the department generally:

BOOKS FOR BOYS & GIRLS.

Over 200 titles to select from, published at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00; our price, per vol. 35c

A few of the titles:
A Sailor Boy with Dewey.—Bonehill.
The Boat Club.—Optic.
Now or Never.—Optic.
Lost in Samoa.—Ellis.
Red Rose and Tiger Lily.—Meade.
The Children's Pilgrimage.—Meade.
The Little Lame Prince.—Muloch.
Sundown Songs.—Laura Richards.
A Hole in the Wall.—Louisa M. Alcott.
The Cottage Neighbors.—Nora Perry.
Nonsense Songs.—Lear.
Off for Hawaii.—Bonehill.
Life of Kit Carson.—Ellis.
The Man Without a Country.—Hale.
The Blue Fairy Book.—Lange.

Bound Volume of Harper's Round Table, 1899, published at $2.50; our price 1.25

Chatterbox for 1899, published in cloth at $2.00 and in boards at $1.25; our price, in cloth, $1.10, and in boards 65c

The Gypsy Series, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, 5 volumes, containing Gypsy's Cousin Joy, Gypsy Breynton, Gypsy's Sowing and Reaping, Gypsy's Year at the Golden Crescent, published at $2; our price 1.15

Complete Works of William Shakespeare, Handy Volume Edition, illustrated with steel engravings, good print, 13 vols., bound in flexible cloth, published at $7.50; our price 3.45

The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Riverside Handy Volume Edition, bound in flexible cloth, gilt top, published at $1.25; our price 35c

The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America, by John Fiske, 2 volumes, published at $4.00; our price 3.00

The New Illuminated Holy Bible, Teachers' Edition, self-pronouncing, with marginal references, concordance, maps and numerous helps and nearly 600 original illustrations, bound in flexible leather, divinity circuit, round corners, with red under gold edges, published at $2.50; our price 1.25

The True Mother Goose, a new edition from the original text first issued in 1719, charmingly illustrated by Blanche McManus; bound in canvas; published at $1.50; our price 50c

Holiday Edition of Poetry, from the Riverside Press. Each volume 16mo, gilt top, with engraved title and frontispieces and other illustrations; bound in dark blue silk cloth; published at $1.25; our price 35c

Comprising the following titles:
Lady of the Lake—Scott.
Enoch Arden—Tennyson.
Childe Harold—Byron.
Lay of Last Minstrel—Scott.
The Princess—Tennyson.

A Beautiful Holiday Edition of well-known books, bound in cloth with gold stamping, profusely and charmingly illustrated from half-tones and printed on the best paper, each volume in a box. Published at $2.00; our price 1.10

Titles as follows:
Leaves from the Life of a Good-for-Nothing. Translated from the German of Joseph Freiherr von Eichendorff by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Illustrations by Philip Grot Johann and Prof. Edmund Kanoldt.
A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy, by Laurence Sterne, with 220 Drawings, by Maurice Leloir.
Lamia, by John Keats. Illustrated by Will H. Low.
The Sketch Book, by Washington Irving. Illustrated with 120 Engravings on wood from original designs.

Teachers' Bible—Contains new helps, new Concordance, 350 illustrations, maps, &c., bound in flexible leather, divinity circuit, red under gold edges; special price 65c

Prayer Book and Hymnal, Protestant Episcopal, bound in leatherette; special price 75c

Key of Heaven, bound in leatherette, gold edges; special price 25c

Catholic Child's Prayer Book, bound in cloth 9c

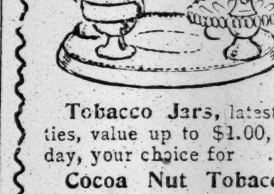
Diaries for 1900—A complete assortment; price from 12c. up to 1.85

Calendars—A handsome assortment for 3c. up to 4.00

Smokers' Articles.

The largest variety of smokers' articles in New York is to be seen at the Big Store at the present time, any of which would make exceedingly appropriate Christmas presents to such of your friends as are smokers. On sale at our Cigar Department, also at the Smokers' Stand, in the Main Aisle, back of the Fountain, at these low prices:

Imported Weichsel Pipes, with flexible stem, sold elsewhere at 25c. each; here to-day at 10c



Smokers' Stands (like illustration), worth 50c., here to-day at 25c

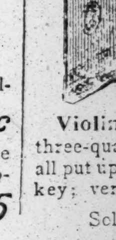
Tobacco Jars, latest imported novelties, value up to $1.00, here to-day, your choice for 50c

Cocoa Nut Tobacco Jars, those funny fellows, just the thing to keep tobacco in good condition, your choice for 1.25

A Musical Department Special.

All people musically inclined love the sweet music of the zither. The one we offer for sale to-day is a very good instrument and very low priced. Just the thing for a Christmas present; almost anybody would be glad to get it.

$3.00 Columbia Zithers at $1.25.



This is the No. 1 Columbia Zither, with 31 strings; tuned to the key of C, with 4 chords; complete with instruction book. 3 pieces of music and music stand, pick and key. Nothing so good or so cheap has been offered for a long time in the musical line.

Violin Outfit, containing one-half or three-quarter size violin, bow and rosin, all put up in a case with lock and key; very special for to-day at 2.25

Sold on Main Floor, rear.

Obesity.
Corpulency.
The efficiency of "APENTA"
The Best Natural Aperient Water,
in removing fat and corpulency, is proven by experience.

FOR REPORTS by Professor Liebreich, Berlin, Professor Bogoslowsky, Moscow, Professor Althaus, London, and American Authorities, Address,
United Agency Co., 5th Ave., cor. 42d St., New York.
Sole Agents of THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ld., London.

WANTS $300 TO MARRY HER.

Queer Case Comes Up Before Magistrate Meade.

Ignate Tracer, twenty years old, is a shirt operator, living on the lower east side, and so is Jennie Ehrlich. Accompanied by some of the young woman's friends they went yesterday to the Essex Market Police Court and asked Magistrate Meade to marry them. He refused, and they went to the office of a lawyer, where Alderman Minsky prepared to perform the ceremony.

Tracer hopped up suddenly and demanded $300 from the bride. She called him a deceiver and demanded $75 she said she had loaned him. A scramble followed, in which the bride-elect lost her hat, and then friends and spectators separated them, and they went again before Magistrate Meade. The bride-elect wanted the young man prosecuted.

"I thought you wanted to be married," said the Magistrate.

"But I want my $300 first," said the young man. "I'm a greenhorn. I get for a week's work $3."

"Won't you take 10 or 15 per cent. off the $300," asked the Magistrate.

"Not a cent off I take," replied Tracer. "Business I start with the $300 maybe. Anyhow, work she have to."

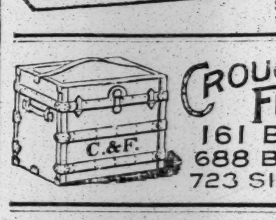
"Oh," said the Magistrate, "you're a greenhorn, but you are going to make your wife work?"

"Why," spoke up the bride-elect, "I gave him $20 to buy that suit of clothes he has on. I want my money back."

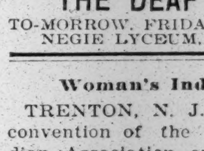
The Magistrate examined the marriage contract and found that Tracer has by the terms of the papers until Dec. 23 to marry the shirtmaker, and he dismissed the case, telling Tracer to make up his mind meantime what he will do.

"I marry not until I get $300," he insisted, and the bride-elect left him standing at the bar in his wedding suit. As she went out with her friends they all shook their fists at Tracer, who departed alone by another door.

MANTELS, FIREPLACES.



Mantels from $10 and up. Buy direct. Unusually good value.
ANDIRONS, GAS LOGS, &c.
JACKSON'S.
246 Front St.
near Fulton.
No Branch Stores
Same address for the past 70 years.



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

Woman's Indian Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The annual convention of the Women's National Indian Association opened a two-days session here to-day. It elected the following officers: President—Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton of Philadelphia; Vice President at Large—Mrs. Walter R. Brooks of Morristown; Eastern Vice President—Mrs. Sarah J. Kinney; Southern Vice President—Mrs. E. John Ellis; Western Vice President—Mrs. John Eldwell; Secretary—Miss Eliza W. Jones of Philadelphia; Treasurer—Miss Anna Bennett of Philadelphia. The following Honorary Vice Presidents were named: Mrs. William McKinley, Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. Washington Butcher, Mrs. Joshua R. Jones, Mrs. C. C. Bishop, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Joseph Sawyer, and Mrs. Herrick Johnson.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Helps to Your Comfort

TOO warm in the store? Not a bit of it—we've thermometers everywhere and competent men to see that the temperature is safe and that the air is kept as pure as modern facilities make possible.

We have the health of our helpers to guard.

Lay off your street wraps—you will find ample checking room on the Main Floor near Fourth avenue.

If you come from a distance—stay all day—if early, take breakfast here—50c, very dainty, scarcely a penny of profit to us. A satisfying midday luncheon, in course, at 35c. We'd make it all free if it wasn't for the abuse of it.

Store full? Yes, indeed, but comfortable. There's no need for any good natured person to lose temper—and somehow or another, the throngs at Wanamaker's are pleasant folks.

Things to see—

At 10:30 or 11:30 a.m. or 3 or 4:30 p.m.—H. Halsey-Stirling's Art Exhibitions—"Half Hours at the National Gallery in London." Mr. Halsey-Stirling refused $1,000 for a three weeks' exhibit at a New York play-house. He is here for two weeks—and newspapers and artists say the exhibition is marvelous.

The permanent Art Gallery, Fifth floor, has been re-hung, and the great painting, "End of the Siege of Saragossa," is added.

Tissot's pictures of The Christ and the Holy Land—Fifth floor.

Seventeen Christmas Tableaux—dreams of real and mythical folks—Rotunda.

Furnished House—Fourth floor.

Half-acre Toy Store, full of life and music—Basement.

An exhibit and sale of Angora Cats—Fifth floor.

And dear old Santa Claus a-smiling from every conceivable corner.

Guides are at the service of any one who asks for them, and Interpreters make it easy for those who speak French, Spanish, Portuguese or Italian. Stationed on Second floor, central.

To-day's Programme

Gevartius, Picture Sir Anthony Van Dyck.
Flatford Mill on the Stour, John Constable, R. A.
Beata Beatrix, - - Dante Rossetti.
Philip IV of Spain, - - - Velazquez.
Christ Disputing with Rabbini, - Luini.
Mrs. Siddons, - - Gainsborough.
A Hopeless Dawn, Frank Bramley, A. R. A.
Portrait of Himself, - Frank Dixon.
The Dweller in the Innermost, George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Sic Transit Gloria Mundi, George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Jonah, - George Frederick Watts, R. A.
Hope, - George Frederick Watts, R. A.

PIANO RECITAL AT 3 TO-DAY

Mr. Conrad Wirtz presiding.

Selections from Beethoven, Chopin, McDowell, Litolff, Martucci, Lassen-Liszt and Liszt's "Rhapsodie No. 2."

These recitals are being most graciously received, and are tendered with our compliments. Krell Elite Grand Piano used. Fifth floor.

China News---Dinner Sets

This china store is more like an exchange—we own no potteries, we are wedded to no one potter, but it is a fair field for every china worker and decorator in France, Germany, England and America.

Resident experts are going from pottery to pottery all the time, while two (and soon there'll be three) of our home managers make frequent extended journeys to the china centres of the world.

We get the pick—we get right prices; for no other retailer needs to buy so largely, thanks to you.

Let's look at two or three things—

These Haviland china Dinner Sets have 113 pieces, including soup tureen and the large meat dishes. Handles are gilt; general decoration is of blue flowers. **$16.50.** Any man that knows would call it fine value at $22 or $23.

Here are other sets from Limoges—not the Haviland potteries—101 pieces; embossed festoon shape; pink flowers, gold handles, **$20,** though fairly worth $27.50.

Haviland china sets, 113 pieces, six floral decorations; topped off with gold, **$45**—worth usually a third more.

Do you catch the spirit of this fine basement store? The best; with safe economy. Finest dinner set is $575; cheapest is $6.

Basement.

Floor Coverings of Various Furs

Even if there's no present need of these, or desire for ownership, you can't well afford to miss the display we've arranged. A central piece is the skin of a huge Polar Bear—it's $450. Another at $350. Some fine Grizzlies at $150 and upward. Beautiful Tiger skins at $85 to $350, and Leopards at $45 to $85. Skins of Wolves, Foxes, Wild Cats and Goats—an exceptional good collection of the latter. Black, white, gray, brown and combinations of those colors. These goat-skins are popular—not expensive. $2.25 and $2.50 for the unlined; $2 to $7.50 for the lined, according to size.

Third floor.

Shoes and Slippers Men's and Women's Necessary and negligee footwear of high grades, in large assortments. Styles of to-day. Prices to your liking. A few items, not taken at random, nor yet selected as best. They are safe criterions by which to judge this shoe store.

There are shoes for men at $3.50, of specially selected kid, of calf, of enameled grain leather. A single sole of Texas oak leather twice as thick as the ordinary sole and twice as durable. Those with tan and black boarded calf we guarantee not to break within a year. We cannot warrant the kid and enamel, but all three kinds are equal to the usual $5 kinds. $3.50 for these.

Over one hundred sorts of slippers for men—40c to $5. It would be strange if your fancy were not in so large a collection.

And for women, shoes at $3. An excellent sort for skating. These are of calfskin with stout welted soles, full round toes; buttoned or laced.

Women's felt slippers at $1—Romeo cut, with fur trimming, and some with silk braid trimming, at $1.50. Both kinds are very neat, warm and comfortable.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

The Gentleman from Indiana Haven't read it? That's fine. You've a pleasure in store. A love story of the middle west, but so strong in plot and characters that no matter how grum you are it will hold your attention. It's a book for women and men, for anybody who can appreciate the story of a college-bred man who failed in life till he struck rock—and a lot of wrong-doers, and met a charming girl in Indiana, when he became editor and owner of the *Carlow County Herald.*

Booth Tarkington deserves great credit for writing such a book—strong, good English that shows the scholar without the utterance of a pedantic word.

It's quite a big book of 384 pages; published at $1.50. We sell it for $1.10, and the postage is 12c extra.

Book Store (both sides of Ninth street till after Christmas).

Candy Sugar Wafers—simple as taffy—taste like butter taffy but with pure flavorings added. 20c a pound.

The Christmas Mixed Candies at 20c are still more unusual.

Basement.

Have you our 1900 Book Catalogue, and our Picture Catalogue of the Wanamaker series of Calendars? Yours for the asking, and a postal card is sufficient to ask on.

Pretty Things of Leather We found unusually handsome leather work in Paris and Vienna and Frankfort and Berlin last summer—some in London. Here's a piece that looks like sealskin with dreamy autumn colors painted on—never mind what it really is; it's leather and beautiful—a handkerchief case closing with green silk cord. $9.25.

There are some very complete Dressing Cases (maybe "toilet cases" would sound less like furniture), and the combs and brushes and other articles are really good. The cases are elegant examples of leather work. One before us is marked $18. There are finer pieces, up to $25, and little pieces for 50c and so on. Glove boxes, paper weights, calendars, picture frames—a jolly jumble of really novel, beautiful things.

Interested? We only brought a few of a sort—thought you'd thank us for keeping them rather select.

Tenth street side.

Diamonds This jewelry store is like a rose bud—complete, but not unfolded. It hasn't room to take a long breath—and we cannot find more room just now. It is the one section of the store that shines by refracted brightness from Philadelphia, where in two years the new Jewelry Store has stepped to the rank of one of the nation's four completest establishments. The same organization with added helpers, controls this bijou corner. Why tell all this? Because we sell gems as carefully and as knowingly as we sell silks, fabrics, furs and suits. And the Wanamaker ideas of price fairness make this a store you ought to know, but which must be known by its stored-up facilities.

DIAMOND BROOCHES

Single-stone Coils, $24 to $110; Scrolls, set with 5, 6 and 7 diamonds, $70 to $135; Sunbursts, $100 to $250; Crowns, $100; diamond and pearl Crowns, $105; Hearts, $160 to $230; Hearts with open centers, $110 to $140; Crescents, $50 to $150; pearl Sunbursts with diamond centers, $18 to $46.

DIAMOND SCARF PINS

Fleurs-de-lis, $32; Horse Shoes, $25 to $35; Oak Leaves of diamonds and pearls, $35; turquoise and diamond Clusters, $48; emerald and diamond Clusters, $75; pearl and diamond Clusters, $57; opal and diamond Clusters, $39; ruby and diamond Clusters, $62.50; diamond Crescents, $33; pearl and diamond Crescents, $40.

Broadway, and Tenth street.

Celluloid Articles We've brought from Europe some of the cutest workings in celluloid—boxes for powder, soap, salve, hair pins, moustache brushes in case, pocket mirrors, and so on. All the pieces have raised figures of some sort for ornamentation. This pin box has the most perfect fly and lady-bug, in color, apparently just alighted. The pieces 25c and 50c.

Main floor, Tenth street.

Hand-Colored Photographs These are pictures that sell usually at $4 unframed. About sixty are here at $2.25 each—with ornamental gilt frames about 23x28 in. They'll be found in the handsome new picture store, fifth floor—been there but a day. All good subjects—about two dozen in all.

If you have any framing to do you'll find our service prompt and satisfactory—cost moderate.

The boy or girl who gets a real grown-up-folk's Typewriter for a Christmas gift will have received a wonderful business impulse—for the typewriter is a foe to slovenliness. There are several fine machines at $100, and the Wanamaker-Wellington, peer of them, at $60.

Basement.

Women's Jackets at $10

Yesterday these very ones were $15 and $16. Why reduced? We've a mind never to tell that any more—just one reason, to hurry out lagging twos and threes from large regular lots—a hundred all told—all sizes findable among them—fabrics are unfinished worsteds and kersey. All the jackets are full lined with either silk or satin.

The finest jacket here is $63; the finest long wrap is $180.

And the fashion writers depend on Wanamaker's for half their news.

Second floor.

950 Very Interesting Dolls

The doll population here runs into the score of thousands to-day—what fun it must have been to help form their beauty over in those funny German workshops, for the toy chief decided on blondes and brunettes and the eyes and tresses. He decided something more—that every doll that came to Wanamaker's should be plump and well-formed. There's a trickery by which "stretched" dolls are palmed off—you hear of a 26-in. doll at a price and find it, too; but it is a malformation, with poor head and scraggy limbs. Well. In taking the great regular lots we found some quite special ones. These for you to-day—at least they all should be sold to-day—

26-inch Dolls, plump and rosy; full-size bisque head; full jointed body; flaxen hair—**One ($1) Dollar.**

19-inch Dolls—same sort and same liberal proportions—**Fifty (50c) Cents.**

Dressed Dolls, 17 in. high; cloth body, bisque head, papier mache arms, **25c.**

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BISHOP DOANE ON DIVORCE

Hope of Creating a Public Opinion Fatal to It.

DUTY OF CHURCH AND STATE

Cites Instances of Personal Condemnation as More Efficacious Than Law —A "Successive Polygamy."

Important addresses by Bishop William C. Doane of Albany, Bishop Walters of Jersey City, the Rev. W. I. Wishart of Allegheny, Penn.; Anthony Comstock, and others, were delivered at the second day's session of the National Reform Convention at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday, which, with an intermission for luncheon, lasted from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. The Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel, President of the association, presided in the morning, and the programme of the afternoon session was carried out under the direction of the Rev. Dr. R. M. Sommerville. The leading paper of the day was by Bishop Doane upon "Our Marriage and Divorce Laws—The Danger and Remedy," in which he spoke very plainly upon the question.

"Since the practical toleration of polygamy, which the United States law forbids, in Utah, is lifting its hideous head and smilingly asking acceptance in our non-Mormon society, demanding recognition by what the Mormons call the 'Gentile' courts, and expecting toleration by the Christian Church," said the Bishop, "it is high time that the matter should be ventilated and discussed in the open. Indeed, the hope of our day, when laws are loose and the comity of States makes them still looser, and when the sinners in this direction scorn all religious remonstrance, the only hope seems to me to be in the creation of a wholesome public opinion in whose atmosphere the thing cannot live.

"Two striking instances of what I think ought to be the habit of people in dealing with men and women who commit this sin are in my mind. One, a young girl who, accidentally meeting a man who had divorced his wife unlawfully, at the house of a friend, barely bowed her head when he was presented; to whom afterward one of the man's family said first: 'How could you treat him so cruelly? If you knew all, you would know how good a man he is,' and then, recovering herself, added: 'If the leaders of society would treat sinners of this sort as you have treated this man to-day, there would be less of the sin.'

AMERICAN WOMAN'S REBUKE.

"And only the other day, on the other side of the sea, a young American woman, whom one of these people who had gone through the mock ceremony of marriage after the pretense of divorce, approached with a jaunty certainty of recognition, looked carefully to make sure who the person was and then turned away without the slightest acknowledgment even of her presence.

"This is the kind of thing which, if men and women only had the courage of their convictions and the conviction of their own security, would be worth all the societies and all the sermons, and, I was going to say, all the improvement of laws in the world.

"The total number of divorces in the United States in the twenty years from 1867 to 1886 was 328,716, and the worst of all the showings is that they increased each year steadily and regularly in the most alarming ratio, the divorces of the last year, 1886, being three times as many as the divorces of the first year, 1867.

"The Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore defines the difference between this business and Mormonism by saying: 'Mormonism consists in simultaneous polygamy, the law of divorce practically leads to successive polygamy. Divorces now amount to about 25,000 a year.

"If the State is to be responsible for the character of this civil contract, she ought to hedge it about with what I think I may call dignified difficulties. There ought to be a license required for every marriage, as well as the record in every marriage, in some official record of the State. The age of consent ought to be fixed, and ought to be uniform. The witnesses should be required to know the parties and to be known by the official who performs the ceremony. And the ceremony ought to be so far public, at least, as not to be evidently clandestine and concealed.

"In spite of the theory that the agreement before witnesses constitutes a marriage, and that the parties marry each other and so cannot be said to be married by the official, I do object to the extreme secularism of the statement in the New York State certificates, 'Married in my presence,' as if the person who officiated was virtually only one of the witnesses, and I do object, also, to the vulgar, bad English which describes the parties to the ceremony as 'bride and groom,' as though the husband had become a hostler.

"From the merely human point of view, I think the State ought to lay down certain impedimenta dirimentia, as the Roman canonists call them, of carefully considered hygienic laws; that some rule should be made as to the most patent and uniformly recognized improprieties of marriage, because of certain relations of kindred or affinity, and that all marriages should be accurately recorded and the records preserved. And then, I think, every Christian man ought to do all in his power to lift, to execute, to enforce, the State laws.

THE DUTY OF CLERGYMEN.

"There can be no question that no clergyman can be compelled or ought to be willing to take part in the solemnization of a marriage against the laws of the religious body which he represents; and, further than that, that no clergyman ought or can be forced to admit to the sacraments those who are married otherwise than as his communion holds God's word and will to allow. Besides this, the Christian Church (I mean by that the great company of Christian believers of all names) can and ought to do all that in them lies to safeguard the marriage tie. The publication of banns, the clear knowledge, (either personally or through the witnesses whom the clergyman knows) of the parties proposing to marry, the consent of parents and guardians, the publicity of ceremony—these, I think, ought to be insisted upon. The runaway marriage is prima facie a suspicious case. And a marriage asked to be performed late at night in the parson's house had better be left over until the next morning and performed by a magistrate. And it is the bounden duty of every Christian minister to satisfy himself, not by hearsay or the careless assurance of unknown parties, but by positive evidence, that no obstacle, legal or canonical, exists.

"So far as I know the Church laws are inadequate and incomplete about these matters. So far as I know, too little pains is taken to make what laws there are known generally to the people. So far as I know, the churches and the clergy do not instruct their people as they ought to about what Christian marriage is.

"We are free from the foreign abomination of the 'mariage de convenance.' The marriage of commerce has found its place among us, by which the woman is sold, soul and body, to a fortune or a title, and the man buys the heart of the woman to break it, or to find none there. I make my appeal especially to the young people of to-day to beware of this other marriage of carelessness and childishness and thoughtlessness and frivolity. I have no doubt that we ought to go as far back as this, and even further, in our attempt to restore marriage to its rightful position.

"The State's dealing with divorce is perhaps the most serious question we have to face. I cannot avoid the thought that the distinction ought to be insisted on more than it is between separation and the dissolution of the bond. A woman ought to be protected from cruelty, from the indignities of drunkenness, from the need to bear the name of a man who has dishonored it, and from the exposure of her children to the awful influence of the example of a wicked man. And a man ought not to be compelled to support, to live with, and to keep his children under the influence of a wicked woman. These, of course, can be relieved by a decree of separation.

TO RESTRICT DIVORCE.

"I think there ought to be everywhere on the part of Christian men an effort to reduce the civil and legal causes for divorce to the one only cause of uncleanness before or unfaithfulness after marriage. There are, of course, practical reasons why this affects the woman more than the man; so also there are practical reasons why, logically, it seems more reasonable to let the incontinent party remarry. But there is no safety, it seems to me, except in the State confirming the divorce a vinculo to the one only possible ground which has the faintest show of warrant (and I think it a very faint one) in the New Testament Scriptures.

"The Church has no possible power to grant divorces. Its assumption of it or its exercise of it is a great wrong. I do not care much which way the attempt is made by ecclesiastics to intrude the Church in this function, it should be frowned down.

"The Church's concern really is with the question of a possible remarriage after divorce. There may be two, there cannot, it seems to me, be more than two, opinions about this. I confess I hold myself to the most stringent interpretation."

"The Purity Movement" was the first subject discussed, and it was spoken to by Anthony Comstock, Mrs. Whittemore of the Door of Hope, Mrs. Barrett, and Mrs. J. C. Martin.

Mr. Comstock dealt with the evils which from his experience he found beset the youth of this country on every hand. Recently, in University Place, he raided, he said, a gambling place connected by a subterranean passage with an annex disorderly house. This place, he had been credibly informed, was owned by a member of the State Legislature. It was also notorious, he said, that a member of the Legislature of this State was proprietor of a place frequented by degraded women.

Bishop Walters, colored, spoke on "The National Problem of Lynch Law." He denounced in strong language "the fiendish, revolting atrocities" that had marked the putting to death of many men of his race in the South by lawless mobs, and declared that lynching would have to be suppressed if the State was to be saved from ruin. He spoke of the aspirations of the colored portion of the population and appealed for a public sentiment that should result in insuring to negroes that "perfect equality with their white fellow-citizens to which they were entitled.

MR. M'KINLEY CRITICISED.

"President McKinley, in his message yesterday," the speaker said, "was very solicitous about the lynching of some Italians, and discoursed about it at length, but he hadn't one word to say about the lynching of his own subjects."

Bishop Walters's plea met with a sympathetic response from the audience, who warmly applauded him.

The Rev. W. I. Wishart's address was on "The Quickening of the Public Conscience." In it he took occasion to inveigh against the Sunday newspapers, "with their society scandals, trashy stories, and business advertisements," and the saloons, "which for a pecuniary consideration the State allows to remain open to blight the homes and damn the souls of its citizens."

This was the opening of a concerted attack by members of the association upon the Sunday newspaper, which will be carried on to-day at the final sessions of the convention, when the leading topic of discussion will be "Our Danger from Seven-Day Journalism."

COFFEE TRADE PETITION.

Santos Ships Held at Quarantine to Go to Boston—Attitude of Sugar Interests.

All sugar interests ridiculed yesterday a story that the "war" was at an end or about to end because the American Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers had joined with other coffee importers in asking that coffee in ships from Santos be allowed to land. The denials came from the Arbuckles, the Sugar Trust and the Mollenhauer, National and Doscher refineries. Of the joining of coffee interests to influence President Murphy of the Board of Health, an officer of one of the most important concerns said:

"This does not mean that 'Lion' and 'Arlosa' have buried the hatchet or are going to. A situation has arisen where the policy of comity of interest is evident and there has been a joint representation by the coffee men to the President of the Health Department. It affects in no way the sugar situation. It is of course possible that we may seek legal redress. If President Murphy adheres to his decision not to let the Santos coffee land he will furnish a striking commentary on himself. As Chairman Dargin of the Health Department of Boston says: 'A vessel and cargo certified by Dr. Doty, Health Officer of New York, as having been disinfected, would be allowed to dock and land at this port without further treatment. If such vessel and cargo should arrive here from Santos at the present time we should discharge her cargo, disinfect it and the vessel at quarantine, and then permit the docking of the vessel and landing of cargo."

A petition to Mayor Van Wyck and President Murphy which yesterday received the signatures of nearly every member of the coffee trade said:

We, the undersigned merchants of New York, interested in the export and import trades of the City of New York, respectfully petition your Honor and your Board of Health to reconsider the present prohibitory orders placed on the landing of the cargoes of the coffee steamers now down the bay, and consistent with the protection of the public health, that sanitary and scientific measures be adopted that, while accomplishing the first, will permit of a continuance of the commerce of this port.

Collector Bidwell said yesterday that he would issue an order for the removal of the cargoes of the Roman Prince and Ragusa to the public stores, the masters of them having failed to deliver them to the agents within forty-eight hours after arrival at this port. This, as in the case of the J. W. Taylor, is done to give the cases a legal status and to avoid technical entanglements. In the case of the Taylor, Surveyor Croft was directed not to act on the general order issued on Tuesday.

The statement of the Boston health authorities above referred to was in a letter to A. C. Lombard & Co. of this city.

As soon as it became known that the vessels from Santos would be permitted to dock in Boston and to land their cargoes there, the agents here of the steamships Roman Prince and Ragusa announced their intention of sending those vessels to Boston. This being the case, it is expected that Collector Bidwell, on being notified, will not enforce the order for the removal of the cargoes to the public stores.

Dr. Doty yesterday completed a bacteriological examination of the dead rats taken from the hold of the steamer J. W. Taylor. No bubonic plague germs were found.

The seven lighters containing the coffee from the Taylor were released from Quarantine yesterday, but President Murphy refused to permit them to land the coffee, and they remained off Quarantine. He said that he would hold a public hearing at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and hear what the coffee merchants have to say, but that they may talk only of such of the vessels as have had no sickness aboard.

Two lighters and a Chapman wrecking tug yesterday lay alongside the coffee steamship Lassell, which was wrecked near Clifton after she was run into by the steamship Friesland on Sunday. A considerable part of the coffee was transferred to the lighters, and the wrecking boat was engaged pumping her out. The wreckers said that the coffee was swelling from being wet, and had already caused one of the decks to buckle.

GET AUTOMOBILE LICENSES.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and H. P. Whitney Among Those Examined.

The Steam Boiler Inspector's Bureau, where persons must go and pass examinations before they can operate automobiles within the limits of the city, is located on the second floor of the Police Headquarters building. Within the past few weeks several prominent men have been examined and licensed to operate their motor carriages on the public streets and their vehicles have been tested according to law.

Among those who have received licenses are: Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Harry Payne Whitney, Charles E. Proctor, A. R. Shattuck, the son-in-law of ex-Mayor Strong; A. I. Barber, and E. H. Lyons.

EX-ARMY CHAPLAIN OPPOSED.

Lecture of Mr. McQueen, Alleged Anti-Imperialist, May Be Stopped.

An effort may be made at the Gramatan Club at Bronxville to-morrow night to prevent the Rev. Peter McQueen, pastor of the Day Street Congregational Church, Boston, and until recently an army Chaplain in the Philippines, from lecturing at the club on "The War of the Tagalos." Mr. McQueen, seven years ago, was pastor of the Bronxville Reformed Church. In that church, according to the original plans, the lecture was to be given.

That arrangement, however, was blocked by ex-Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, one of the Trustees of the church. Several weeks ago Mr. Smith read an interview in which the Rev. Mr. McQueen was alleged to have expressed anti-imperialistic views, to have attacked Gen. Lawton, and to have pronounced the war a crime. To this Mr. Smith's opposition was due.

Having been refused the use of the church building, Mr. McQueen has obtained the Gramatan Club's quarters, and there he expects to lecture to-morrow night. Mr. Smith, it is said, will go to the clubhouse at that time and seek to prevent Mr. McQueen from doing so.

"It is all the result of a misunderstanding," said Mr. McQueen to a TIMES reporter, at the Murray Hill Hotel last night, "and I am at a loss to understand Mr. Smith's course. Gen. Lawton is one of my warmest friends and I am in sympathy with the colonial policy of the Administration. I am not a theorist but a historian, and I purpose to lecture on Friday in Bronxville, no matter what Mr. Smith's views may be in the matter."

B. Altman & Co.

Fur Department.

Silver Fox Skins, suitable for Muffs and Boas.

Russian Sable and Hudson Bay Sable Sets of Muff and Scarf,
Fine Broadtail, Sets of Muff and Collar,
Real Chinchilla Muffs.

Sealskin and Broadtail Jackets,
Fur Lined Capes, Long Garments and Paletots.

Fur Trimmings.

Chinchilla, Broadtail and Mink by the single skin or dozen.

Fur Rugs and Mats, Carriage Robes, etc.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Clearance Sale of

Oriental Rugs

250 Persian, Turkish, and India Carpets;
300 Antique Rugs, various sizes;
700 Daghestans;
750 Soumaks, Kazaks, and Bokharas.

Marked irrespective of cost.
Prices will interest all purchasers.
To facilitate selections, bring dimensions required.

Broadway & 19th Street.

MEETING OF ENGINEERS

Discussion on Steam Engines and Boiler Test Rules.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Papers on Progress and Reform in Their Work by Mechanical Experts.

Ten papers were read and discussed at yesterday's sessions of the twentieth annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, which were held in the library of the society's house at 12 West Thirty-first Street. Seven of these were read during the morning session, the most important being, "The steam Engine of the Nineteenth Century," by R. H. Thurston, and the report of the committee on the revision of the code relative to the standard method of conducting steam boiler trials. The feature of the evening's session was the paper entitled "Education of Machinists, Foremen, and Mechanical Engineers," and was read by Mr. P. Higgins.

The morning sitting began at 10 o'clock with the business session, which included the reports of the various committees. The following officers were elected: President—Charles H. Morgan; Vice Presidents—E. D. Meier, George R. Stetson, B. H. Warren, Jesse M. Smith, Stevenson Taylor, David Townsend; Treasurer—William H. Wiley; Secretary—F. R. Hutton.

The committee having charge of the matter of boiler trials reported that during the last thirteen years the methods and instruments used for testing boilers had materially changed, and that at present some form of calorimeter in which coal is burned in an atmosphere of oxygen gas is to be preferred. This committee, consisting of Charles E. Emery, William Kent, George H. Barrus, Charles T. Porter, Robert H. Thurston, Robert W. Hunt, F. W. Dean, J. S. Coon, and William B. Potter, recommended "that, as far as possible, the capacity of a boiler be expressed in terms of the number of pounds of water evaporated per hour from and at 212 degrees. It does not seem expedient, however, to abandon the widely recognized measure of capacity of stationary or land boilers expressed in terms of 'boiler horse power.'"

The committee determined to accept the Centennial standard, and to recommend "that in all standard trials the commercial horse power be taken as an evaporation of 30 pounds of water per hour from a feed-water temperature of 100 degrees Fahr. into steam at 70 pounds gauge pressure, which shall be considered to be equal to 34½ units of evaporation; that is, to 34½ pounds of water evaporated from a feed-water temperature of 212 degrees Fahr. into steam at the same temperature. This standard is equal to 33,305 thermal units per hour."

The report concludes with several rules for conducting boiler trials, which include provision for a thorough examination of boiler and equipment previous to the test, recommendations of the knowledge of the character of the coal to be used, uniformity of conditions, quality of steam, &c., and insistence on the importance of keeping a record of every event connected with the progress of the trial. The methods of calculating the efficiency of the boiler were also defined, based both on the combustion and coal. The consensus of opinion was that the plan outlined by the committee was a wise one.

Prof. R. H. Thurston of Cornell University followed with a paper on "The Steam Engine at the End of the Nineteenth Century." He said, in part:

"The end of the nineteenth century is that of one which will always remain preeminent in history as the age in which the steam engine took shape in the hands of Watt and Sickles, and Corliss and Greene, of Porter and their successors, and thus brought in the factory system and all our modern methods of production, with their resultant effects in the reduction of costs of production, in the improvement of the condition of the people and in all the material advancement in the industrial arts which has made the century distinctively one of supremacy of the mechanic arts.

"The close of the century finds the steam engine, though threatened with displacement by other motors, in the view of many writers, nevertheless the great motor of the age. Substantially all of the power employed by the civilized world is supplied by this great invention—congeries of inventions rather—the product of a series of improvements, of an evolution, effected during the hundred years or more just past. The limit to be possibly attained in its development and perfection will always remain a subject of intense interest to the profession and to the world.

"The twentieth century will very probably see a change in the curve of our lines, if not, in some respects, a decided halt or a reversed curvature, and it is perhaps even more probable that the field of the steam engine will become greatly restricted by the introduction of other heat motors, as well as by the general employment of electricity as a medium of extensive power distribution from hydraulic and pneumatic prime movers."

Other papers read during the morning session, which was followed by a luncheon, were "The Berthier Method of Coal Calorimetry," by C. V. Kerr; "Test of Two Pumping Engines at St. Louis Water Works," by J. A. Laird; "New Graphic Method of Constructing the Entropy-Temperature Diagram of a Gas or Oil Engine," by H. T. Eddy, and "Pressure in Pipe Due to Stoppage of Flowing Liquid," by George M. Peek.

The principal paper of the evening session, which began at 9 o'clock, was read by M. P. Higgins of Worcester, Mass., and was entitled "Education of Machinists, Foremen, and Mechanical Engineers." The object of the paper was primarily to outline a scheme for a special school for the training of boys to fill the successive grades of mechanics from machinists to engineers.

Mr. Higgins spoke of the incomplete work of the present technical schools, and called attention to the difference between theory and practice. He referred also to the oversupply of polytechnic engineers, who have entered the field without the preliminary training in the shops that he held was of vital importance.

Other papers that attracted attention during the session were "Compression and Liquefaction of Gases," by Arthur L. Rice of Brooklyn, and a description of a curved glass blue-print machine read by Paul Meilen Chamberlain.

A movement has been started by the association to raise a fund to erect a suitable memorial to mark the grave of Robert Fulton in Trinity Churchyard, and subscriptions are now being solicited from its members for that purpose; up to last night $925 has been received. The relatives of Mr. Fulton and the Trustees of the Trinity Cemetery are co-operating with the society.

CRUSHED UNDER LUMBER PILE.

John Heinschon Meets a Sudden Death in Brooklyn.

John Heinschon, a lumber handler, forty-two years old, met death yesterday in Alexander E. Orr's lumber yard, at Java and West Streets, Brooklyn. He was crushed under a pile of yellow pine timber. Heinschon lived at First Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan. He was at work yesterday alongside a lumber pile, which toppled over on him when a piece of timber fell from a derrick against it.

After the lumber had been removed Heinschon was found to have been badly hurt. While waiting for an ambulance from St. Catharine's Hospital, Heinschon asked for his wife and children. He told of his wife's premonition that he would meet with a tragic death, and asked his fellow-employes to convey to her and their eight children a message of love.

Heinschon died just as a doctor appeared. His right side had been crushed, and his right leg and arm broken in half a dozen places.

In Aid of Telegraphers' Relief Fund.

The annual entertainment of the New York Telegraphers' Aid Society for the benefit of the relief fund will take place to-morrow evening at the Lexington Opera House. The entertainment will be given by amateurs, members of the fraternity, and by high-class vaudeville actors. Dancing will follow.

VICHY CELESTINS IS A Natural Mineral Water, known for centuries and imported ONLY IN BOTTLES, For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.

Its value has been testified to by thousands.

So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.

Get the Genuine.

Your Physician will recommend it. General Agency, 220 B'way, N. Y.

Edwd. Ridley & Sons.

Millinery, Ribbons,
DRESS GOODS, GLOVES,
HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS! *DOLLS!!* BOOKS!!!
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.
309 to 321 GRAND STREET NEW YORK

84 Pages is the size of HOLIDAY NUMBER Town Topics. Out To-Day.
It beats all records for QUALITY, QUANTITY and BEAUTY.

Wheatena

The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

Sold by ALL GROCERS.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

Wanamaker's

CUT OFF THIS CORNER

Fill in the blank and mail it TO-DAY to the Wanamaker Store.

John Wanamaker, N. Y.

Send me illustrated booklet of specimen pages of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas, including sample of maps, terms of purchase and description of the bindings, etc.

Name .....

Address .....

T 7 .....

THIS COUPON ENABLES YOU TO SAVE FROM $37 TO $89.

Add YOUR Name to This List of Owners of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas

Use the Coupon in the Corner.

Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States.
Hon. Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the U. S.
Hon. Melville W. Fuller, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.
Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," &c.
Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury.
Nelson A. Miles, Major General U. S. A.
Charles W. Eliot, LL. D., ex-President of Harvard University.
Chauncey M. Depew, U. S. Senator from New York.
Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal's Residence, Baltimore, Md.
Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consulate General, New York.
John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.
Richard Olney, LL. D., ex-Secretary of State, Boston, Mass.
Hon. T. B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House, New York.
John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.
Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.
Hon. Justice Shiras, U. S. Supreme Court.
F. L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton University.
General Wesley Merritt, United States Army.
Hon. George F. Hoar, Senator for Massachusetts.
William T. Harris, LL. D., Commissioner of Education.
The Very Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., rector of Catholic University, Washington, D. C.
Seth Low, LL. D., President of Columbia College.
David J. Brewer, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
William K. Vanderbilt, railroad magnate.
John Fiske, LL. D., author of "The American Revolution."
George F. Edmunds, ex-Senator from Vermont.
James B. Angell, LL. D., President of the University of Michigan.
W. J. Rolfe, A. M., editor of Shakespeare's plays.
Charles Tiffany, jeweler, New York.
J. Pierpont Morgan, banker.
Andrew Carnegie, capitalist.
J. D. Rockefeller, President of Standard Oil Co.
John B. Hamilton, Surgeon General, U. S. Marine Hospital.
Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of Christian Advocate.
Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, rabbi Sinai Congregation, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice President of the United States.
Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., rector of Trinity Church.
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of New York.
Rudyard Kipling, author.
P. D. Armour, capitalist, Chicago, Ill.
S. Weir Mitchell, LL. D., physician and author, Philadelphia.
Geo. W. Elkins, capitalist, Philadelphia.
P. A. B. Widener, capitalist, Philadelphia.
John Wanamaker, merchant.
J. C. Strawbridge, merchant, Philadelphia.
Rev. C. T. Brady, archdeacon, Philadelphia.
Hon. C. F. Warwick, ex-Mayor, Philadelphia.
Col. A. K. McClure, the Philadelphia Times.
Wm. R. Harper, LL. D., President of the Chicago University.
Daniel C. Gilman, LL. D., President of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore.
Hon. Joseph Choate, Ambassador to Great Britain, London.
Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune, New York.
The library of the President, White House.
United States Supreme Court.
United States Court of Claims.
The Department of Justice.
Office of the Secretary of State.
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.
Office of the Secretary of War.
Office of the Secretary of the Navy.
Office of the Secretary of the Interior.
Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.
The Senate Library.
And every educational institution of prominence.
H. R. H. the Duke of York.
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Curzon.
Sir William Birt (3 copies).
The Very Rev. the Dean of Rochester.
The Piccadilly Club.
Rev. Dr. Parker.
The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.
Commander J. S. Clarke, R. N.
Sir William Onslow, Bart.
Rev. Canon Temple.
Sir Edgar Vincent (2 copies).
The Hon. Sir A. MacKenzie.
The Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer in Ireland.
Sir Robert Moncreiffe, Bart.
The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Portsmouth.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona.
H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir Edmund Monson.
H. H. the Chakore Saher of Gondal.
The Government of New South Wales.
Lieut. Col. J. E. Burton-MacKenzie.
Sir David Stewart.
The Anglo-American Club, Dresden.
The Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester.
Sir Benjamin Whitney.
The Right Rev. the Bishop of Waterford.
The Norwich Library.
Major General W. Spottiswoode-Trevor.
The Chief Justice of Hong Kong.
Mr. W. S. Gilbert.
Captain the Hon. Randolph Stewart.
Sir William T. Lewis, Bart.
The Hon. Edward St. Aubyn.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir J. Rigby.
Major General Sir Robert Hughes.
The Very Rev. Canon J. Bracy.
H. B. M.'s Consul at Samoa.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Berkeley.
Mr. Kyrle Bellew.
The Hon. Sir David Tennant.
The Yokohama Specie Bank.
Babu Baen Krishna Maitia.
Rev. Dr. Woods, head master of Harrow.
The Hounslow Public Library.
The Ossecc Public Library.
The Albemarle Club.
The Press Club, Cairo.
Paymaster of Natal Police.
Rt. Hon. Lord Llangattock.

"I have come to regard my Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia as so indispensable that I would not know how to get on without it."
GROVER CLEVELAND.

"I am constantly and successfully appealing to it to meet my current needs, and appreciate its merits very highly."
RICHARD OLNEY, LL. D., Ex-Secretary of State.

"The Century is of great service to our students in our reference library, and is the standard at Chautauqua."
GEO. E. VINCENT, The Chautauqua System of Education.

"The Century has first place on my shelves, and is indispensable to me. Formerly it was my last 'Court of Appeal' when in doubt; now it is the first and last."
LEW WALLACE, Author of "Ben Hur."

"I should say to everybody who reads or writes:—'Buy the Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas, no matter what else you buy.'"
PROFESSOR A. W. GRABAU, Mass. Ins. of Technology.

"Constant use of The Century has taught me to value it highly. In the new edition you have certainly added greatly to its merits."
CHAS. W. ELIOT, LL. D., President Harvard University.

"I regard The Century as the best medical and botanical dictionary and cyclopedia I have ever seen, to say nothing more of its various excellencies."
PAUL R. BROWN, Major and Surgeon U. S. Army.

"The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas is a masterpiece of condensation. Its constant use has filled me with a strong sense of the care bestowed to insure accuracy."
JAMES A. BRYCE, Author of "The American Commonwealth."

"I was an early subscriber for The Century at the full price. It is an invaluable work, being exactly what it professes to be—an authority which to any student or investigator is indispensable. To all such I cordially recommend it."
E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

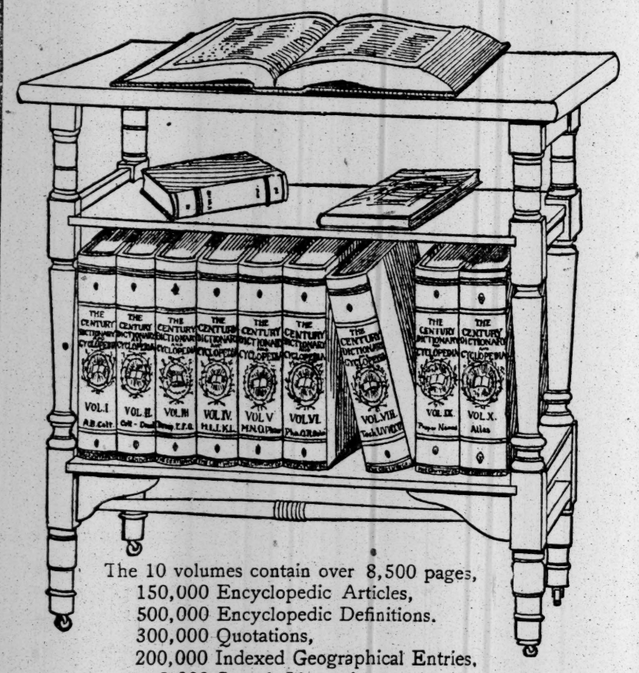
"I find myself continually referring to The Century for information and guidance, but in addition to this I take it up and read it with pleasure and constant entertainment, independent of its bearing on my studies and literary work."
MORGAN DIX, Rector Trinity Church, New York.

"This combination of dictionary and cyclopedia, gazetteer and atlas and biographical dictionary, &c., has been prepared with so much care and painstaking, by such learned and accurate men, and on such a wise plan, that it will never be superseded by another work."
DANIEL P. GILMAN, LL. D., President Johns Hopkins University.

"The better acquainted that I become with The Century the better I like it. I am pretty well provided with reference works, but I find myself consulting The Century oftener than all others put together. It is the best Law Dictionary in existence, and the best dictionary for a lawyer."
LEE MONTGOMERY, LL. D.

"The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas represents the subdivision of all knowledge by words. It contains the knowledge of encyclopedias, fused, refined, and recast into shapes that, with its endless cross-references, place all knowledge at one's command, though the question be started by a single word."
J. S. PILLSBURY, the Flour King.

Ask any of these "Century" Owners, they'll tell you of its daily help to them.



YOU can give this best-of-all Christmas Present, and only pay $1 of your Christmas money. The balance afterward in easy payments monthly. Use the coupon above.

The 10 volumes contain over 8,500 pages,
150,000 Encyclopedic Articles,
500,000 Encyclopedic Definitions.
300,000 Quotations,
200,000 Indexed Geographical Entries.
8,000 Superb Illustrations,
310 Maps—in colors.
$1,500,000 was spent in producing the first set of ten volumes.
$5,000,000 worth, at retail, sold already in this country alone.
$150,000 worth sold in England during the first 30 days of sale.

Address New York JOHN WANAMAKER.

QUAY HAS A HARD FIGHT

Democratic Votes Necessary to Give Him His Seat.

PENNSYLVANIAN'S CHANCE SLIM

Contests in the Cases of Clark of Montana and Scott of West Virginia Taken Up by the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—It is evident to friends of ex-Senator M. S. Quay that the canvasses reported of the division of the Senate, on the question of Quay's admission on the appointment of Gov. Stone, have been published without careful ascertainment of the standing of the applicant with the Senate. Mr. Quay's case is in the hands of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Before it can reach the Senate to be voted upon by that body it must have a report.

If it had been known that the committee would report in his favor, there might have been some ground for confidence and the hope that the Senate would approve the report. Senator Chandler is Chairman of the committee. He is very friendly to Quay, and has said that he intends to vote to seat him. Senator Hoar and Senator Spooner are also in favor of Quay. Senator Pritchard, who voted against Corbett, an appointed Senator who was refused admission on grounds upon which Quay may be kept out, and Senator Burrows are believed to be opposed to seating Quay.

Last session the committee had five Democratic members. Senator Harris of Kansas has been added to the committee to take the place formerly held by a Democrat. Caffery, Pettus, and Turley, Democratic members, are against Quay. The report that Senator Harris will oppose seating Quay makes the outcome seem threatening to Quay.

As one of his friends on the committee said to-day:

"Mr. Quay cannot get out of the Elections Committee except by the aid of Democratic votes. Should he secure a favorable report, he will go to the Senate with a plausible case. Should he then hold all the votes obtained in Corbett's favor, he would still be short. The Senate is now composed of eighty-five Senators. In order to obtain his right to sit, Quay must have forty-three votes. Although reports have been published purporting to show how he is to be seated by a majority, it has been noticed by those opposed to him that while claiming to have more than forty-three votes in his favor, he was not here to press at once for a decision of his case, and to be sworn in at the opening with the help of his companions."

Mr. Quay will gain one vote that was given by a Republican in opposition to seating the man appointed by the Governor of a State after that State had refused to elect. Penrose of Pennsylvania, Quay's former colleague, voted to keep out Corbett of Oregon, but he will vote to admit Quay. It is explained that Mr. Penrose will choose to be inconsistent rather than to manifest ingratitude to the man to whom he is indebted for political advancement. Frye, Hoar, Spooner, and other Republicans will vote for Quay, but they have been in favor at all times of admitting Senators nominated by Governors. So far as can be learned, the Democrats are about solidly opposed to him.

Harris of Kansas, who gains a place on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and who is accounted as in opposition to a report for Quay, was with the majority that voted not to seat Corbett. There appears to be only conjecture to support the statement that Carter of Montana will vote for Quay. Shoup of Idaho, placed on the Quay side in some canvasses, voted against Corbett, and will not say how he intends to vote in the Quay case.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) offered a resolution that Senator N. B. Scott of West Virginia is not entitled to a seat in the Senate. The resolution, together with a memorial of John T. McGraw on the subject, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has been called for to-morrow to consider the protest against the seating of Senator Quay, and the memorial urging the unseating of Senator Clark (Dem., Mont.,) and Senator Scott, (Rep., West Va.,) because of alleged irregularities in their respective elections. It is not improbable that an order will be made for the taking of testimony in the Clark and Scott cases, and that there may thus occur some delay in their consideration. No evidence will, however, be taken in the Quay case. Only legal points will be considered, and both sides of the controversy will be represented by counsel.

NO NEW LIGHT IN MILLER CASE.

Fixing the Blame for His Escape—Trust Company Has $2,200 of His.

No new light was shed yesterday on the whereabouts of William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame. The police officials are, however, using all available means to locate him, fix the responsibility for his escape from Brooklyn, and discover those who were behind the syndicate.

The investigation by the Committee on Rules and Discipline into the manner of Miller's escape was continued behind closed doors. President York, who presided, promises to soon make a statement which, he says, will satisfy the public as to the thoroughness of the probing. Three women and half a dozen men, former employes of Miller, were examined. Besides these, Deputy Chief Mackellar of Brooklyn and Detectives Donovan and Finn, who were "tailing" Miller on the day of his escape, were before the committee.

In connection with the attachments obtained here ten days ago against Miller, the Sheriff has received a certificate from the Knickerbocker Trust Company that it has $2,200 belonging to Miller. Wells Fargo & Co. have not yet reported the amount in their hands belonging to Miller.

WANT NEW CABINET OFFICE.

Internal Revenue Collectors Say Their Worth Is Not Recognized.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Internal Revenue Collectors of the United States are organizing a movement to have a new department of the Government established and a new Cabinet position created. A meeting will be held in January to form an association with this end in view.

Collector Coyne of Chicago says the internal revenue branch of the Federal service ought to be taken out of the Treasury Department and made a department by itself. One of the chief reasons given is that under the present system the bureau gets no credit for what it does.

"We hear a great deal," says Mr. Coyne, "about the men behind the guns, but nothing of the men behind the men behind the guns, notwithstanding they do the work. This was practically illustrated during the Fall festival in Chicago, when orators talked of the Post Office, the customs, and the Judges. Not one word was said for the internal revenue."

At that time the movement for an association of collectors and agents was started. The collectors who were here gave a dinner in honor of George W. Wilson, their chief, at Washington. F. E. Coyne of Chicago, Charles H. Treat of New York, Frank McCord of Cleveland, and Charles Sapp of Louisville were appointed a committee to promote the scheme. Mr. Coyne is working the Western States, Mr. Treat the Eastern, Mr. Sapp the Southern, and Mr. McCord the central. The meeting to organize will be held either at Chicago or Washington, and the association probably will be made permanent.

NO MAZET COMMITTEE SESSION.

The Mazet Investigating Committee held no session yesterday, no quorum being present. Chairman Mazet and Messrs. Hoffman and Costello were the only members present at 10:30 o'clock and after waiting an hour adjourned until 2 p. m. When Mr. Mazet announced adjournment in the afternoon he said the next hearing would be at the call of the chair and he was unable then to set a date.

Mr. Moss announced his eagerness to go on to-day, but Mr. Mazet replied that some of the members of the committee had engagements for the remaining days of this week and could not be counted upon to be present. Mr. Moss said he expected to take up some important matters in the Register's Department and, in addition, school teachers' salaries, the sewer department, Croton Aqueduct, East River bridge and some ends of the Police Department.

It was the intention of the committee to adjourn at the end of this week until Dec 28, but the lack of a quorum yesterday and the various engagements of the members of the committee have materially changed the plans. Mr. Moss says he thinks the hearings of the committee are over.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Three interesting games were decided in the Life Insurance League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The Equitable Life team scored a double victory. The Prudential won a game from the Mutual Life bowlers, winning by ninety pins and making the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 159; Lowe, 136; Haubner, 159; Dey, 134; Burgess, 164. Total, 752.
Prudential—Austin, 141; Baldwin, 143; McGarrett, 142; Bonn, 166; Green, 119. Total, 711.

SECOND GAME.

Prudential—Austin, 152; Baldwin, 148; McGarrett, 149; Bonn, 162; Green, 201. Total, 812.
Mutual—Vredenburgh, 150; Garrison, 158; Widmer, 151; Slape, 128; Miller, 135. Total, 722.

THIRD GAME.

Equitable—Rudd, 166; Lowe, 161; Haubner, 154; Dey, 165; Burgess, 123. Total, 769.
Mutual Life—Vredenburgh, 152; Garrison, 154; Widmer, 137; Slape, 140; Miller, 149. Total, 732.

The Colfax Council team easily won two games in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night. The Knickerbocker Council did not present a full team in either game. In the second game Defendam Council only had three men on its team, but managed to win by more than 100 pins from the Knickerbockers. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colfax—Dormagen, 147; Hinds, 129; Hodges, 162; Walter, 149; Meier, 164. Total, 751.
Knickerbocker—Fruhan, 133; Schwartz, 99; Kreager, 137. Total, 369.

SECOND GAME.

Defendam—Warner, 175; Frank, 127; Henrich, 162. Total, 464.
Knickerbocker—Fruhan, 115; Schwartz, 77; Kreager, 126. Total, 318.

THIRD GAME.

Colfax—Dormangen, 178; Hinds, 138; Hodges, 136; Walter, 161; Meier, 169. Total, 782.
Defendam—Warner, 144; Frank, 143; Mastin, 126; Burdett, 140; Henrich, 165. Total, 718.

Six games were bowled in the Archdiocesan League at Starr's last night. The Holy Cross Wheelmen and Loyala Union teams each won two games. The Spalding's second team and St. Mary's team also won games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Holy Cross—Morrissey, 116; Reynolds, 136; Hennessy, 117; Doran, 134; Galvin, 110. Total, 643.
Columbus No. 2—Kelly, 157; Smith, 94; Brady, 121; Slevin, 128; Daly, 132. Total, 632.

SECOND GAME.

Loyola—Monaghan, 138; McKay, 158; Hanley, 126; Meagher, 162; Golle, 163. Total, 747.
Spalding No. 2—Markey, 120; Henriques, 168; Clancy, 118; Devlin, 158; Powers, 122. Total, 656.

THIRD GAME.

Loyola—Monaghan, 130; McKay, 150; Hanley, 113; Meagher, 169; Golle, 190. Total, 752.
Columbus No. 1—Ferrill, 101; Boyle, 132; Fox, 111; Hayes 114; Garvey, 163. Total, 741.

FOURTH GAME.

St. Mary's—Holden, 112; Murphy, 135; Giesler, 137; Spahn, 177; Stumpf, 132. Total, 693.
Columbus No. 2—Kelly, 102; Smith, 123; Brady, 146; Slevin, 143; Daly, 150. Total, 664.

FIFTH GAME.

Spalding No. 2—Shannon, 156; Moran, 104; McAdam, 122; Devlin, 167; J. Powers, 144. Total, 693.
Columbus No. 1—Ferrill, 175; Boyle, 133; Fox, 138; Hayes, 116; Garvey, 130. Total, 692.

SIXTH GAME.

Holy Cross—Morrissey, 103; Reynolds, 204; Hennessy, 160; Doran, 160; Galvin, 185. Total, 824.
St. Mary's—Holden, 157; Murphy, 145; Giesler, 169; Spahn, 143; Stumpf, 172. Total, 786.

The Corinthians and Riverdales were the victors in last night's games in the Harlem League, the former winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 191; C. Mulford, 174; T. Walter, 153; W. Mulford, 181; Landman, 160. Total, 855.
Premier—L. Moses, 176; Levy, 199; E. R. Moses, 161; Ullman, 159; Davison, 154. Total, 849.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 205; Schlusing, 178; Brouwer, 144; H. Ebling, 205; E. Ebling, 202. Total, 934.
Premier—Ullman, 155; Levy, 178; E. R. Moses, 169; L. Moses, 148; Davison, 156. Total, 806.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 146; C. Mulford, 180; T. Walter, 185; W. Mulford, 168; Landman, 189. Total, 866.
Riverdale—Monahan, 136; Schlusing, 146; Brouwer, 171; H. Ebling, 158; E. Ebling, 179. Total, 790.

The Morningsides defeated the Village team in the Columbia League last night in one of the closest games of the year. The Village team had an advantage up to the time that G. Coleman, the last man, took his turn. Coleman missed an easy three-pin spare, which lost the game for the Village team by one pin. The Mephistos only presented four men, and were easily beaten by the Village and Morningside teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Ayers, 134; Heymer, 165; Dohn, 182; Doncourt, 158; Demmler, 170. Total, 809.
Village—Schenck, 141; Powers, 164; R. Coleman, 139; Faulke, 204; G. Coleman, 160. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.

Village—Schenck, 147; Powers, 176; R. Coleman, 190; Faulke, 187; G. Coleman, 140. Total, 840.
Mephisto—Greentree, 162; Jacobs, 163; Apple, 142; Vogel, 151. Total, (for four men,) 618.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Ayers, 149; Heymer, 156; Dohn, 167; Doncourt, 143; Demmler, 147. Total, 762.
Mephisto—Greentree, 131; Jacobs, 103; Apple, 128; Vogel, 180. Total, (for four men,) 542.

The Krakehlia and Oregon Clubs competed in the Arcade head pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Krakehlia—W. Meyer, 70; H. Meyer, 63; E. Meyer, 84; Smith, 82; Zachgo, 73. Total, 372.

SECOND GAME.

Oregon—Lair, 72; Warn, 38; Burns, 98; Hauschild, 74; Kuntz, 51. Total, 333.

Bedford Council was twice a winner last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament on the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bedford Council—Brooks, 127; Anderson, 150; W. Sheffield, 166; E. Sheffield, 176; J. Anderson, Jr., 156. Total, 775.
De Long Council—Rosener, 140; Coolidge, 133; Hodgson, 117; Healy, 163; Tamlyn, 141. Total, 694.

SECOND GAME.

Long Island Council—Judge, 150; Henninger, 153; Wheeler, 147; Bloss, 147; Egelhoff, 157. Total, 756.
De Long Council—Rosener, 156; Coolidge, 130; James, 115; Healy, 153; Tamlyn, 152. Total 706.

THIRD GAME.

Bedford Council—Brooks, 161; Anderson, 110; W. Sheffield, 151; E. Sheffield, 169; J. Anderson, Jr., 181. Total, 782.
Long Island Council—Judge, 152; Henninger, 143; Wheeler, 138; Bloss, 155; Egelhoff, 156. Total, 744.

As was expected in the series of games in the American National tournament last night, the Empires won two games. The Centrals furnished the surprise of the night by their victory over the Rosedales by 4 pins. This is the Central's first victory in the tournament this season. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Linden, 171; Howell, 157; Williamson, 181; Diederick, 174; Helles, 177. Total, 860.
Rosedale—Sievers, 168; Mesloh, 176; Bellmer, 135; Nessler, 177; Lehrbach, 172. Total, 828.

SECOND GAME.

Central—Scher, 160; Ward, 151; Kuehn, 158; Behlmer, 201; Kahlsdorf, 190. Total, 860.
Rosedale—Sievers, 205; Mesloh, 152; Bellmer, 175; Kessler, 177; Lehrbach, 147. Total, 856.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Linden, 184; Howell, 143; Williamson, 235; Diederick, 202; Helles, 188. Total, 952.
Central—Scher, 151; Ward, 187; Kuehn, 151; Behlmer, 182; Kahlsdorf, 157. Total, 828.

A large crowd saw Bushwick Council lose its first game of the season last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, on Trainor's Alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brunswick Council—Corrigan, 182; Scharfenberg, 208; Buehlen, 161; Miles, 189; Baker, 174. Total, 914.
Fraternity Council—Lee, 176; Higgins, 139; Brown, 133; Myerle, 166; Griffin, 156. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 189; Medicus, 146; Vandekar, 102; Bierschenck, 149; Jenkins, 146. Total, 792.
Fraternity Council—Lee, 176; Higgins, 134; Brown, 146; Myerle, 145; Griffin, 161. Total, 762.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Martin, 192; Medicus, 165; Vandekar, 180; Bierschenck, 156; Jenkins, 145. Total, 838.
Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 138; Scharfenberg, 152; Bucken, 133; Niles, 181; Baker, 166. Total, 770.

Reese of the Edisons took the lead for the individual high-score prize in the Arlington National tournament last night by rolling a score of 223 in the second game, in which his club defeated the Manhatta team. The Gothams made the best showing, winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 157; Dannenfelser, 127; Bachman, 161; Schwack, 156; Schlichte, 170. Total, 771.
Manhatta—Daly, 168; Wiltse, 98; Turner, 114; Thode, 118; Witte, 158. Total, 656.

SECOND GAME.

Edison—Rae, 166; Rothe, 173; Wenzel, 141; Holme, 171; Reese, 223. Total, 874.
Manhatta—Daly, 148; Waltse, 153; Turner, 113; Thode, 116; Witte, 138. Total, 668.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 169; Dannenfelser, 136; Bachman, 166; Schwack, 161; Schlichte, 162. Total, 794.
Edison—Rae, 137; Rothe, 161; Wenzel, 149; Holme, 148; Reese, 147. Total, 742.

Three interesting games were rolled in the championship tournament of the Twenty-third Regiment last night at the armory, corner of Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Company H won two straight games and increased both their team and individual averages. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company H—Robinson, 142; Despard, 175; Muller, 147; Rust, 168; Kreppendorpf, 159. Total, 791.
Company G—Brooks, 156; Linsey, 170; A. W. Bates, 93; R. V. Bates, 115; Trimble, 131. Total, 665.

SECOND GAME.

Company C—Webb, 117; Peck, 176; Stokes, 137; Mayhew, 144; Butler, 178. Total, 752.
Company G—Brooks 130; Linsey, 91; A. W. Bates, 115; R. V. Bates, 139; Trimble, 109. Total, 572.

THIRD GAME.

Company H—Robinson, 126; Despard, 159; Muller, 99; Rust, 153; Kreppendorpf, 137. Total, 665.
Company C—Webb, 133; Peck, 98; Stokes, 155; Mayhew, 105; Butler, 133. Total, 624.

Seven games were bowled in the Thirteenth Regiment tournament last night, and some good scores were made. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company D—Case, 126; De Bredtes, 113; Newman, 155; Craig, 77; Meekes, 127. Total, 598.
Company M—Prendergrast, 106; Hedges, 136; Clarke, 38; Rosen, 82; C. Olumbi, 111. Total, 457.

SECOND GAME.

Company C—Beal, 109; Treibund, 83; Ford, 115; Davis, 80; Johnston, 114. Total, 501.
Company B—F. Hubbs, 128; Beltbeam, 96; Williams, 112; G. Hubbs, 94; Robertson, 158. Total, 588.

THIRD GAME.

Company C—Ford, 149; Beal, 97; Newkirk, 66; Davis, 110; Johnston, 175. Total, 597.
Company A—Vickers, 111; Reynolds, 118; Goodwin, 125; George, 112; Hutchinson, 138. Total, 604.

FOURTH GAME.

Company B—F. Hubbs, 116; Repam, 133; Williams, 144; H. Hubbs, 124; Robertson, 127. Total, 644.
Company A—Vickers, 138; Reynolds, 127; Goodwin, 104; George, 147; Hutchinson, 137. Total, 682.

FIFTH GAME.

Company E—Younie, 126; Bresher, 165; Michael, 102; Capt. Smith, 118; Rowan, 113. Total, 624.
Company F—Morris, 169; Graham, 120; Hilliard, 110; Mosscrop, 198; Warnes, 97. Total, 634.

SIXTH GAME.

Company E—Rowan, 123; Younie, 143; Michael, 123; Bond, 79; Beecher, 109. Total, 577.
Company M—Rosch, 71; Schmaltz, 89; C. Olumbi, 124; Hedges, 81; Prendergrast, 107. Total, 472.

SEVENTH GAME.

Company M—Hedges, 120; Rosen, 76; C. Olumbi, 103; Schmaltz, 75; Prendergrast, 97. Total, 471.
Company F—Morris, 100; Hilliard, 153; Palmer, 109; Warnes, 91; Mosscrop, 139. Total, 592.

Tournament Games To-night.

Columbia League—Standard, Oriental, Enterprise.
American National—Orchard, Morningside, Columbia.
Harlem League—Standard, Friendship, Phoenix.
Arlington National—Amity, Holschen, Welcome.
Fire Insurance League—Home, Underwriters, Union.
Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Iolanthe, Washington Irving, East New York.
Brooklyn Arlington National—Monarch No. 2, Arlington, South Paw No. 1.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Brooklyn, Tamaqua, Nassau.
Twenty-sixth Ward Tournament of Brooklyn—Glenmore, Belmont, Van Siclen.

TROTTING ASSOCIATION ACTS.

National Body's Board Disposes of Alleged Violations of Rules.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which continued its session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, spent most of the day in secret session, considering the cases in which evidence was heard on Tuesday. Many of the cases were of slight importance and the decisions reached of interest only to those immediately concerned.

G. W. Roxbury, Philadelphia; Ira Ryerson, Goshen, N. Y.; O. D. Wescott, Milford, N. Y.; G. W. Brown, Greenfield, O.; Jacob Cook, Charlottesville, Va.; P. L. Church, Port Hope, Ontario; E. Bowdoin, Hartford, Conn.; Palmer Cleveland, New York; A. Forell, Sanford, Me.; C. H. Cook, Hamden, Conn., and Allan Risk, Willimantic, Conn., were temporarily reinstated by the board.

E. F. Crane, Watkins, N. Y., charged with "ringing" the horse Col. Macey under the name of Gallitin Boy, was reinstated. In the case of M. Geismann, New York, against the Empire City Track, which was an application by Geismann for a release from a fifty-dollar fine, the application was refused.

D. L. Case, Wardburn N. Y.; A. Goodrich, Brookfield, Mass.; Eugene Keeler, Hudson, Mass.; Edward Calden, Hudson, Mass.; A. Gloddy, Lowell, Mass.; C. A. Clark, Salem, Mass.; J. G. Walcott, Salem, Mass.; E. Baldwin, Hurtsville, N. Y.; P. Mory, Albany, N. Y.; John Ramsey, Boston, Mass., and James O'Brian, Boston, Mass., were expelled for alleged complicity in cases of "ringing."

Tiger Eleven Makes Pell Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6.—At a meeting of the Princeton 'Varsity football team this afternoon Henry Williamson Pell, 1902, was unanimously chosen Captain of next year's team. Pell played left tackle in the team this year. He is eighteen years old, weighs 187 pounds and is 6 feet 2 inches tall.

Columbia's New Football Captain.

The members of the Columbia College football team had their annual dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. Twenty-eight members attended and Manager Mitchell presided. After the dinner Thomas Simons was elected Captain of the eleven.

Minor Planet Discovered.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—The European Union of Astronomers announces through Harvard College Observatory the discovery of a minor planet of the tenth magnitude by Charlois. The discovery position is the following: Dec. 4, 377 Greenwich mean time, right ascension, 4 hours 37 minutes 56 seconds; declination, north 14 degrees 13 minutes. The object has a motion of minus 14 minutes in right ascension and 4 minutes north in declination.

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.

"ESPECIALLY THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia." FOR Albuminuria AND Chronic Bright's Disease.

Samuel O. L. Potter, A.M., M.D., M R.C.P., *London, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco,* a recognized authority wherever medical science is known, in his handbook of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, under head of ALBUMINURIA, page 600, 7th edition, in the citation of remedies, says: "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia is highly recommended."

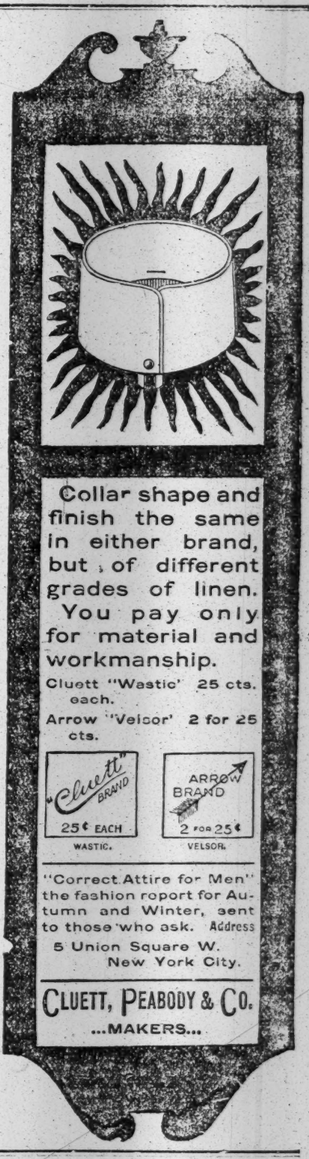
Under head of CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE, page 601, same edition, in the citation of remedies, he says: "Mineral Waters,

ESPECIALLY THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of Virginia, which has many advocates."

Dr. William H. Drummond, *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Bishop's University, Montreal, Canada:* "In the Acute and Chronic Nephritis [BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS], of Gouty and Rheumatic Origin, as well as in graver Albuminuria of Pregnancy, I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER to act as a VERITABLE ANTIDOTE, and I know of NO OTHER NATURAL AGENT POSSESSING THIS IMPORTANT QUALITY."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Testimonials which defy all imputation or questions sent to any address,

PROPRIETOR. BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.



Collar shape and finish the same in either brand, but of different grades of linen. You pay only for material and workmanship.

Cluett "Wastic" 25 cts. each.

Arrow "Velcor" 2 for 25 cts.

Cluett BRAND 25¢ EACH WASTIC. ARROW BRAND 2 FOR 25¢ VELSOR.

"Correct Attire for Men" the fashion report for Autumn and Winter, sent to those who ask. Address 5 Union Square W. New York City.

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. ...MAKERS...

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

FOUND AFTER THREE YEARS.

Man Left Home Because He Disliked His Mother-in-Law—His Supposed Body Buried Three Months Ago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Three years ago Robert Earl disappeared from his home in Rochester and no trace could be found of him. Last September a man was found dead in an icehouse in Rochester and Mrs. Earl identified the body as that of her husband. The body was buried and a small amount of insurance placed on Earl's life was collected.

Several days ago a friend of Mrs. Earl, when visiting this city, met a man who so strongly resembled Earl that on his return to Rochester he notified the supposed widow of his discovery.

To-day Mrs. Earl came to Buffalo accompanied by a Rochester detective and, being brought to a police station where the double of the supposed dead man had been summoned, Mrs. Earl at once identified him as her husband. A reconciliation took place and the couple returned to Rochester to-night.

Earl's only explanation for his absence is that he did not like his mother-in-law.

AGAINST WATER PLANT DEAL.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, held last night, Louis F. Haffen, President of that borough, attacked a resolution offered favoring the purchase by the city of the plant of the Westchester Water Company. He charged the company with getting a large part of its water from the city, and retailing it at a large profit. He said he is in favor of the city owning its own water supply plant, but he does not want to see it purchase the plant of this company. The resolution was defeated.

The Committee on Rapid Transit reported that the State Railroad Commissioners will hold another hearing in the Fifth Avenue Hotel next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. All persons having anything to propose relative to the extension of the Manhattan Railway into the Bronx were urged to be present.

A letter was received by the alliance from Chief Engineer Briggs of the Bronx, in which he said that the proposed Grand Boulevard and Concourse, which it was estimated would cost $8,000,000, can be completed for $1,800,000. The alliance will urge its immediate completion.

MR. GAGE REPORTS ON COUNTRY'S FINANCES

Present Strength of the Treasury Never Before Equaled.

ADVOCATES GOLD STANDARD

Urges Amendments to National Banking and Currency Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, shows the revenues of the Government from all sources (by warrants) to have been $610,982,004.35; the expenditures for the same period, $700,093,564.02, showing a deficit of $89,111,559.67. As compared with the fiscal year 1898 the receipts for 1899 increased $116,648,050.60. Of this amount some of the principal increases were: Internal revenue, $102,536,520.02; customs, $56,553,419.40; profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c., $1,407,786.53; tax on sealskins and rent of seal islands, $1,116,911.34; part payment Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, $11,798,314.14, (there was no payment in 1898;) Postal Service, $6,008,765.62.

Under the head of expenditures the Secretary notes an increase of $161,703,597.05, the principal items in the civil establishment being $20,000,000 payment to Spain for the taking over of the Philippines under the treaty obligations in 1898; War Department, for salaries and expenses, $656,332.22; Treasury Department, $1,952,000; Interior Department, $362,266. In the Post Office Department a deficiency in postal revenues of $2,292,470.34 is noted. In the totals of the civil establishment the net increase is set down at $22,670,750.73.

In the military establishment Secretary Gage gives the net increase as $137,849,254.18. The principal items are: Pay Department, $48,145,489.23; Subsistence Department, $11,280,926.63; Quartermaster's Department, $62,951,019.22; Ordnance Department, $8,609,889.11. The net increase in the navy was $5,118,119.45. Here the chief expenditures are chargeable to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, $4,363,049.28.

FISCAL YEAR 1900.

For the fiscal year 1900 the revenues of the Government are estimated upon the basis of existing laws, as follows:

From customs	$225,000,000.00
From internal revenue	290,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000.00
From Postal Service	100,958,112.00
Total estimated revenues	$640,958,112.00

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$100,000,000.00
For the military establishment	150,000,000.00
For the naval establishment	55,000,000.00
For the Indian Service	11,000,000.00
For pensions	144,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	40,000,000.00
For Postal Service	100,958,112.00
Total estimated expenditures	$600,958,112.00
Or a surplus of	$40,000,000.00

FISCAL YEAR 1901.

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1901 will be:

From customs	$235,000,000.00
From internal revenue	300,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	25,000,000.00
From Postal Service	107,773,253.92
Total estimated revenues	$667,773,253.92

The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several executive departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative establishment		$4,559,028.05
Executive establishment—		
Executive proper	$257,140.00	
State Department	162,430.00	
Treasury Department	9,928,781.00	
War Department	2,326,366.00	
Navy Department	734,181.26	
Interior Department	4,976,454.00	
Post Office Department	977,139.00	
Department of Agriculture	4,106,257.00	
Department of Justice	231,050.00	
Department of Labor	172,980.00	
		23,872,778.86
Judicial establishment		692,120.00
Foreign intercourse		1,895,848.76
Military establishment		128,170,583.54
Naval establishment		58,425,334.83
Indian affairs		6,800,526.52
Pensions		145,230,230.09
Public works—		
Legislative	$1,194,400.00	
Treasury Department	7,697,329.53	
War Department	50,988,271.49	
Navy Department	15,819,974.32	
Interior Department	461,050.00	
Department of Agriculture	200,000.00	
Department of Justice	55,000.00	
		76,416,025.34
Miscellaneous—		
Legislative	$4,182,829.74	
Treasury Department	14,976,838.53	
War Department	4,926,630.00	
Interior Department	12,345,981.30	
Department of Justice	5,210,930.00	
District of Columbia	7,657,773.31	
		49,300,952.88
Postal Service, including $3,004,546.08 deficiency in postal revenues		110,777,800.00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on public debt	$40,000,000.00	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, &c	7,244,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous	26,968,220.00	
		79,712,220.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund		$685,853,448.78
Or an estimated deficit of		18,080,194.86

The Secretary then says:

Since the expenditures of the current fiscal year will probably not exceed $600,958,112, it is confidently believed that Congress, in reviewing the requirements of the various executive departments for the fiscal year 1901, now placed at $685,853,448.78, will be able to reduce the estimates submitted to such a point as will bring expenditures within the estimated revenues of $667,773,253.92, and leave in fact a fair and substantial margin for surplus."

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In speaking of the operations of the Treasury, as shown by the report of the Treasurer of the United States, the Secretary refers to them as transactions of unusual magnitude, the net ordinary receipts having been exceeded in any like period but once, in 1866, and the net ordinary expenditures but thrice, in 1863, 1864, and 1865. The Secretary goes on to say:

"Inclusive of the amounts involved in the issue and redemption of bonds, notes, and certificates, the gross receipts, under warrant, were $1,038,451,340.18, and the gross expenditures $946,222,148.83. There was, in consequence, an addition of $92,229,191.35 to the general Treasury balance, which increased from $775,751,368.11 to $867,980,559.46. These operations were conducted through the offices of the Treasury, numbering 10; those of the mint, increased during the year from 11 to 12, and the depositary banks, of which there were 172 at the beginning of the year and 357 at the close. The aggregate of money handled by the Treasury offices alone was $2,393,199,747 in the receipts and $2,371,283,629 in the disbursements.

"While there was a deficiency of $89,111,559.67 in the ordinary revenues, the excess of receipts over disbursements on account of loans was sufficient to realize a net surplus of $100,791,521.35 as the result of the fiscal operations of the year. This substantial addition to the available resources, together with the steady advance of the receipts from taxation to an actual excess over current needs, has relieved the Treasury of all danger of difficulty from sudden emergency. Nor was the growth of the available cash balance, which stood at $284,488,516.20 at the close of the year, more wholesome than the improvement in the character of the assets, which were converted into gold as far as statutory and other limitations would permit."

The war loan receipts, Mr. Gage says, extended from June, 1898, to April, 1899, although the bulk of the subscriptions was paid within the first four months. Of the total of nearly $200,000,000, upward of $125,000,000 were remitted by checks on banks in all parts of the country. The lenders of gold exceeded those of any form of paper and amounted to more than one-third the total cash payments. He further says:

"Important changes took place during the year in the composition and distribution of the stock of money. The amount of notes and silver certificates in circulation was increased by $43,828,386, reducing the paper holdings of the Treasury to the minimum required for the transaction of business. The outstanding Treasury notes of 1890 were cut down, by cancellation on redemption in silver dollars, from $101,207,280 to $93,518,280. This process, however, did not involve a contraction of the currency, since the coins paid out for the notes either remained in circulation or were redeposited in the Treasury for silver certificates. As the volume of the paper currency is fixed by limitations, the depletion of the Treasury holdings made it necessary to refuse many requests, most of them for small denominations, where the application was not accompanied with a tender in kind. Precaution had, however, been taken to provide a liberal supply of small notes, and they were always sent out when desired in redemption of unfit currency."

By Sept. 30 of the fiscal year the continued demand for standard silver dollars had carried the total in circulation to $68,755,243, the highest amount ever reached. Similar activity prevailed in the call for subsidiary silver coins, until at the close of the year the Treasury holdings amounted to only $6,070,497. The amount estimated to be in circulation on Sept. 30 was $74,045,762. In reference to gold Mr. Gage has this to say:

THE RECEIPTS OF GOLD.

"The receipts of gold at New York from customs amounted for the fiscal year to 78.5 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 20.4 per cent. for 1898. For the first quarter of 1900 they rose to 84.5 per cent. In the aggregate operations of the Treasury, the receipts of gold in 1899 amounted to 37.6 per cent. of the whole, and the disbursements to 35.37, as compared with 10.03 and 11.83, respectively, in 1898. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the percentage of gold receipts was 38.5 and of the disbursements 35.2. While so large a part of the Treasury's business was transacted in gold, and while large additions were made to the coin in outside circulation and are estimated to have reached $702,060,459 on July 1, 1899, the gold holdings of the Treasury have exceeded all previous records, both in the aggregate and in the net amount above outstanding gold certificates. On Sept. 30 the gross amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury was $353,002,380, and the net $254,328,821. The maximum net gold was $258,081,565 on Oct. 12. The highest previous records for the end of any month were $332,551,306 and $218,818,253, respectively, the former in September and the latter in March, 1888. The gross on Oct. 31 was $379,817,316."

Reference is also made to silver quotations. The highest for silver 0.925 fine during the year in the London market was 29d., equal to $0.63571 in United States money, per ounce, fine; the lowest quotation was 27d., equivalent to $0.59187. The average price for the year was 27.6697 pence, equivalent to $0.60655. The bullion value of the United States standard silver dollar, at the highest price for the year, was $0.49168, and the lowest $0.45771, and at the average price, $0.46912.

The commercial ratio of gold to silver at the average price was 1 to 34.08.

The number of grains of pure silver at the average price that could be purchased with a United States silver dollar was 791.36, equivalent to 1.64 fine ounces.

The estimated production of gold and silver during the calendar year 1898 was: Gold, 3,118,398 fine ounces, of a commercial and coining value of $64,463,000; silver, 54,438,000 fine ounces, of a commercial value of $32,118,400 and a coining value of $70,384,485. For the same period the world's production of gold was 13,904,363 ounces, valued at $287,428,600; silver, 165,295,572 ounces, with a commercial value of $97,524,500 and a coining value of $213,715,400. The total metallic stock and uncovered paper in the world as estimated on Jan. 1, 1899, was: Gold, $4,631,700,000; full legal-tender silver, $3,102,400,000; limited tender silver, $733,700,000; uncovered paper, $2,836,300,000. Total, $11,304,100,000.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Under this head Secretary Gage renews the recommendation made last year that Congress relieve the Treasurer of the United States and the San Francisco, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Carson Mints of the bullion deficits in their accounts. Recommendations are also made that Congress provide for increasing, from $50,000 to $200,000, the maximum amount the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the credit of the Philadelphia Mint for the purchase of metal for minor coinage; that the restriction for the manufacture of minor coins to Philadelphia be removed and authority given for the coinage of the five-cent nickel and one-cent bronze piece at the New Orleans and San Francisco Mints; that $440,000 be appropriated for the public equipment of the Philadelphia Mint; that the construction of a suitable building for the Assay Office at Seattle, Washington, be authorized.

In reference to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the report says that the aggregate number of sheets delivered during the fiscal year was 112,161,122 and the aggregate expenditures $1,884,441.39. More room is required to prevent the working of overtime and it is therefore recommended that at least $100,000 be appropriated for an extension to the building. An estimate will also be submitted for the construction of a fireproof outbuilding.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Touching upon national banks, the Secretary says that during the existence of the system, up to June 30, 1899, 5,201 banks have been organized. On the latter date 3,589 banks were in operation; 1,247 had been placed in voluntary liquidation by shareholders, and 365 placed in charge of receivers. There was a net loss of one bank from June 30, 1898. The authorized capital stock of the banks on June 30 last was $607,871,245, and on June 30, 1898, $630,025,295, showing a decrease during the year of $22,154,050. The national bank circulation outstanding on June 30, 1899, aggregated $241,268,696, of which $205,264,094 was secured by bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States and $36,004,602 by lawful money deposited on account of liquidating and insolvent associations and those reducing circulation. The increase of circulation during the year was $13,451,994.

The capital stock of the 73 banks organized during the year aggregated $14,825,000.

LOANS AND CURRENCY.

The interest-bearing debt July 1, 1899, included unmatured United States bonds outstanding in the amount of $1,046,010,920. This is an increase of $108,684,970 over the amount outstanding July 1, 1898, and is caused by the issue of the 3 per cent. ten-twenty loan authorized by act of Congress approved June 13, 1898, amounting to $198,678,720, and by the conversion of refunding certificates of the act of Feb. 26, 1879, into bonds of the 4 per cent. loan of 1907, amounting, principal and interest, to $6,250.

The changes in the amounts of the several kinds of money in the United States, outside the Treasury, between Nov. 1, 1898, and Nov. 1, 1899, are shown in the following table. The estimated population of the United States Nov. 1, 1898, was $75,059,900, and the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was $24.87. The estimated population and per capita supply of money Nov. 1, 1899, were 76,699,000 and $25.60, respectively.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

	In circulation Nov. 1, 1898.	In circulation Nov. 1, 1899.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin	$649,846,727	$634,650,733	$15,195,994	......
Standard silver dollars	63,437,255	71,361,740	......	$7,924,485
Subsidiary silver	68,878,952	76,173,164	......	7,294,212
Gold certificates	35,338,909	127,593,519	......	92,254,610
Silver certificates	391,177,575	394,976,239	......	3,798,664
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	96,569,780	88,893,894	7,675,886	......
United States notes	306,301,620	317,264,666	......	10,963,046
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	20,055,000	13,735,000	6,320,000	......
National banknotes	234,969,964	239,067,193	......	4,097,229
Total	$1,866,575,782	$1,963,716,148	$29,191,880	$126,332,246
Net increase				$97,140,366

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The commerce of the year has been marked by three especially notable characteristics: First, a continuation of the phenomenal exports of last year; second, a moderate increase in importations, and, third, the combined imports and exports form the largest total ever shown by a single year in the history of our foreign commerce.

The total imports of merchandise during the year were $697,148,489, as compared with $616,049,654 in the fiscal year 1898, and $764,730,412 in the fiscal year 1897, being less than in any fiscal year since 1887, except 1894, when importations were being held back to obtain advantage of an expected reduction in tariff, and 1898, when they were abnormally low because of excessive importations in the preceding year in anticipation of an increased tariff. The exportations of 1899 were $1,227,023,302, as against $1,231,482,330 in the fiscal year 1898, and $1,050,993,556 in 1897, being the fourth year in our history in which the exports exceeded a billion dollars, and falling but $4,459,028 below those of the phenomenal year 1898, when the supply of breadstuffs abroad was unusually short, and that of the United States unusually large. The total of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year 1899 thus stands at $1,924,171,791, or $66,491,181 greater than in any preceding year.

PHENOMENALLY LARGE EXPORTS.

Speaking of the volume and growth of exports, Mr. Gage says:

"In exportations the record of the fiscal year 1899 is especially gratifying. The phenomenally large exports of 1898, due in a considerable degree, as it was believed, to the shortage of crops in other parts of the world, and the consequently large demand and high prices enjoyed by the producers of the United States, seemed to justify the expectation that the year 1899, with bountiful crops in other parts of the world and the consequent fall in prices and in demand upon the United States, would fall materially below 1898 in its exportations. But this expectation has not been realized. The exports of the fiscal year 1899 were but $4,459,028 below those of 1898. The fact that the exportations of the year just ended have reached a figure so nearly equal to that of the extraordinary year which preceded it, and that this has occurred in the face of a large reduction in export prices of grain and a material reduction in the demand for our breadstuffs, justifies a somewhat detailed analysis of the year's exports, compared with the preceding and earlier years. Agricultural products, as was expected by reason of the plentiful supply of food stuffs abroad, fell off in exportations from $853,683,570 in 1898 to $784,776,142 in 1899, and formed but 65.19 per cent. of the total exports, against 70.54 per cent. in 1898, forming a smaller percentage of our total exports than in any year since 1870. The fact that our total exports continue far above those of any earlier year excepting 1898, in the face of this reduction in agricultural exports, is thus especially interesting and suggestive."

INTERNAL REVENUE.

As to internal revenue the report indicates that the total tax receipts during the fiscal year were $273,484,573.44, an increase of $102,617,754.08 over 1898. Distilled spirits yielded $99,283,534.16, an increase of $6,736,534.39. The total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, &c., were $52,493,207.64. The receipts from the same sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, were $36,230,522.37, showing an increase of $16,262,685.27 for the year ended June 30, 1899.

Since the date of the last report work has been prosecuted on thirty-two public buildings, including extensions, of which twelve have been completed and occupied. There were fifty-six new buildings and fourteen extensions authorized at the last session of Congress. For these new buildings thirty-nine sites have been selected.

OUR IMMIGRATION LAWS.

In the matter of the exclusion of the Chinese the Secretary shows how the provision relating to aliens in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of August 18, 1894, has been rendered null and void in certain cases of jurisdiction on the part of the United States Courts and Commissioners, and the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws is taken away from this Department, except in the cases of Chinese who are willing to acquiesce in the decision of the Collector of Customs or the Department denying them admission. Congress is urged to provide legislation more clearly defining the authority of the Department in this class of cases.

The report, in referring to the provision of the exclusion laws admitting mechanics, artisans and the like as a concession for an exhibition, goes on to show liability of the abuse of the privilege and where, in the Secretary's judgment, it was grossly abused. He says that if similar privileges are hereafter granted by the Congress, it is recommended that in each case the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to fix and limit the number of Chinese so to be admitted, and to make regulations providing for their ultimate deportation.

YELLOW FEVER.

With regard to yellow fever, attention is invited to the report of the commission of medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service detailed by direction of the President to make an investigation into the cause of this disease. They verify the findings of Sanarelli in his discovery of the bacillus icteroides. They further demonstrate that this disease is received into the human system through the respiratory tract and indicate the probability of a protective and curative serum similar in its use to that now employed in the treatment of diphtheria. While this discovery gives ground for hope of amelioration in the matter of yellow fever in the future, the Surgeon General calls attention to other measures deemed highly essential.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Attention is called to the Revenue Cutter Service in the desire to raise the personnel to the highest standard of excellence. It is shown that the personnel has become depleted because of advanced age and physical disability and the inadequacy of the law to meet the demands of the service in the way of appointments. Legislation is asked in this respect and attention called to a bill pending. As to pensions, the recommendations of the last two annual reports are again brought forward, it being urged that the enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service be put under the same regulations and restrictions as now provided for enlisted men of the navy.

VESSELS AND TONNAGE.

From the report of the Commissioner of Navigation the Secretary shows that on June 30, 1899, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 22,728 vessels, of 4,864,238 gross tons. On June 30, 1898, it comprised 22,705 vessels, of 4,749,738 gross tons. These vessels and tonnage are distributed as follows: Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 16,275 vessels, with 2,614,869 gross tons; Pacific Coast, 1,970 vessels, with 539,937 gross tons; northern lakes, 3,162 vessels, with 1,446,348 gross tons; Western rivers, 1,321 vessels, with 263,084 gross tons.

The report states:

"The total tonnage on June 30, 1899, was the greatest recorded since 1865, and the output of our shipyards during the fiscal year was the largest of any year, except 1891, in the past quarter of a century. For the first time in our history the tonnage of our steam vessels exceeds that of all other documented craft, and our steamships registered foreign trade, in number and tonnage, surpass our former records. The current fiscal year opened with our shipyards fully employed on commercial and naval construction, and while the high price of steel may prevent so large an output this year as last year, the indications favor the continuance of present prosperity in shipbuilding for an indefinite period.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

"In the last annual report several specific recommendations were submitted, drawn in the main from the current practices of our maritime competitors, raising no diplomatic difficulties, and believed to be adequate to our needs. The situation is the same now as then, and the necessity for action has become more pressing. The same propositions, accordingly, are again submitted:

"First—A remodeling and extension of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to the carrying of ocean mails in American steamships, so that it shall meet requirements which have arisen since the law went into operation.

"Second—The establishment of a system of graded bounties upon the mileage navigated by registered American vessels while engaged in the foreign carrying trade as compensation for the training of seamen available for the National defense, the system to have regard also to the construction of vessels which may be promptly and economically converted into cruisers, transports, colliers, and supply ships for the use of the Government. Special provision should also be made for vessels and men engaged in the deep-sea fisheries.

"Third—Extended application of the principle of the act of May 10, 1892, by virtue of which the St. Louis and St. Paul were constructed in this country upon the registry of the foreign-built steamships New York and Paris, this extension to continue for a short term of years and to be so guarded as to preserve the coasting trade to American-built vessels.

"Fourth—A moderate increase in the rates of our tonnage taxes, equalizing them with the corresponding charges at present imposed at the leading European seaports.

"Fifth—The restriction of trade between the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii and the coasting trade of those islands to vessels of American registry.

"The relations of merchant shipping to the common defense and the general welfare raise propositions for its encouragement above the plane of industrial or class legislation and entitle them to the careful consideration, not only of the seaboard States, but also of the great producing sections of the country which require increased transportation facilities to foreign markets.

"The collections from tonnage taxes for the year were $834,087, compared with $846,771 for the previous year, and $731,770 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. Changes in our laws relating to tonnage taxes are recommended by the Commissioner of Navigation.

"Large rafts of timber in tow on the Pacific and very long tows of barges on the Atlantic are becoming a menace to navigation, and a reasonable regulation of these trades may soon be necessary. To be effectual, such regulation may require the co-operation of the Canadian Government."

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

The United States has recently signed, in co-operation with the other leading nations, an international agreement for the measurement of the figure of the earth. At a meeting of the association which took place in Stuttgart last October the importance of permanent magnetic observatories in different parts of the earth was especially commended to the attention of the various nations composing the association, and the attention of the United States was particularly invited to the fact that the Hawaiian Islands, now a possession of the United States, are particularly adapted for the establishment of a permanent magnetic observatory.

The knowledge of the variation of the compass in the Pacific, which is destined to be more than ever important to American shipping interests, is still most imperfect.

METRIC SYSTEM.

The acquisition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico and our desire to extend our commerce with Mexico, Central and South America, in all of which countries the metric system has been established, leads the Secretary to call the attention of Congress to the desirability of reform in our system of weights and measures. He points out in general that the intense commercial rivalry of nations should impel this step on the part of Congress, as it is bound to cause less friction in foreign trade. This country pledged itself in 1890 to the introduction of the metric system, and he holds that its fulfillment would immensely facilitate international commercial transactions.

STANDARD OF MONEY.

In treating of the money standard, banking, and currency, the report states:

"The state of the Treasury, as shown in its proper place, exhibits a degree of financial strength never before equaled. It places the Government in a position, more favorable than has before existed, to take any steps Congress may consider wise toward inaugurating needful improvements in the currency or judicious modifications in the banking laws. There are two points to which public attention has long been directed and upon which legislative action has been earnestly desired. These are, first, the money standard, and, second, a better adaptation of our currency system to the requirements of expanding trade and industry. Both of these questions are of prime importance to our well-being as a people, and demand the consideration which their importance justifies. Upon these two questions I feel it my duty to speak with earnestness.

"First, as to the money standard. Gold now constitutes that standard. It is now, and for many years has been, the standard by which the values of all commodities, whether foreign or domestic, have been measured or declared. It is the standard to which reference has been had in all contracts or undertakings involving the future payment of money. It is the standard which tests the quality or value of the intermediate currency with which wages are paid and all, or nearly all, of the minor business affairs of the people are carried on. The debate over the relative merits of gold and silver as the true and proper money standard has been long and exhaustive; but while the discussion has continued the advanced nations of the earth, one after the other, with hardly an exception, have adopted gold as the more suitable for commercial needs.

"It has long been the desire and hope of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to secure needful and enduring stability in the money standard by an international agreement in regard to gold and silver, which would be effective to that end. The realization of that desire and hope seems now too remote to justify present consideration; but if those who still cherish it shall offer it in objection to the action above proposed, it is a sufficient answer to say that stability on the gold standard is the only stability now possible to us, and if the time should come when international agreement offers a safe and desirable substitution, the freedom of our representative form of government will give to our people the liberty of choice.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

"In the beginning, law took no cognizance of banking. It grew into being as, in a free condition, the arts and trades and divisions in labor have grown. When society reached a stage where man could put confidence in man, credit was born. The producer or owner of property became willing to pass its ownership to another, against the buyer's promise to pay its equivalent value at a future time. Thus an enormous step forward was made. Brain and brawn, united to character, could then gain the use of the tools of production, and with their aid could win from the reluctant soil the value for the repayment of their cost. Ability, borrowing capital, could create capital. Thus the accumulations of society advanced from the rule of addition to that of multiplication. The men who desired the power which credit gave increased in number, and under the same law which developed the division of labor and the specialization of industry, the dealer in credit became specialized from the dealer in goods.

"The man thus distinctively separated became known as the banker. Of necessity he was a man of property and of acknowledged responsible character. His obligation was effective for the exchange of goods, and those of lesser repute or standing found it to their advantage to borrow his credit in exchange for their own. Possessed of financial resources of his own, represented largely in cash or money, it became natural for him and advantageous to the community that he should pay for local products at the point where they were produced, to take his reimbursement at some distant point to which they might be shipped and sold. He further became a natural temporary repository of the idle money of others, and this aided him to perform in a larger way his particular function. The above describes all he did then. It describes all he does now.

"Summarized, he exchanges his effective credit for the less effective, or elsewhere ineffective, credit of those with whom he deals. He makes payment for goods in one place and takes his pay in another. He carries in his money chest a percentage of all the obligations thus evidenced sufficient to enable him to meet the calls for cash from such of his creditors as may require that form of payment. To such as could be well accommodated thereby he formerly gave his notes of hand, convenient in size and denomination.

"To this list of operations carried on by the banker nothing can be added. It comprehends all his functions. It will be observed by the thoughtful that in no one of these is he able to operate, except in compliance with the desires of those with whom he deals. He is powerless to take the initiative in any of them. Whoever deals with him does it of choice, and not in obedience to any power of coercion the banker can exercise. Of all the members of the community, he is the one the most dependent. In the degree that he operates his function, to that degree he becomes a debtor, with all his liabilities immediately payable. He is under the highest bonds of self-interest to so carry himself as to win and retain the respect and confidence of his constituents and dealers. A failure on his part in this respect means disaster to his business and ruin to himself.

"It would appear, then, that the banker as a private person might be safely left to pursue his calling without interference from the law, because it is evident that his own interest, if wisely considered, will guide him in those directions which it would be the policy of good laws to direct him to take.

LIMIT OF INDIVIDUAL RISKS.

"To limit their individual risks, they sought authority from the law-making power to incorporate, with the limit of personal liability strictly defined. In this respect they followed the example set by associated efforts in many other forms of enterprise and industry. In this way only could the full power of association be utilized. Now, when the banker was thus given partial exemption as to responsibility, it became the duty of the law to put proper and just limitations upon "the exercise of his natural prerogatives." Exempted to a degree from the perils of ruin by the limitation of personal liability, it was right that this exemption should be accompanied by such limitations of his powers as the interests of the public should require. With limited responsibility, he was properly limited in the risks and hazards he might assume. The justice of this will nowhere be denied. The question for examination is not whether limitations and prohibitions should be laid, but whether they are wisely and sufficiently imposed.

ON NATIONAL BANKS.

"The development of our legislation during the last thirty-six years, which covers the history of the National Banking act and all amendments thereto, has thrown upon Congress a large responsibility for the effective working of that agency known as the bank. There seems to be, in some directions, an opinion that by the grace of government these institutions are established as a privilege to certain persons so favored; that they have no real occasion to be; that at best they are parasitical plants, drawing life and nourishment from the industrial tree to which they are attached, and to the well-being of which they contribute nothing. If this were true, no duty could be more immediate than to repeal all laws which give them existence, and, by one sweeping prohibitive act, forbid the exercise of their function. Whether it was wise for the General Government to legislate at all concerning them, it would be useless now to discuss. It is sufficient that this has been done, and by action, permissive in certain particulars and prohibitive in others, there have been evolved some 3,500 National banking institutions. Like other agencies which time has developed and made operative in the natural relations of men to each other, banks are valuable for the service they perform for the social whole. They are to be considered in this light alone. They ought neither to be made recipients of public favor or bounty, nor unduly constrained in those particulars where a proper liberty will insure to them a needful power for useful service.

"Important as is the establishing of our money standard upon a safe and enduring basis, important as is the guarding of the National demand obligations by adequate reserves, these alone will still leave our financial system exposed to evils which ought to be cured. These evils arise out of our situation as it relates to the currency.

"While stability in the currency should be safely guarded, flexibility—the power of needful expansion—must also be provided. The exercise of this power, with proper limitations and restrictions, must be intrusted to the bank. There is no other agency that can wisely and efficiently execute it. In fact, the banks do exercise that power now in regard to the largest part of that element which, rightly understood, really constitutes the currency. It is a popular delusion that the bank deals in money.

"Money is an incident in its dealings—an important incident, no doubt—but, truly speaking, an incident only. The bank deals in credits. For a consideration, varying according to time, place, and circumstance, it gives to the public with whom it deals its own debt obligations in exchange for the debt obligations of its dealers and customers. The obligations of the bank thus created are generally evidenced by a credit upon its books to the dealer, who has a right to draw upon it by his checks or drafts, as his convenience may be served.

"The constant interchange of credits between the bank and its dealers, with the enormous volume of checks and drafts constantly passing between buyer and seller, constitutes in the broadest sense the currency of the country. It is these instruments which trade uses in much the larger part of all its operations. Money—real money, gold or silver—plays but a small part in the multitudinous exchanges. The total money of the country—metallic and paper—is less than two thousand millions, while the "deposits" of the commercial banks, State and National, aggregate more than four thousand millions.

EXCESS OF DEPOSITS.

"Whence comes this excess of two thousand millions on deposit? It represents, as, indeed, does the whole deposit fund, the unused credits belonging to the bankers' public, temporarily at rest in the bankers' hands. But the period of such rest is extremely short. Through the Clearing Houses of the country this great fund is each month invaded by checks and drafts to the total of more than eight thousand millions. By this calculation, in one-half of one month the whole deposit fund would be exhausted, and so it would were it not that the recipients of these checks themselves prefer a credit upon their bankers' books.

"Thus it comes that these checks and drafts are rather instruments for the transfer of property and credit than for the realization of money. They, however, perform in our domestic commerce and trade the same function that the dollar note of the Government, or the fractional silver coin, performs—that is to say, they are the agency by which goods are passed from one to another and by which trade accounts are settled. Thus it would appear that in the department of our commercial life, where checks and drafts and bank credits constitute the real currency, the movement of expansion and contraction is now governed by the mutual action of the banks and the business public.

"If what is above written is true, it must be recognized that in the larger affairs of our commercial life, the "currency" supply is, as a rule, equal to the demand. In other words, when the operations of trade are in their usual and regular groove, bank credits, with the accessories of checks and drafts, furnish all the mechanism of exchange that trade requires. With a periodical regularity, however, clearly marked, occurring year after year with the autumnal season, these instruments of exchange are proved to be inefficient for the service then required. Then the crops are to be harvested, the labor cost paid. The grain and the cattle are to be marketed.

"The Western bankers and merchants who have funds or credit at rest with the bankers in the financial centres find that checks and drafts are not suited to the purposes now in question. The bank credit is all right per se, but the form in which that credit is evidenced is not convenient. What they need for these uses is a form of credit instrument easily recognized by the people, one convenient as to denomination, and one which will pass from hand to hand without being questioned. In short, their need is for paper money, or hard cash.

"Now, subject to one limitation—that of safety to the noteholder, a qualification never to be disregarded—it is impossible for any one to name a good reason why the indebtedness of the banker in this field of the exchanges should not be expressed as freely in his notes of hand of convenient size, as in one consolidated entry to the credit of his dealer, upon his books of account. It is precisely at this point that difficulty, embarrassment, and loss are occasioned. What would be a natural, economical, and effective operation is by the inhibitions and restrictions of law now made impossible. In a state of freedom the extraordinary wants of the country at harvest time would be largely, if not wholly, met by the conversion of bank balances, not available for these general purposes, into bank notes or paper money. These, performing their function, would again return when their service was ended, to be again transformed into "balances in bank," where, through the medium of checks and drafts, the larger commercial uses would be the better served.

INHIBITIONS OF THE LAW.

"I have said that the present inhibitions and restrictions of the law make this natural course impossible. The prohibitive tax of 10 per cent. upon the notes of State banks and the unreasonable restrictions and conditions imposed upon National banks as a condition of note issues by them are pointed to in justification of this statement. I cannot do better, perhaps, than here to illustrate the argument by recent financial history. I take the facts from New York records. They are the most complete and the most instructive, although any other commercial centre might be selected for example.

"On Aug. 26 last the banks of New York held in "deposits"—i. e., unliquidated debts to the public—the large amount of $858,000,000. They held claims against the public (outstanding loans) amounting to $756,000,000. They held in cash—that is to say, various forms of money legal tender by law—upward of $227,000,000. The relation of things to each other was apparently normal and satisfactory. The merchant or the manufacturer or the general dealer could exchange his obligations with the bank for the bank's obligation to him through a credit upon its book at the low cost of 2½, 3, or 4 per cent. per annum. The "reserves" of the bank, that controlling factor which finally limits their power to expand credit operations, were ample. About this time a new influence made itself felt. Bankers and merchants living in the interior of the further West, who owned or controlled a portion of the credit balances standing on the books of the New York banks, needed to realize to some extent their balances in a form of credit obligation which would be convenient for the payment of harvest hands and the other incidentals of crop gathering.

"If the New York banks could have issued their notes in the form of paper money, they would have furnished them, and thus discharged the credits standing upon their books, and this would have entirely satisfied interior and Western needs. In that case there would have been no expansion of credits. By so much as notes were issued, by so much book credits would have been canceled. The bank statement would have been expressed in different form, with no material change in fact. "Deposits" would have diminished, "circulating notes," by so much, would have been increased, the total would remain the same. The cash "reserves," remaining unaffected, would have continued to be a sufficient guard to liabilities, and the course of the loan and discount market would have had no shock. But, as before stated, this course was not open. Nevertheless, the interior and Western demand had to be met in the form in which that demand was expressed. In the absence of alternative, resort was of necessity had to the cash reserves. Between Aug. 26 and Oct. 14, $23,000,000 of this fund, which limits and restricts the general credit operations of the banks, were sent to perform a function which could have been as effectively performed by bank notes of suitable denominations. Consider now the effect this produced. As stated, $23,000,000 was sent out from the reserves. This depletion destroyed the guard of cash required by law for $92,000,000 of deposits. The banks were no longer able to continue their main function, which is to give their credit in exchange for the credit of the individual. On the contrary, it became imperative, under the reduced holdings of cash, in order to bring liabilities down, to collect their claims from the public, and by this process reduce their credit obligations (deposits) to the public.

"Interest—or, more truly speaking, the bank's charge for exchanging its credit against private credit—rose from 2½, 3, or 4 per cent. to 10, 15, 25, 40 per cent. That element of the currency which bank credits furnished was contracted within a period of nine weeks to the extent of $84,000,000. In common parlance, deposits were reduced to that extent. Put in the shortest form: In order to supply the interior with the use of a medium of exchange for a few weeks, to the amount of $23,000,000, havoc was wrought in the regular ongoing of our commercial life.

"In my opinion, the path to better conditions is quite plainly marked. Society, left in a state of comparative freedom, has by slow steps worked out for itself those tools and appliances and methods best suited to its needs. The practice of banking is as natural an evolution as is the locomotive or the steamship, and in its relation to modern industry and commerce it is hardly less important and serviceable. Note issuing was a development of the natural function of a bank, that function being to make private credit effective to commercial and industrial needs. What the bank credit does in a large way, with the aid of checks and drafts, the bank note does in a smaller, but equally necessary, way.

STUDY OF BANKING.

"It is the general theory of our Government that the largest liberty should be enjoyed by the people, subject only to such restraints as the welfare and safety of the whole may require, and in the field of banking it may be affirmed that this principle should be observed.

"I beg now to point out some of the general limitations and restrictions which Congress has imposed in this department, and inquire as to their justice, wisdom, and adequacy.

"1. As to conditions of capitalization. The law requires a minimum capital of $50,000 as a precedent to organization under the National Bank act. While this would seem to be a fair and moderate limit, it is undoubtedly too large for the resources of small communities, where banking facilities are much needed, and it is suggested that for places of a population of 1,000 or less the minimum be reduced to $25,000.

"2. The National Bank act clearly recognizes the note-issuing function as a proper one, but it is plain that the original conditions and limitations imposed have, under changing conditions, become substantially prohibitive in their terms. This ought to be restudied, and as large liberty given as may be consistent with safety in the exercise of that useful function.

"3. The law prescribes percentages which National banks shall carry in cash against their deposits and limits the amount of risk which the bank shall take in loans to any one individual firm or corporation. The percentage of cash reserves seems to have justified in practice the provision of the law, but the limitations on loans have been found to work with great inequality. The recommendations of the Controller of the Currency on this point, to be found in his report to Congress last year, merit careful consideration.

"4. While limitations and restrictions exist in several directions, no limitation has ever been given as to the ultimate liability a bank may carry upon a given amount of capital. Upon this point the bank with $50,000 capital stands legally as free as does the bank with $5,000,000 capital. Cash reserves are a defensible subject of legislation, because they affect the immediate solvency of the bank. The limitation of liability compared with capital is equally so, since the percentage of capital and accumulated surplus affects the ability of the bank to bear its own losses. Capital, loans, and deposits bear healthful and proper relations to each other. Everything else being equal, the measure of risk is determined by the extent of the loans; and for the ultimate solvency of the bank as to its deposits the capital of the bank is the proper guaranty. The capital should therefore be relative and fairly adequate to the risks involved.

"It is mainly in the lack of adequacy to public needs that our National system is at fault. The repressive effect upon note issues destroys, or injuriously limits, one of its very important functions. How in certain particulars this injury results I have tried truthfully to show. In view of the weakness and limitations which time and experience have brought under notice, efforts have been made to modify the National Banking act. In the House of Representatives of the last Congress certain bills were proposed embodying measures which I believe would be effective toward needed reform. These measures in their general principles are approved by the informed judgment of the most thoughtful of our people. It is to be expected that they will be again offered for the consideration of the present Congress. Without indulging in specific recommendations at this time, which if made could be but repetitions of previous recommendations, I commend the subject to the thoughtful attention of the legislative body."

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.). Sixth Ave.

Holiday Goods at the Macy Prices

Our stocks are overflowing with goods appropriate for Holiday Presents—as well as all regular and staple lines.
We do not sell goods on credit, we do manufacture vast quantities of many kinds of merchandise and for nearly half a century we have given the public lower prices than any other store. That is truer now than ever before.

Gold Table Glass.

In default of adjectives, we find it impossible to descant upon the Gold Crystal theme.

Its fragile grace, delicate art and dainty beauty are well known.
This is just to inform all who are ignorant of the fact that Gold Table Glass is a specialty with us. We show it in rich variety and sell it cheaper than any other store.

For example:

Crystal Table Services, plain burnished gold band and border lines:
Goblets, $2.97 doz. Champagnes, $1.97 doz. Clarets, $2.37 doz. Wines, $1.97 doz. Cordials, $1.73 doz. Complete set of sixty pieces at $10.93.

Crystal Table Services, neat fern border and burnished gold foot lines:
Goblets, $5.87 doz. Champagnes, $3.37 doz. Clarets, $5.37 doz. Wines, $4.37 doz. Cordials, $3.73 doz. Complete set of sixty pieces at $22.71.

Crystal Table Services, raised paste gold decorations:
Goblets, $11.97 doz. Champagnes, $7.97 doz. Clarets, $9.97 doz. Wines, $8.97 doz. Cordials, $7.97 doz. Complete set of sixty pieces at $46.83.

Crystal Table Services, raised paste gold decorations—Empire and ribbon effects:
Goblets, $12.97 doz. Champagnes $9.47 doz. Clarets, $11.47 doz. Wines, $9.37. Cordials, $8.37 doz. Complete set of sixty pieces at $51.63

We execute orders for the reproduction of monograms, crests and heraldics in gold on glass. Promptness, elegance and economy assured.

Sterling Silver Articles.

Useful domestic articles representing two thousand ounces of Sterling Silver, new effects in hand-made designs. Each piece is full weight. Prices are far short of real values. A short list:

Butter Spreaders, 49c. Butter Plates, 49c. Pie Forks, Sardine Forks, Fish Forks, Pickle Forks, Cream Ladles and Sugar Shells, 69c. Children's Knives, 89c. Dessert Spoons, $1.09. Butter Knives, $1.24. Dinner Forks, $1.24. Cheese Forks, $1.49. Jelly Shells, $1.88. Cold Meat Forks, $1.98. Children's Sets, including knife, fork and spoon, $2.81.

Rogers's Table Cutlery.

Rogers's Spoons, Forks and Knives are as good as most people want. That's demonstrated by their enormous sale. We have two new patterns at new prices—new and unusually small.

Cheese Scoops, each 67c. Pie Knives, each 98c. Tea Spoons, set, 89c. Coffee Spoons, set, 89c. Oyster Forks, set, $1.24. Dessert Spoons, set, $1.69. Dessert Forks, set, $1.69. Butter Spreads, set, $1.89. Table Spoons, set, $1.89. Dinner Forks, $1.89. Dinner Knives, solid steel plated, 12 dwts., set, $1.24.

Sterling Silver Articles.

Christmas shoppers strike an inexhaustible Sterling Silver lode at Macy's—big continuous white metal bearing veins that are boons to the gift-giving hosts. We bought these goods before prices were boomed. We are selling them on the narrowest of narrow margins. The quality of every article is absolutely vouched for by our voluntary guarantee.

Glove Buttoners, 24c. to 32c.
Cigar Cutters, 47c. to $1.27.
Corkscrews, 99c. to $1.33.
Pocket Knives, 59c. to $1.46.
Dinner Bells, 59c. to $2.69.
Baby Rattles, 39c. to $2.84.
Bon Bon Boxes, 99c. to $2.84.
Match Holders, 87c. to $2.34.
Flasks, $1.94 to $8.56.
Hair Brushes, $2.19 to $4.79.
Tooth Brushes, 29c. to $1.33.
Shaving Brushes, 79c. to $1.61.
Nail Brushes, 29c. to $1.99.
Hat Brushes, 96c. to $2.49.
Velvet Brushes, 96c. to $2.49.
Clothes Brushes, $1.88 to $4.88.
Ring Mirrors, $4.48 to $11.19.
Hand Mirrors, $2.98 to $12.19.
Military Hair Brushes, $1.99 up
Baby Brushes, $1.67 to $2.02.
Pocket Combs, 48c. to $1.88.
Men's Combs, 47c. to 74c.
Baby Combs, 74c. to $4.06.

Rolling Blotters, 39c. to 79c.
Rocking Blotters, $1.39 to $2.67.
Ink Stands, 15c. to $6.41.
Mucilage Pots, 98c. to $1.67.
Letter Files, $1.38 to $1.58.
Stamp Boxes, $1.66 to $3.44.
Stamp Cases, 39c. to 98c.
Pin Trays, 79c. to $3.94.
Tablets, 24c. to 98c.
Paper Cutters, 23c. to 98c.
Letter Openers, 29c. to 79c.
Seals, 29c. to $1.44.
Pen Wipers, 74c. to $1.74.
Pen Holders, 59c. to 94c.
Cold Cream Jars, 24c. to $2.34.
Powder Boxes, 69c. to $7.94.
Tooth Powder Bottles, 29c. to $2.63.
Talcum Powder Bottles, 39c. to $1.98.
Vinnigrettes, 29c. to $2.57.
Shoe Horns, 29c. to $1.49.
Button Hooks, 29c. to $1.34.
Hair Curlers, 29c. to $1.34.
Glove Stretchers, 84c. to $1.98.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

No Other Soap in the World

HAS EVER BEEN MADE

Without Combining Fats, Grease or Oil, With an Alkali.

NOTHING CAN PREVENT

These Ingredients from Clogging the Pores or Drying and Roughing the Skin.

HYOMEI SOAP

Made from the Fresh Green Leaves of the Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree,

IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

It contains none of the fats, grease, oil and alkali which form the base of *all* soaps from the cheapest laundry to the finest toilet. Instead it has all the well-known healing, purifying and refreshing qualities of the Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree. As a toilet soap it is simply perfect in every respect; skin diseases cannot exist where it is used.

Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail. Price, 25c.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

An invigorating tonic, the daily use of which gives health.

It cures indigestion—tastes more like a beverage than a medicine.

25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

All druggists.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain your health by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Doulton Delft

WEDGWOOD,

Royal Meissen,

Dresden, Sevres,

Minton, Copeland,

Royal Worcester,

Coalport,

Crown Derby China,

Bronzes, Clocks, etc.,

10% to 20% Discount

FROM

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Le Boutillier & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

18 East 17th St., Near Broadway.

Look out for BUBONIC PLAGUE COFFEE

Coming in ships from infected ports.

Cauchois' coffee comes overland from Mexico.

"MOCHA COFFEE NEVER COMES TO THIS MARKET. JAVA COFFEE IS GETTING POORER EVERY YEAR."

The Finest Coffee Grown Comes From

The "PRIVATE ESTATE" Of The President of Mexico.

WHOLE OR GROUND 32¢ PER POUND AT

CAUCHOIS'

42nd STR.-OPPOSITE DEPOT

BASTINE'S

Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Highest Grade Made. Ask Your Grocer.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS

ALL PRICES ⅓ LESS THAN ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

BLISS CARMAN

Has a great poem in HOLIDAY NUMBER

Town Topics.

OUT TO-DAY.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

Court Calendar Error Makes Trouble.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday set aside a judgment obtained by default against Albert Morris Bagby in favor of Archer W. Andrews. Bagby gave a promissory note for $2,500 to Francis C. Groble, which was transferred to Mr. Andrews, who sued and obtained judgment, while the attorney for Bagby was out of town. The lawyer's clerk let the case go by without notice, owing to a misspelling of the name Bagby on the court calendar.

CURRENCY BILL APPROVED

With Two Amendments the House Caucus Accepts the Measure.

URGES SPEEDY CONSIDERATION

An Effort Will Be Made to Begin the Debate on the Bill, Under Special Rule, Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives gave their unanimous approval to-day to the House Financial bill recently introduced, and recommended its immediate consideration and passage. This was accomplished at the caucus held in the hall of the House during the forenoon by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That House Bill No. 1, entitled 'A bill to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued and coined by the United States, and for other purposes,' be and the same is hereby approved, and its immediate consideration by the House, and passage after a reasonable debate, is recommended and urged."

In pursuance of this resolution, Mr. Overstreet, (Ind.,) who introduced the bill, and is in general charge of it, will to-morrow submit a resolution asking that a special rule be reported for the immediate consideration of this measure. The terms of this special rule are practically agreed upon, and provide that the debate will begin next Monday, with a final vote at the close of the week.

The unanimous approval given to the bill came after two hours of discussion, and the adoption of two amendments approved by the framers of the bill. When the meetings began, Mr. Cannon (Ill.) surrendered the chair to Mr. Hepburn, (Iowa,) in order to present his views on some modifications he thought desirable.

These related to the National banking features of the bill, and Mr. Cannon gave it as his individual opinion that this branch of the subject might better be modified or omitted. He distinctly stated, however, that he supported the bill as a whole and would vote for it, and this was further shown when he voted for the resolution of approval. Mr. Cannon's suggestions did not take the form of amendments, and were not pressed.

The main amendment was proposed by the framers of the bill to clear up some ambiguity of the present law. It is to be a new section, numbered nine, and is as follows:

"Sec. 9. That Sec. 10 of an act approved July 12, 1882, entitled, 'An act to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence,' be and the same is amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 10. That upon a deposit of bonds, as described in Sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Controller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceeding the par value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time paid in of its capital stock, and the provisions of Sections 5,171 and 5,176 of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed."

Another amendment is to Section 4 of the bill, inserting the word, "redemption" before "fund," to make more plain that our redeemed notes and certificates are to be held.

Mr. Warner (Illinois) offered an amendment relating to that feature known as the impounding of the greenbacks, but he was satisfied from examinations that the amendment was not essential, and it was withdrawn. There were some other suggestions and tentative amendments, but none of them were pressed, and the resolution of approval was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Overstreet and his associates, who framed the bill, were warmly congratulated on having been able to command such complete unanimity and approval, which is regarded as giving assurance that the bill will be passed before the Christmas recess.

H. H. HANNA ON CURRENCY BILLS.

Says Their Passage by Respective Houses Should Be Encouraged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—H. H. Hanna, Chairman of the Indianapolis Monetary Committee, speaking to-day of the financial bills before Congress, said: "The bills prepared by the Republicans of the Senate Finance Committee and by the caucus committee of the Republicans of the House have so much that is courageously comprehensive of the needs for eliminating all doubt as to gold being the standard and unit of value of our monetary system that it is wise to encourage the passage of these bills by the respective houses and reserve all suggestions for additions or changes until the conferrees of the two houses take up the subject.

"The bills are splendid expressions of the purpose to fulfill the pledge for gold standard legislation and should greatly encourage the President to believe that all proper revision of our monetary laws is possible of accomplishment. Both bills contain provisions for gold reserves and their maintenance. The gold reserve provided by the Senators is ample for maintaining the interchangeability of all Government moneys, and the changes in denominations of paper currencies are safe and important aids to its feasibility and easy accomplishment.

"If such full interchangeability can be included, it would perfect the establishment of the gold standard beyond risk of change except by the deliberate action of the law-making Government."

Senate Currency Bill Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Aldrich, Chairman of the Finance Committee, had the distinction of introducing the first bill at the present session of the Senate. It was what is known as the Senate finance measure, and is "to affirm the existing standard of value of all forms of money, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes." It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MANY BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Over Eight Hundred Are Introduced, Many of Them Old Measures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Nearly 800 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate to-day. Many of them related to local and personal interests, and many were old bills coming over from the last session. The most important were the following:

A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of Michigan was presented by Mr. McMillan, (Rep., Mich.) The resolution protested against the policy of the Russian Government toward Finland, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It expresses "profound and heartfelt sympathy for the downtrodden people of Finland in their present hour of darkest trouble," and urges President McKinley to express to the Government of the Czar the serious concern of the Government of the United States because of the abrogation of the act of assurance of Alexander I., the abolition of the Finnish Constitution and the consequent destruction of Finnish autonomy.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.,) presented resolutions of the Legislature of Wisconsin urging Congress to take action looking to the advancement of American shipping interest.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—A resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to inform the Senate as to the proposed sale of the Gallapagos Islands by Ecuador to Great Britain and to communicate any such information concerning the proposed sale as might be in possession of the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—A concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators and two members of the House to make arrangements for the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster in this city on the 18th of January next. Adopted.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—Applying the customs and internal revenue laws of the United States to the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, after Jan. 1, 1900. Goods between the islands and the United States to be exchanged as between the States.

Other bills and resolutions were as follows:

Mr. Stewart, (Silver, Nev.)—For the regulation of election of United States Senators, for the revision of the mining laws and for the regulation of desert lands.

Mr. Warren, (Rep., Wyoming)—For the cession by the general government of 5,000,000 acres of arid lands to each of the arid land States, being the same measure favorably reported last session, and for the indemnification of the public land States for school lands proving to be coal lands.

Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)—For amendment of the immigration laws.

Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.)—For the regulation of the election of United States Senators.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., New York)—For the amendment of the civil service law, and to extend the time for the completion of the bridge now in course of construction across East River, New York.

Mr. Clay, (Dem., Ga.)—Resolution for the election of Senators by the people.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—To prohibit Senators and Representatives in Congress from receiving free railroad passes.

Mr. McEnery, (Dem., La.)—For a deep waterway through Southwest Pass.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)—Concerning the government of Alaska; extending the immigration laws of the United States to Hawaii.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.)—Making further provision for the civil government of Alaska; to provide for uniform divorce laws.

Mr. Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)—To subject National banks to the usury laws of the States in which they may be located.

Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.)—Several measures for the regulation of shipping and the revenue service in addition to his substitute for the Hanna-Payne Shipping bill, and a bill for the establishing of a Government Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.)—For the free coinage of silver and to enable the Government to secure control of new telegraphic devices.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.)—For the construction of a Pacific cable by the Navy Department, to be operated by the Post Office Department, and appropriating $11,000,000 for this purpose. The bill provides that the cable shall start at San Francisco and be laid by way of Honolulu, Midway Islands, and Guam, to Manila, and be connected with Iloilo.

Mr. Kyle, (Ind., N. D.)—For the establishment of postal savings banks and a Government telegraphic system; for the restriction of immigration, and a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment for the regulation of marriage and divorce.

Mr. Harris, (Pop., Kan.)—Joint resolutions for Constitutional amendments authorizing the imposition of an income tax and for the election of Senators by the people.

Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)—To provide a form of government for Hawaii; to pension war veterans over seventy years of age.

Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.)—To repeal the War Stamp act.

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)—To prohibit Senators and Representatives from performing the functions of the Executive; to prohibit the issuance of railroad passes.

TO CHANGE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Republicans Plan to Reduce Democratic Representation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A proposition is under consideration by the Republican leaders in the Senate for the reduction of the Democratic representation in the standing committees. One of the principal Republican ends to be achieved by such an action is the capture of the Finance Committee, which is now in the hands of the silver men. At this time, when currency legislation is to be pushed through, the Republicans are determined to secure control of this committee. The Republican members of it are Senators Aldrich, Allison, Platt of Connecticut, Wolcott, Burroughs, Platt of New York, and Jones of Nevada. The Democrats are Vest, Jones of Arkansas, Daniel, and Chilton. There are two vacancies. Wolcott and Jones of Nevada are silver Republicans. Under the old custom of allowing the minority one less member that the majority, the Democrats would naturally get both the places which are to be filled.

The Republicans are likely to displace Senator Jones of Nevada on the ground that he is no longer a Republican. There is, however, no likelihood that Senator Wolcott will be displaced. The silver men are uneasy about Wolcott, and there is a belief among some of them that he will vote for the Currency bill.

"Mr. Wolcott has always faithfully supported Republican Party measures," said a leading silver Senator to-night, "and I think he will vote for this one whether he likes it or not."

Senator Allison, Chairman of the Republican caucus of the Senate, to-day announced the committee which the caucus authorized him to appoint for the allotment of committee places in the Senate. The list is as follows: Senators Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) and Platt, (Rep., N. Y.)

WILL RUSH ROBERTS'S CASE.

House Committee Is to Meet To-day to Determine a General Line of Action.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Tayler of Ohio, Chairman of the special committee to investigate the case of Mr. Roberts of Utah, has called a meeting of the committee for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Tayler says this initial meeting will be to determine upon a general line of action. He could not say how soon the committee would be able to report, although Mr. Tayler expressed the opinion that the inquiry would proceed with all due expedition, as the claimant was entitled to an early decision. While the Chairman would not speak for the committee, he said he had no doubt that Mr. Roberts would be allowed to be present, with counsel if he desired, and would be afforded the usual facilities to have his side presented.

There are a number of witnesses here and some in Utah, but it is probable that the committee will not leave Washington, although there are some precedents for extending an inquiry to other points. Mr. Tayler said the arguments in election cases were usually open to the public, but he had some doubt as to whether the hearings, particularly such parts as involved family matters, should be open. These details will be determined by the committee, Mr. Tayler saying that the essential question was to secure a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the eligibility of the claimant.

Mr. Roberts was about the House during the day. There was no session and he was engaged most of the time in chatting with groups of members and visitors, who showed a friendly disposition toward him. He said he had no comment to make on the course of the House. He probably will look after his interests in person before the committee of inquiry.

Whether the pay of Mr. Roberts of Utah is stopped as a result of the action of the House in refusing him a seat has not been passed upon by the House officials and will not directly arise until the January pay certificates are issued by Speaker Henderson, by which time it is expected that the case will be permanently settled. Mr. Roberts drew his pay up to December 3, the day before Congress assembled, on the certificate of Clerk McDowell that he was a member-elect. With the opening of Congress the issuance of certificates devolves on the Speaker, the monthly certificate reading that there is due the member a stated sum "as a member of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress." Whether this certificate could be issued to Mr. Roberts, as a member, is open to doubt, but it is believed that the final action of the House in the case will remove all doubt before Jan. 3, when the next certificates are issued.

ROBERTS CASE IN THE SENATE.

Senator Rawlins Introduces a Resolution Demanding an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Rawlins (Utah) offered the following resolution and asked that it be considered immediately:

"That the Committee on Judiciary is hereby instructed to inquire into and report to the Senate:

"First.—To what extent polygamy is practiced or polygamous marriages entered into in the United States or in places over which they have jurisdiction.

"Second.—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been elected to office by the people of Utah, and, if so, has such election been for the purpose of encouraging polygamy or in violation of any compact between said State and the United States?

"Third.—Have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been appointed to office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in cases where the concurrency of the Senate is not required; and if so, have such appointments been made in aid of polygamy or in violation of the compact between the United States and the State of Utah with reference to that subject?

"Fourth.—What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and in places in which they have jurisdiction?"

Mr. Wolcott (Col.) objected to immediate consideration, and the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Kyle, Mr. Kean, and Mr. Wolcott presented a number of petitions against polygamy.

Bill to Pension Capt. Gridley's Widow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Penrose (Penn.) to-day to pension Mrs. Gridley, wife of the late Capt. Gridley of the Olympia, at $100 per month.

Root's Appointment Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the appointment of Ellhu Root as Secretary of War. Mr. Root's nomination was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and immediately reported back and confirmed. There was no opposition to immediate action.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF BEEF

(Note Blue Signature, J. v. Liebig, across Label)

SAVES DOCTORS' BILLS

Consul at Mannheim Named.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day nominated Heaton W. Harris of Ohio to be Consul at Mannheim, Germany.

TRADE TREATIES SUBMITTED.

Reciprocity Agreements Made During Recess Go to the Senate—Reductions Allowed to France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The reciprocity treaties negotiated during the Congressional recess were transmitted to the Senate to-day and in the executive session were ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The most important of these treaties is that between the United States and France for reciprocal reductions of tariff rates. The terms of this and the other treaties are not yet officially made public, either by the State Department or the Senate, but it is understood that the French treaty items are substantially as follows:

Reductions Allowed France—Glass bottles 15 per cent.

Five Per Cent.—Cut-glass bottles, decanters, &c.; tinsel, braids, galloons, &c.; chicory, roasted or ground; cotton goods mixed with silk; cotton cloth; plush and cotton velvet; cotton stockings; cotton suspenders; cotton lace; jewelry; silk goods under Schedule L; buttons.

Ten Per Cent.—Alcoholic perfumery, toilet water, &c.; glue; glycerine; paints, colors, and varnishes; potash in various forms; medical preparations; cosmetics without alcohol; soap; soda and compounds; bricks, tiles, &c.; cement, window glass; spectacles, eyeglasses, &c.; opera glasses; magnifying glasses; cutlery; metallic pens, not gold, and penholders; metal articles not otherwise specified; wooden furniture; macaroni, &c.; vegetables, prepared or preserved; preserved fruit; prunes; liqueurs; shirts, collars, and cuffs; linen lace, handkerchiefs, and weavings; woolen hats; letter, copying, blotting, and sensitive papers; envelopes; blank books; albums; imitation jewelry; straw braid for hats; brushes; buckles; fans; gloves, except gloves called "Schauschen."

Fifteen Per Cent.—Olive oil; spikes, tacks, and needles; watch and clock movements; amber articles; articles of bone; articles of ivory or mother of pearl; musical instruments; pipes and smokers' articles.

Twenty Per Cent.—Coal tar dyes or colors; plants, seeds, &c.; nuts; toys.

Sparkling wines receive the same benefits accorded to other European countries.

The reductions alolwed the United States are understood to comprise all the articles of the French minimum tariff list, with the following exceptions:

Horses, stallions, mares and colts, eggs, cheese, sugar, honey, cloverseed and luzerne, sugar, chicory root, feed, type, porcelain, cardboard, tanned hides, leather soles, boot and shoe uppers, boots, shoes, belting, dynamo electric machines, machinery tools, parts of dynamos, and electric machines.

The reciprocity treaties negotiated with Great Britain are four in number, for Jamaica, Guiana, Barbados, and Bermuda, the Trinidad treaty having been withdrawn. In the main the concessions to the colonies are on food products, while reductions on manufactured goods, flour, &c., are understood to be the chief advantages given to the United States.

RECIPROCITY TREATY HELD UP.

Agreement with Trinidad Upset by the Island Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A noticeable omission in the list of reciprocity treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President along with his message yesterday was the treaty concluded last Summer between Mr. Kasson, representing the State Department, and a delegation from the Island of Trinidad, British West Indies. This particular treaty was framed generally on the lines of the arrangement made with the other British West Indian colonies. But at the last moment the Trinidad Government notified Mr. Kasson that it was obliged to withhold its final approval of the treaty. Consequently this convention was not submitted along with the others to the Senate.

The reason assigned by the Trinidad Government for this action was the probable inadequacy of the customs receipts of the island to maintain the Government under the application of the reciprocity treaty. The reduction proposed in the treaty would, it was estimated, reduce the total receipts below the necessities of the Government of Trinidad.

ANNUAL REPORT ON OKLAHOMA.

Gov. Barnes Recommends the Opening of Wichita Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma, in his annual report, estimates the present population of the Territory at 375,000, fully 90 per cent. of whom are American born. He says that within the past year incoming settlers took up nearly 750,000 acres of Government land. The school population has increased over 12 per cent. The Territory's real taxable valuation is placed at $75,000,000.

The Governor says that it is best to wait for Statehood a reasonable time until a union of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory can be effected, as with its present boundaries Statehood would double the expenses without commensurate benefit.

The opening of the reservation occupied by the Wichita and affiliated tribes, to settlement this year is urged.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL.

Public Schools to Note Centennial Anniversary of His Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The George Washington Memorial Association has made public a request that on Dec. 14, 1899, the centennial anniversary of Washington's death, all the schools in the land will suspend the regular order of exercises at 11 o'clock A. M., and devote twenty minutes to a memorial programme, including a brief eulogy of the life and character of the first President, George Washington.

Notice to New York Schools.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner has issued the following to the public schools of the State: "Dec. 14 will be the centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington. I recommend a suitable observance of the day by brief and simple exercises in all the public schools of the State, commemorative of this important incident in our Nation's history, thus bringing to the attention of our youth the great services which Washington rendered to our common country."

Fire Destroys Mattress Factory.

A mattress factory of three stories at 562 and 564 West Thirty-fourth Street was destroyed by fire late yesterday afternoon. It was owned by Cornelius Daly and occupied by Joseph Golding. Twenty-five employes, fifteen of whom were Italian women, made their escape in safety. Several of the employes lost their street wraps. The damage to the contents of the building is placed at $2,000. The damage to the building is estimated at $7,000. The loss is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A Tiffany Box.

Tiffany has one thing in stock that you cannot buy of him for as much money as you may offer: he will only give it to you. And that is one of his boxes. Recently a woman who wanted to send a choice piece of her own jewelry to a friend in another city, went to Tiffany's to buy a box in which to put it. The refusal was courteous, but firm. The salesman explained that the rule of the establishment was iron-clad, never to allow a box bearing the name of the firm to be taken out from the building except with an article which had been sold by them and for which they were responsible. Experience has taught them the necessity of this. Otherwise a great many persons, in sending gifts to their friends, would buy inferior articles at any irresponsible place, and put the guarantee of the Tiffany name upon it by simply purchasing a box at their store. And so the stock of precious stones in the great establishment is no more carefully guarded than the stock of cases in leather, satin, and even in pasteboard. Therefore, when some one gives you a Tiffany box, be sure you are getting a Tiffany gift.—N. Y. Evening Sun.—Adv.

WORK OF THE CITY CLUB.

Report of the Council Adopted—Refers to Charges Against Members—Legislation Planned.

The City Club met last night at the clubhouse, No. 19 West Thirty-fourth Street. The report of the Council, covering the work done since last Spring, was presented and, after some discussion, was adopted. After telling the result of the efforts of the Committee on Legislation last Winter, the report says:

"The club's important amendements to the election law, which were introduced in the Senate this year by Senator Elsberg, will be again introduced in the Legislature, and will be pushed by the Legislation Committee as the principal affirmative measure to be advocated by the club. Experience with the present cumbersome and unworkable law has done much to emphasize the club's contention that it must be radically amended.

"The Legislation Committee is preparing a bill to prohibit the payment of political assessments by candidates for judicial office, as well as the receiving of political contributions from such candidates. The bill will be introduced in the Legislature of 1900. Through the efforts of the City Club the political organizations which this year united upon judicial candidates in New York County committed themselves and their candidates to advocacy of such legislation, and it is not improbable that the proposed bill will become law."

The question of municipal government is also freely discussed in the report, which, in part, is as follows:

"This committee brought to the attention of the Assembly Investigating Committee, and repeatedly urged that committee to investigate, the subject of political assessments of judicial candidates, and the related subject of political influence upon the courts. Even the very considerate examination of the Judges before the investigating committee, an examination commonly believed to have evoked only a small part of the facts, gave excellent ground, when coupled with some of the testimony of Mr. Croker, for the demand for legislation such as the City Club now proposes. The Municipal Government Committee also brought before the investigating committee several other matters which developed interesting testimony.

"Among these was the matter of the great number of increases in salaries in the city departments under the present Tammany administration. It was shown not only that the aggregate amount of these increases was very large, but also and very specifically, by the testimony of the secretary of the club's council, that The City Record, published daily by the city at great expense for the purpose of giving information about the operation of the City Government, does not contain the information about changes in the departments which the charter makes it the express duty of the heads of departments to furnish promptly for publication in The Record.

"This testimony, based upon an elaborate examination of The Record conducted for several weeks in the office of the council, established strong presumption of a conspiracy to conceal from the public the immense number of appointments, removals, and changes in salaries in city departments."

Regarding the subject of a building code, the report tells of the work of the club in opposition to the present code, which was of no avail. The report makes the following comment: "The result is that the city has fastened upon it for an indefinite time a body of law affecting the character of all new buildings and alterations of old buildings, drawn in such a way as to make possible, and, under lax administration, to encourage, abuses of a character to threaten the public health and safety."

The following resolution was adopted by the club: "Resolved, That the thanks of the City Club of New York be extended to Mr. Simon Sterne and Mr. Boudinot Keith for the public service which they are performing in the matter of accusations against two members of this club, accused of criminal charges made in a manner and under circumstances which constitute, in effect, an attack upon the integrity of the Municipal Government Committee of the City Club."

The two members referred to in the resolutions are Fulton McMahan and Edward L. Heydecker, charges against whom are now pending.

Before the meeting Lemuel E. Quigg, President of the Republican County Committee, had a long talk with Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the council. Neither would say anything about the subject of their discussion.

BOSTON'S MAYORALTY FIGHT.

Democrats Are Split and Republicans Expect to Win.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The open split in the Democratic Party in this city, which has resulted in bitter recrimination being hurled back and forth between the two sides, has suddenly change the aspect of the present municipal campaign from one of lethargy to the warmest and most sensational that has taken place in Boston for many years.

For the nonce, the Republicans are watching the state of affairs in the ranks of the opposition with tranquillity and satisfaction, believing that their candidate for Mayor, Mr. Hart, will have no difficulty in winning next Tuesday, providing Mr. Murphy, who has bolted the Democratic ticket, is successful in carrying with him the thousands of voters who supported him in the Democratic caucuses last month, when he was beaten by Mr. Collins.

On the other hand the members of the Collins campaign appear cheerful, and not at all cast down by the threatened disruption in the ranks of the party.

Mr. Murphy's manifesto last night, declaring his intention of supporting the Republican nominee for Mayor was answered to-day by Mr. Collins in such scathing terms that it forced a rejoinder from the other side to-night, in which Mr. Murphy was equally bitter in his language. In the latter statement Mr. Murphy accuses Mr. Collins of being false to the Democratic Party, in bolting Mr. Bryan last year, as well as other regular party nominations in years past.

The fierce reply made to-day by Mr. Collins has made the fight between the two Democrats bitterly personal, so that the situation at present seems a serious one for the Democrats, while it certainly seems highly satisfactory from a Republican standpoint.

AT RIVAL BILLIARD TOURNEYS.

Many persons attended the games of the rival amateur billiard tournaments yesterday. The afternoon game in the A. A. U. tournament for the championship of Class B was won by Hevner. Smith and Threshie were the winners of the evening contests.

In the intercity and interclub handicap tournament held at Maurice Daly's Academy the afternoon game went to Muldaur. Poggenburg won the evening contest.

J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis defeated Dr. A. B. Miller, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club expert, in the opening game of the evening session. The score:

Smith—0 2 3 1 18 5 3 14 0 10 3 29 0 0 0 7 1 2 1 14 0 0 26 20 0 3 4 0 2 11 1 21 12 0 2 0 15 0 11 11 15 9 2 0 21 1. Total, 300. Average, 6 24-46. High runs, 29, 26, 21.

Miller—0 8 3 0 0 5 3 10 11 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 17 22 31 8 4 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 16 3 4 0 1 0 0 2 13 1 14 0 13 2 0 24 3. Total, 226. Average, 4 42-46. High runs, 22, 31, 24.

Referee—George Moulton.

In the final game Threshie defeated Herner by 300 to 209. Threshie averaged just 6, and his highest run was 48. Herner made an average of 4 13-49, and his best run was 32.

Herner won from Servatius in the afternoon game. The score:

Hevner—0, 21, 13, 5, 6, 5, 7, 15, 0, 0, 4, 2, 3, 2, 5, 9, 0, 0, 3, 5, 1, 4, 16, 1, 12, 0, 4, 23, 0, 0, 4, 3, 2, 8, 1, 2, 15, 6, 0, 3, 5, 4, 12, 0, 8, 1, 0, 0, 1, 5, 0, 6, 2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 16, 1, 3, 0, 1, 5, 2, 1, 3, 5, 6. Total, 300; average, 4 24-69; high runs, 21, 16, 23.

Servatius—0, 4, 5, 10, 0, 0, 4, 3, 5, 2, 3, 2, 6, 0, 0, 3, 0, 7, 0, 4, 0, 1, 10, 0, 3, 3, 16, 0, 13, 3, 3, 0, 18, 0, 5, 1, 5, 0, 4, 1, 38, 33, 0, 3, 1, 5, 1, 1, 8, 2, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 8, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 13, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1. Total, 266; average 3 59-69; high runs 18, 38, 33.

Ferdinand Poggenburg of the Liederkranz won his second game in the present tournament last night by defeating William Arnold. The score:

Poggenburg, (300)—0 0 1 40 0 0 11 8 0 23 1 10 14 2 26 4 1 0 11 20 2 0 2 18 16 8 12 16 5 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 6 3 0 1 12 0 1 3 4 3 0 0 1 1 0 9 2. Total, 300. Average, 5 35-53. High runs, 40, 23, 26.

Arnold, (220)—5 0 0 3 4 2 2 5 5 16 0 0 0 1 2 14 10 1 6 17 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 2 8 0 6 1 0 9 10 11 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1. Total, 155. Average, 2 51-52. High runs, 16, 14, 17.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Mark H. Muldaur won the afternoon game from Arthur Townsend of St. George's Lyceum. The score:

Muldaur, (220)—0 0 2 4 0 0 1 14 9 2 31 2 15 2 2 14 7 5 15 1 1 9 3 6 1 0 9 4 1 8 0 18 1 5 0 0 2 2 1 1 6 3 3 8 3. Total, 220. Average, 4 40-45. High runs, 31, 15, 18.

Townsend, (280)—0 12 0 1 0 3 15 22 9 8 3 1 1 1 7 3 1 0 0 6 2 11 14 2 4 2 17 3 0 8 0 13 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 14 6. Total, 200. Average, 4 20-45. High runs, 15, 22, 17.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

It will be ladies' night to-night in the tournament in progress at Daly's Academy.

At the formal opening of the Imperial Billiard Academy last night, Schaefer and "Tom" Gallagher played an exhibition game, the former making an average of 40 in a 200-point game.

Carnegie Lyceum

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

Marvellous Exhibition—

Wonderful Demonstration—

Illustrated Lecture—

Deaf Cured Free.

Friday, December 8, 1899.

AFTERNOON AT 2. - - - - - - - EVENING AT 8

ADMISSION FREE TO ALL.

Those who are fortunate enough to obtain seats, or even standing room, in the Carnegie Lyceum on the above date, either afternoon or evening, will witness one of the most marvellous and interesting entertainments ever seen upon any stage since the history of the world began.

Streams of fire will be seen emanating from living human beings, while from their eyes, ears, nose and mouth there will appear to grow beautiful and highly colored bouquets of flowers. Artificial thunder and lightning will be produced by the juggling of millions of volts of electricity. This section of the exhibition may well be termed electrical pyrotechnics, fireworks.

The wonders of the great Edison X-Ray will also be exhibited. This is the only genuine Edison X-Ray ever operated for exhibition purposes in New York. All other so-called X-Ray machines are but toys as compared with this monster machine, which enables any one to see clearly all the bones of the human skeleton while yet in the flesh.

Wagonloads of machines, electrical devices and the more than wonderful Biochymic Generator, a mammoth machine used only for the cure of deafness and blindness, will be exhibited and used in the remarkable demonstration illustrating how disease, and especially deafness, may be almost instantly cured by scientific mechanism.

Dr. Wilson, the inventor and perfector of the only treatment that ever cured deafness, and who is at the head of the National Association of Physicians and Surgeons, with offices at 240 Fifth Ave., New York, and 18 Boylston St., Boston, who has succeeded in giving hearing and speech to hundreds of deaf mutes born without hearing, and restored perfectly the hearing to thousands of totally deaf people, has on this single occasion consented to not only explain in a lecture why it is that so many people are becoming deaf, and how deafness and disease may be prevented, but also to show the audience, by actual demonstration, how to cure deafness. His entire working plant, with every machine and implement used in the treatment of deafness, will be placed upon the stage, in full view, where the most hopelessly deaf people of the audience will be treated free, many if not all of whom will be made to hear quite perfectly within the hour. Each one treated on this occasion will be entitled to five treatments free, at either of the above named offices, should it be desired or required to make the cure permanent.

Dr. Wilson will tell how many troublesome diseases may be prevented and cured by the sufferers themselves, without having to buy medicine or pay doctors' bills.

Don't fail to be present, as the knowledge there to be obtained may prevent you from becoming deaf, or cure you if you are now deaf.

Admission free. Doors open an hour previous to each lecture.

DIAMONDS

Have advanced over 30 per cent. within the last few months I bought my stock before the syndicate raised the price and can sell at least one-third cheaper than dealers who did not know or could not take advantage of this. Diamond Jewelry of every description MOUNTED IN SOLID 14-KARAT GOLD. I make a specialty of Diamond Rings from $10 to $50.00. Full value allowed within one year.

LADIES' DIAMOND RINGS, $10 to $1,000.00. All Sizes, Fine Quality.

$10.00 | $15.00 | $25.00 | $40.00 | $75.00 | $150.00

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, a Large Variety of Designs, $15 to $2,000.00.

$15.00 | $75.00 | $125.00 | $350.00

LADIES' DIAMOND EAR STUDS, $10.00 to $500.00.

$10.00 | $15.00 | $25.00 | $50.00 | $100.00 | $250.00

KEENE'S 140 Fulton St., New York, (Near Nassau St)

OPEN EVENINGS during December until 9 o'clock; Christmas Week 12 o'clock. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

The Only Reason

why physicians don't prescribe silk underwear for everybody is, that it is too dear for the average purse.

It is anti-rheumatic; soothing to the nerves, warm, light, pleasing to the touch and eye,—in a word it presents every desirable attribute, save that of low cost.

KOTEDSILK

is within the reach of moderate purses. The wearer for the first time realizes luxury in underwear.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.

76 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.

TO PROTECT GAME FISHES.

Commission Will Try to Amend Laws at Albany This Winter.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt has received from the State Fisheries, Game and Forestry Commission a reply to the letter sent by him to that board complaining that mills in the Adirondacks are discharging sawdust and chemicals into streams, thereby destroying game fish.

The reply states that the fault lies in a statute passed in 1895 which provides that it must be proved that the drainage injures the fish before the mills can be prevented from using the streams for such purposes. This is almost impossible to do since the practice has continued. An effort will be made to secure an amendment by the next Legislature repealing this section of the State forest law.

Appeals for Charity Answered.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions received in response to its recent appeals in behalf of three widows with large families, a partially blind woman, two consumptive lads, and a woman suffering from cataract: Mrs. H. B. Hyde, $30; "A. B.," $25; "B. P.," $10; "E. V. J." and "C. W. A.," $5 each; "H.," $4; "H. K.," $3; "M. H. P.," $2; "F. A. B." and Walter and Arthur Polosky, $1 each. An overcoat from Mrs. Walton H. Peckham, and two suits of clothes from "L. J. F." have been received for the consumptive boys. No further contributions are required for these cases.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year.....1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE COMING QUESTION.

Would the Supreme Court declare unconstitutional an act of Congress establishing a civil Government and a system of laws in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, but treating them, not as integral parts of the Union, but as dependent possessions? The determination of the political status of those islands is one of the most important questions of National policy now before the people. It can hardly be said, indeed, that the question is as yet before the people. It is in the preliminary stage of discussion. But it is destined to become what we call an "issue," perhaps a dominating issue in our politics.

Judge H. G. CURTIS of the Insular Commission has made up his mind on the subject and gives the public his conclusions in an article printed in the December Forum. So long as the President is permitted to keep the government of Puerto Rico and the Philippines in his hands, exercising the military authority without the interference of Congress, they will remain "simply parts of the possessions of the United States—merely the property of the United States, without State or Territorial rights." The precedent of New Mexico justifies this conclusion. Gen. KEARNEY, with the approval of the President of the United States but without any sanction of Congress, set up and for five years maintained a government in that possession, where he was the commanding General of the army of occupation. The Supreme Court held that the government set up by Gen. KEARNEY was lawful and that its constitutionality was beyond question.

But once let Congress interfere, says Judge CURTIS, and the status of the new possessions is transformed at once:

> Let it be borne in mind, however, that the first step toward the erection of these present military possessions into Territories is taken when Congress enacts general legislation in their behalf, for then they become "integral parts" of the United States. The path along which this initial step would lead us is already plainly marked out by our Constitution. If a Legislature is to be created under any system of franchise, or laws passed directly by Congress, it must keep the Constitution in full remembrance, and not withhold any of the personal privileges guaranteed to any people of the United States. It must provide a government republican in form. It must insure trials by jury for all criminal offenses and civil cases involving $20, and a Grand Jury for all felonies. It must see that no privilege of any citizen is abridged. Tariff barriers must be destroyed; for, under the Constitution, all duties must be uniform in all parts of the United States, and no duties can be charged on imports from any State. Malays, Chinese, and Tagalogs, as well as the Puerto Ricans, can freely enter our ports; for it is the right of any citizen to migrate from one part of the United States to any other part. The Judges of the courts must be appointed for life.
>
> All these guarantees of the Constitution must be incorporated in the legislation which Congress would enact for these islands. This is no random statement; it is a principle which has been repeatedly asserted whenever laws enacted by Congress for the District of Columbia and the Territories have come before the courts for judicial construction. The right of suffrage however, is not included, as that is not a guarantee of the Constitution.

Repeated assertion of a principle of constitutional interpretation by the Supreme Court may very well be held to impart the quality of permanence. Many writers of very high authority as constitutional lawyers have expressed the opinion that the new possessions would become integral parts of the United States and subject to all the provisions of the Constitution as to uniformity of tariffs, imposts, and taxes, the moment the territory was "annexed" to the Union. The question to be settled is, Will Congress "annex," will it leave the government of the newly acquired territory to the President indefinitely, or will it, believing that "new times demand new measures," venture to place upon the statute book an enactment dealing with the question before it according to the light of wisdom and the National welfare, according to the principles of justice alike to ourselves and to the people of the islands we have taken over, leaving the Supreme Court to determine, in passing upon the constitutionality of the act, whether the Constitution, like the Monroe doctrine, "was intended to apply to every stage of our National existence" or must be treated as a rigid instrument incapable of constructions which will recognize and sanction the conditions incident to the growth of the Nation?

It was Chief Justice MARSHALL (McCULLOCH vs. Maryland) who said:

> We admit, all must admit, that the powers of the Government are limited, and that its limits are not to be transcended. But we think the sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the National Legislature that discretion, with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficial to the people. Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consist with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are Constitutional.

The doctrine of implied powers is, of course, wearisomely familiar to every tyro in constitutional law. All over the land they will rise to their feet to tell us that the establishment of the status of dependent possessions for the Philippines and Puerto Rico would transcend the limits of the legislative power, and that we must make them an integral part of the Union, with the full expectancy of Statehood, if we attempt by Congressional enactment to define their civil status.

It is profitless to discuss the probable action of the Supreme Court upon a case involving the constitutionality of a law that has not yet been passed. But we cannot forbear to point out that Judge CURTIS's theory of the Constitution shuts him up within a pretty narrow and barren field of National policy. He insists that we must not abandon our new possessions, either to another power or to the perils of an attempt at government at their own untried and incapable hands. Then we must either bring them within the limits of the Union, a step which would be unsafe and utterly unacceptable to the American people, or else leave them to be governed in perpetuity as military territory by the President as Commander in Chief of the army. We think foreign observers will look with wonder, and we ought to look with apprehension upon the situation which will be created if it shall prove that our Constitution and our courts impose upon us inflexible conditions which make it impossible to discharge creditably and with justice obligations inevitably accruing in the historical development of every living nation.

TUNNELS AND BRIDGES.

It is impossible, in considering the procedures of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Tuesday upon the question of bridges as opposed to tunnels as a means for crossing the East River, not to feel rather sorry for the Mayor. Nobody can really suppose the Mayor to be engaged in any corrupt scheme of which the erection of the proposed bridges is part, and from the execution of which he is to derive some corrupt profit. For our own part, we acquit him at once of any such motive. And yet, that he was guided by such a motive would be so complete an explanation of his behavior at the meeting in question that we cannot wonder that some of our contemporaries have hastened to suggest it as the true explanation. It is quite true that that is an explanation which would explain, so far as this particular transaction is concerned, to an observer who had no other knowledge of the Mayor than what this transaction gave him. But the imputation of corrupt motives to the Mayor is really no more excusable than was his imputation of corrupt motives to the Controller. Whoever has had occasion to watch the Mayor since his election to the office which has for the first time made him visible to the great body of his fellow-citizens will see that it is not necessary to resort to any such supposition. When we take into consideration the inadequacy of his intellectual equipment to the place he holds and to the large discussions which belong to that place; when we consider the infirmities of temper with which this defect is accompanied, and which have so often been exhibited; and when we additionally consider the effect upon such a mind and temper as the Mayor's of the demonstration that the Controller is making a great deal more political capital out of the municipal administration than its official head; then we can readily understand how the Mayor could have allowed himself to suggest that the Controller was the agent of some private interest, without upon that account concluding that the Mayor was himself guilty of the offense with which he so wantonly and absurdly charged his associate.

Of course, this little exercise in psychology has nothing to do with the merits of the question which the Controller brought up. The board was, as the Mayor remarked, committed by its own action to the construction of the proposed bridges across the East River. When the action was taken it did not appear, at least to a majority of members of the board, that there was any other way of attaining the same result. The importance of the result, the easier and readier intercommunication of all the parts of the greater city, was clear then, and is even less disputed now. But in the interval the Controller has been led to believe that it might be more cheaply and readily attained. What he said in the Board of Estimate by no means indicated that he was wedded to the scheme of communication by tunnels rather than by bridges. But he had been brought to believe that the system of communication by tunnels was worth investigating. He took professional advice before even suggesting any official action. And he gave to the Board of Estimate, for its judgment, the expert opinions which had put him in doubt.

In all this there is nothing that is not entirely to the credit of the Controller as a faithful public servant. The natural inference from the statement made by the Controller was that there should be an exhaustive and authoritative investigation by which the final action of the board should be, if not determined, at least enlightened. Our readers are aware that we have been inclined to believe, from the evidence available, that the solution of the problem of inter-borough communication is to be looked for rather through tunnels than through a multiplication of bridges. But it behooves everybody to keep his mind open on this point for the reception of further evidence. A deliberate and impartial constitution, by the Board of Estimate, of a tribunal for bringing more evidence to bear was the best service that, upon this subject and at this stage, that body could render to the public and to the Public Treasury.

That was the object, or at any rate that was the natural result of the Controller's motion in the board. It is not unfair to say that the expert evidence was all on one side. Because, admitting all the engineers whose reports were given in to be of equal weight and authority, the Controller's experts were really, or at least, comparatively, disinterested experts, whereas the Mayor's experts were engineers already in the service of the city whom the Mayor had the power of annoying and obstructing in their professional work, or who were liable by a stoppage of work on bridges to be put out of their "jobs." Evidently such a contest is not equal. Evidently the city has not the weight of professional authority which it ought to have for the course to which it has committed itself.

The Mayor ought not to allow the Ramapo job to be repeated, even if he has the power to repeat it. It is not good for him, nor good for "the organization" that that showing should be given over again. So far as the Board of Estimate is concerned, the Mayor has shown that he has the power to "jam through" the pending bridge scheme. For that purpose he commands even the vote of Mr. GUGGENHEIMER, much to our surprise, and we hope equally to that of Mr. GUGGENHEIMER when he comes to think about it. In the Board of Public Improvements it was a question first of "slipping through" and then of "jamming through" a scheme which would not bear the light at all. Upon that question the schemers have not pretended to offset the authority of the Controller's experts by any equal authority on their own side. And it will scarcely be pretended that the Mayor's experts offset the Controller's in the later case. We by no means intimate that the project of the new bridges is a "job" in the same sense as the Ramapo job. On the contrary, it seemed to every layman when it was first broached, the best solution of the problem, and it may still turn out to be so. But the Controller has adduced evidence to show that it is not so. The just conclusion seems to be that there should and must be an exhaustive and authoritative investigation before the scheme is put into execution, and that the Controller is entitled to the public gratitude for delaying the scheme to that extent. It also seems that the Mayor owes to the Controller an apology, as public as his offense was, for impugning the Controller's motives in a matter in which they were evidently pure and public. And this apology the Mayor owes not only in his own interest, but equally in that of "the organization."

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

While the trial of MOLINEUX for a capital offense, at present going on in this city, was still in the preliminary stage of selecting a jury, a newspaper published in "the vicinage" was complained of by one of the lawyers in the case. His complaint was founded on what he alleged to be the fact, that this particular, or not at all particular, newspaper had been publishing remarks about the case of which the apparent purpose and the evident effect, so far as they had any, was to prejudge it. And this before the jury to try it according to law had even been selected. Recorder GOFF expressed his entire acquiescence in this view and his sympathy with it, and assured the counsel that if he would put his complaint into proper form, and adduce legal evidence to sustain it, the court would do what in it lay to sustain its own dignity and the orderly administration of justice. Apparently the protesting counsel concluded that an admonition of this kind would suffice to secure an observance thereafter of the requirements of public decency and of elementary justice. At any rate, nothing was done about his obviously just complaint.

But, now that the trial has actually begun, the nuisance and the outrage are worse than ever. Yesterday the bulletin board of one newspaper bore, as an appetizer for the buyers of its reports upon the case, the large legend, "An Omen of Death." Another, not to be outdone, put forth an edition upon the first page of which, in the largest type at its command, was set forth: "Bad for MOLINEUX! WEEKS Not Able to Shake HEILES."

It does not require any knowledge of the law, not even that degree of knowledge with which all men, except Judges, are charged, to see that this is conduct calculated to interfere with the administration of justice according to law, and to imperil the interests of a man on trial for his life. The very reckless persons who are engaged in it are without doubt aware that they are engaged in actions which are not only indecent, but which expose them to punishment. They must be resting their hopes of impunity upon the impunity which their kind has too long enjoyed. Of course, it is not they who are really to blame, or whose punishment would be most exemplary, but their superiors and employers, who persist in ordering them or allowing them to violate public decency after an express warning has been given to them.

Evidently it is high time that an example should be made, and an example of the really responsible malefactors. If a complaint should now be made to the Recorder, and the Recorder should be moved to vindicate the dignity of his court and the sanctity of the administration of justice according to law, or even if he should proceed to those ends "proprio motu," there would be a general thanksgiving, not only among law-abiding citizens who are aware of the extent of the offense against justice, but also among all lovers of decency and of civilization.

A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

BAYARD TAYLOR said of Kaiser WILHELM I. that he had only a moderate respect for Constitutional forms and the will of the people. The present German Emperor faithfully continues and upholds the Hohenzollern traditions. The Divine right of Kings has seldom been more frankly proclaimed than in the Kaiser's contribution to a portrait and autograph album published at Leipsic:

> From GOD's grace comes the King, therefore he is responsible to the Lord alone. He must choose his way and his action from this standpoint alone. This awful, heavy responsibility, which the King bears for his people, gives him also a right to loyal co-operation on the part of his subjects. Therefore, every one among the people must be filled with the conviction that he is personally responsible with him for the welfare of the Fatherland.
>
> WILHELM, I. R.

If this is sound doctrine and is actually the Kaiser's rule of conduct, the Constitution of the German Empire is a piece of audacious blasphemy. It presumes to impose limits to the power of a sovereign appointed by GOD's grace and responsible to Him alone!

Article 17 declares that "the orders and decrees of the Kaiser will be issued in the name of the empire and require for their validity the countersignature of the Imperial Chancellor, who thereby assumes the responsibility." This means that the Kaiser's signature doesn't "go" until the Chancellor has graciously consented to put his validating autograph beside it. And the Kaiser, who is "responsible to the Lord alone," weakly turns over his responsibility to the Chancellor. We submit that this is flagrantly inconsistent with the doctrine of Divine right.

Article 11 declares that the Kaiser may declare war, but "the assent of the Bundesrath is necessary to a declaration of war in the name of the empire, except in case of invasion." And the assent of the Bundesrath and the approval of the Reichstag are necessary to the ratification of treaties of commerce.

Here is a "King" clattering about his kingdom with a Constitution tied to his heels, for all the world like a humble President or mere worm of a Governor. It is plain that Kaiser WILLIAM used the word King in its broad sense of ruler or potentate, not intending to differentiate himself in his capacity of King of Prussia from himself in his more august capacity of German Emperor. The imperial Constitution is, therefore, the instrument with which his pretensions are most conspicuously in conflict. What is going to be done about it? The incongruity is shocking. It must be intolerable to a proud King to be fettered by a paper Constitution that impudently sets bounds to his God-given powers. It ought to be intolerable to a reverent people to hear a sovereign with limited powers talking about his responsibility to the Lord alone—unless he is right about it, in which case they ought to tear up their Constitution at once.

Which is it? Is the Constitution guilty of Majestätsbeleidigung, or is the Kaiser guilty of Verfassungsbeleidigung? Or was the Kaiser merely mumbling over an absurd and outworn creed when he wrote his sentiment for the Leipsic album?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A highly commendable beginning and a more highly reprehensible ending marked the effort made by Capt. F. NORTON GODDARD this week to vindicate the proud claim that respectable women, even though unattended by male escorts, can traverse the streets of New York, or at least most of them, and at most hours, in perfect safety. While walking along Fifth Avenue the Captain saw three gilded youth annoy and frighten two young women by persistently forcing upon them uninvited attentions of insulting familiarity. Aroused to manly indignation by this outrageous spectacle, the Captain, at some personal risk, interposed between the well-dressed blackguards and their victims, and by the use of voice and fists raised enough commotion to bring a policeman to the scene. The scoundrels were arrested, and Capt. GODDARD accompanied them and their captor to the police station. There he told the story of his adventure to the Sergeant with all proper emphasis, and there was every prospect that a piece of cowardly ruffianism would for once meet with deserved punishment. When, however, the Sergeant announced that it would be necessary to make a complaint against the prisoners in court next morning, Capt. GODDARD's righteous ferocity waned and disappeared. He remembered an appointment with the Governor which he could not keep if he went to court at the hour when in the natural course of events the case would come up, and, a little shamefacedly, it is to be hoped, he announced that he would push the case no further. In other words, the good citizen gave place to the politician, and the three scoundrels went scot free. Presumably Capt. GODDARD kept his appointment, which he seems to have regarded as of more importance than the performance of an obvious duty. What he wanted to discuss with or ask from the Governor we do not pretend to know, but we are sure that with so good an excuse as the Captain had for failure to appear in Albany at the moment fixed he would have lost nothing by a little delay. Indeed, knowing that Gov. ROOSEVELT is a careful reader of the papers, we are half inclined to believe, and more than half inclined to hope, that in this particular case promptness was an expensive virtue.

—Since his arrival in Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS has said curiously few things that either demanded or suggested newspaper comment, but his remarks on the subject of Christian Science, so-called, are surprising enough, considering the history of the pulpit from which they were uttered, to inspire a few words of criticism. For while Dr. HILLIS showed plainly enough that he denies every important claim made by the Eddy woman and her agents and dupes, he yet treated this blasphemous combination of fraud and folly with something amazingly like respect. He dwelt at length on the never-questioned and wholly irrelevant circumstance that Christian Scientists do accomplish a considerable number of cures, but he said not a word about the vastly more numerous cases in which they ruin health or kill outright. He praised as "very beautiful" their methods of training children, and yet he asserted that children thus trained are utterly unfitted for meeting the ordinary conditions of life. Dr. HILLIS's leniency with these people is beyond comprehension; his condemnation of their system is weakened by too many needless mitigations. The "Christian Scientists" are right or wrong. If they are right in the Plymouth pastor's opinion, let him substitute Mrs. EDDY's book for the Bible as a source of inspiration and guidance; if they are wrong, let him denounce them as public enemies. We do not see how he can hesitate after he has denied the truth and utility of all that sets these pseudo-scientists apart from the rest of the world.

—It was with sincere regret that we were compelled to contradict the assertions made by several of our neighbors in regard to the immediate establishment in this city of a cheaper and better telephone service than that furnished by what is known as the Bell Company. That a rival corporation of sufficient financial and political strength seriously to imperil the existing monopoly is in process of formation need not, and, indeed, cannot, be doubted, and the "official denials" that the consolidation of the independent companies is as yet little more than a matter of discussion may safely enough be interpreted as meaning only that the interested capitalists are not yet ready to make formal announcement of their plans. It seems to be a fact, however, that the end of the period of negotiation and preparation is not yet in sight, and that the Bell people are safe from serious competition for much longer than the single month hastily announced as the limit of their unmitigated power. But relief from the present extortionate rates is certainly on the way, even if it is not at hand. Then will come a great struggle, on the one side to retain, and on the other to obtain, the patronage which at half or less than half the present prices will be profitable enough to content any ordinary greed for gain. Electricity, a paper usually well informed, is confident that "healthy competition" will be the outcome of the plans now maturing, but it adds: "Just when the citizens of the metropolis will be relieved of the exorbitant charges that have all along been made by the existing company, a lessee of the Bell, it is impossible to say, but in view of the fact that no less than three independent companies are entering the field, well equipped, not only financially, but what is still more important, politically, to contend against the monopoly, the day of emancipation should not be far off."

—Quotations from the poets are so rarely used nowadays for the ornamentation of Congressional speeches that Representative TAYLER should not be surprised if the verses with which he closed the Roberts debate on Tuesday should attract more attention than all the rest of his argument. The lines had more than unexpectedness to recommend them, for they were not only an excellent specimen of humor, but amazingly apt for the purpose to which the Ohio statesman applied them. Mr. TAYLER was wrong, however, in dating them back to the time of CHARLES I. Written by JAMES BRAMSTON, an obscure eighteenth century poet, they paraphrased a speech made in Parliament in 1681 by a supporter of the bill excluding the Duke of YORK from succession to the throne, then occupied by CHARLES II. What the orator, one Col. TITUS, said was: "To trust expedients with such a King on the throne would be just as wise as if there were a lion in the lobby, and we should vote to let him in and chain him, instead of fastening the door to keep him out." This, in his "Art of Politics," BRAMSTON recorded as follows—Mr. TAYLER did not give it quite correctly:

But TITUS said, with his uncommon sense,

When the Exclusion bill was in suspense:
"I hear a lion in the lobby roar;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door
And keep him there, or shall we let him in
To try if we can turn him out again?

No neater quotation has been made in Congress since the memorable day when, after that eminent economist, HOLMAN of Indiana, had pleaded for an appropriation in which his own son was interested, a member arose and solemnly remarked:

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay deep-mouth'd welcome as we draw near home.

MAJOR GARDINER'S ANCESTORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As nothing relative to our picturesque District Attorney fails of public interest, especially at the present time, I am venturing to trust that you may find room for the following in your esteemed columns, particularly as (in your issue of Dec. 3, 1895,) you printed a letter from me on the same general quest.

In stating (in his letter to Gov. Roosevelt, answering certain charges, &c., &c.,) that his family had been citizens of this city "since the days of Gov. Van Twiller," I am loath to believe that Major Gardiner deliberately intended to mislead his Excellency. I prefer rather to suppose that the gallant Major had forgotten that, in your columns of Dec. 5, 1895, he addressed you a letter, in which he says:

"The Gardiner family of Rhode Island, from which I have the hoonr to be descended, and which has been settled there since 1638," &c.

Now, as the days in New York City (New Amsterdam) of Gov. Van Twiller cover the years 1633-7, and as the State of Rhode Island was only settled in 1636, it is hard to see how Major Gardiner's family, which (he tells THE TIMES) settled in that State in 1638, could have been citizens of the City of New York since 1633, (unless the distinguished Major used the phrase "since, &c.," in the sense of the old apple woman, who claims that her apple stand had stood in one spot "since the flood," it being apparent that its date there was not "before the flood.")

"THE TIMES, in its editorial, "Raising the Flag," (Nov. 23, 1895,) endeavored to throw some light on this—it seems—perennially recurring question of our gallant District Attorney's ancestry by suggesting that he may have been a descendant of Ezekiel Gardner, (without the I,) who, from 1708 to 1763, kept a tavern at Yaphank, L. I. But in his letter, (printed by you Dec. 5, 1895,) Major Gardiner distinctly repudiates this lineage by declaring that he "went into court and proved" his Rhode Island lineage in 1888, and thereupon changed his name from Gardner to Gard-i-ner. So far, so good. And the vexed question might have remained laid had not an uncle of the Major, in your issue of Oct. 31, 1897, declared that he, John B. Gardner, and his brother Asa only occupied the premises known as Fraunce's Tavern, on Broad Street, this city, in 1837, 200 years after Gov. Van Twiller's day, and that in this tavern, in 1839, young Asa Gardner, Jr., (our present District Attorney,) was born, the son of Asa aforesaid.

But now, to even this complication comes complication more exasperating! For, versatile as he undoubtedly is, and equal to every possible situation as he surely is, even Col. Asa Bird Gardiner could not have been born simultaneously in Rhode Island and New York City, or have been at once "of the Gardiner family of Rhode Island," (see TIMES, Dec. 5, 1895,) and "of a family resident in New York City since Van Twiller's day," (see letter to Gov. Roosevelt.)

Possibly a clear statement from the gallant Major as to who his grandfather was; said grandfather's name, residence, date, &c., might clear up matters, and dispose at one fell swoop of the shade of Ezekiel of Yaphank, (without the I.) of "the Rhode Island Gardiners," and so leave our illustrious District Attorney where he should be left in the hearts of his fellow-citizens as a real, simon-pure, original Jacobs, scion of a family resident in this city "since the days of Gov. Van Twiller," as he now declares to be the case.

HENRY B. SMITH.
27 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York, Dec. 3, 1899.

Correction in Mr. Hill's Article.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last line of the article which I contributed to The Sunday TIMES on Dec. 3 there was a typographical error which completely changed the meaning of the final paragraph, which should have read, "Finally it may be said that any investment that is carefully made, with a due regard to planning and execution, will prove decidedly remunerative at present rents, even if costs increase 25 per cent. above those of two years ago." May I request that you will publish this correction?

GEORGE HILL.
New York, Dec. 5, 1899.

Pin Money Women Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for the editorial in this morning's TIMES replying to a "Slap-Dash Sociologist." It is a fact that the most trying competitor the self-supporting woman has to contend against is the woman who pays no board, but merely works to get what she calls "pin" money. E. E. W.
New York, Dec. 4, 1899.

The Roberts Case.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

It has been assumed in certain quarters, and was so assumed by Mr. Roberts in his letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES a week or two ago, that the Constitution defines the qualifications of members of Congress, and that Congress has no right to exclude any one who possesses these qualifications. I think a careful reading of the Constitution will show that this assumption is not well founded. There are two clauses in the Constitution which bear upon this subject. The first is in Article I., Section 2. This article confers on the people of the several States authority to elect members to the House of Representatives, and then limits their power by the following clause:

> No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

This is not the same as saying that every person who possesses these qualifications shall be entitled to be a Representative. What qualifications may be required to represent the Nation in the National House of Representatives is determined by another clause in the Constitution, namely, Article I., Section 5:

> Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

This clause confers general power upon Congress to determine what qualifications must be possessed by any one applying for a seat, except as that power is limited by the preceding section. This is made more evident if the Constitution is read in the light of the British Constitution, from which so much of ours was borrowed. The House of Commons was the absolute and unqualified judge of the qualifications of its own members. It might admit a man under twenty-five, though he were not a citizen of Great Britain, and not an inhabitant of the district which he represented. The latter it did continually. This general power is also, I believe, exercised by the legislative body in all or nearly all representative Governments. By our Constitution it is expressly conferred upon our House of Representatives, subject to the limitation that no Representative can be admitted unless he possesses the qualifications designated in Article I., Section 2. This view is further confirmed by the fact that the Representative represents not merely the State, but the entire Nation, and the Nation ought to have the power of protecting itself against unworthy Representatives who may chance to be elected, in spite of their manifest unworthiness, by a special locality.

If ever there were a case where this power of exclusion should be exercised the present is such a case. Mr. Roberts has been tried and convicted of a crime under a Federal statute, which explicitly declares that one convicted under that statute is made ineligible for any office or place in the Government of the United States. He committed this crime with full knowledge of the statute and of the public opinion which called it into existence. He continues to this day openly, avowedly, and defiantly in continuance of the acts so declared criminal. For the House to admit him to a seat under these circumstances is for the House to set at naught a statute adopted by both the House and the Senate and approved by the President, a course of action which it would seem impossible to justify except upon the ground that the House has no constitutional power to carry that statute into effect by judging that such a convicted criminal has not the necessary qualifications to represent the Nation in the National Congress. And a careful reading of the Constitution shows that there is no good ground for denying to our House this power possessed by the popular House in most if not all representative governments.

LYMAN ABBOTT.
Conwall on Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Pets.

"Does your wife love yets?"
"Absorbingly. I never go home but I find her in one."—Boston Courier.

Grounds for Suspicion.

"What makes you so sure he is not a successful man?"
"He hasn't enough enemies."—Chicago Post.

Man of His Word.

Physician—Why don't you settle that account I have against you? You said when I was treating you that you could never repay me for my efforts.
Mr. Broke—I meant it, Doctor.—Baltimore American.

Slow-Footed Fame.

"Cheer up," said the disconsolate poet's friend. "Your name will be well known to posterity."
"Perhaps," was the answer. "Maybe some of my descendants will be good football players."—Washington Star.

Misunderstood.

Stranger—I don't suppose you know a man living in this town by the name of Spoopendyke?
Resident—Oh, you don't suppose I do, don't you? Say, how much do you get going 'round telling folks how much you suppose they don't know?—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"THAT MY MA USED TO MAKE."

From The Minneapolis Journal.

How sweet to my nostrils the smell from the oven,
That greets them whenever I enter the room;
An odor more grateful than attar of roses,
Or violets shedding their dainty perfume.
It carries me back to the days of my boyhood.
When stub-nosed and freckled, a wart o'er each eye,
I moseyed around and each day got a licking—
This odor that comes from a baking mince pie.
That mince pie so luscious, so rich, so delicious,
The mince pies like those that my ma used to make.

Those mince pies of mother's—how can I describe them,
As out of the oven they came, smoking hot?
How grateful they were to my vacuous stomach,
And how they were sure to go straight to the spot.
With hands black and grimy I'd grab up a quarter,
And down my oesophagus quickly 'twould fly;
I used to regret that I wasn't built bigger,
So that I could hold more of mother's mince pie.
That mince pie so tasty, so juicy, so pasty,
The bully mince pie that my ma used to make.

I've knocked around some since the days of my boyhood,
At times have gone hungry, at others lived high;
But never as yet in my peregrinations
Have I found anything that could equal that pie.
I haven't much money, but I'd give five dollars,
And never let loose even one tiny sigh,
If I could get next, just to-night for my dinner,
To one big, hot chunk of my mother's mince pie.
That pie so delicious, so juicy, so lucious,
The mince pies like those that my ma used to make.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Mr. Francis Rogers of Boston Heard in a Song Recital at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Francis Rogers, a baritone who is well known in Boston, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. Mr. Rogers has sung in this city in private salons, but, so far as we can recall, not before in public. The fact that he was known to the attendants at musicales in many residences accounted for the size of his audience, which was a high compliment to him both in its number and its quality. His programme was one designed to reveal the full measure of his ability as a singer of songs. The list consisted of these numbers: Carissimi's "Vittoria," Caccini's "Amarilli," Martin's "Plaisir d'Amour," Bach's, (or more probably Giovanni's,) "Willst du dein Herz," Secchi's "Love Me or Not," Franz's "Im Herbst," Schumann's "Schoene Wiege," Schubert's "Meeres Stille," Brahms's "Von ewiger Liebe," McCunn's "Oh, White's the Moon," Handel's "Oh, Come and Trip It," the old English song "To Celia," Hatton's "To Anthea," Tosti's "Ninon," Johns's "Les deux Amours," Nevin's "The Rosary," and Damrosch's "Danny Deever."

In regard to the latter song it may be noted that the text was omitted from the pamphlet on which those of the other songs were printed. Mr. Rogers in a note informed the audience that, in view of the many controversies anent the publication of anything from the pen of Mr. Kipling, he had written to the publishers of that author for permission to print the text, and had received "from them a reply so sphinxlike in character" that he thought it wise to let the verses alone. This may be regarded as one of the amusing incidents of a season which has not been wholly devoid of humor in several ways.

Mr. Rogers proved himself an agreeable visitor. He possesses a voice of pleasant timbre, albeit it is neither perfect in the matter of smoothness nor endowed with the indescribable something that makes dramatic feeling easily conveyable. It might be called a thoroughly gentlemanlike voice, and, if it were not for the suspicion of a concealed sneer, the singing might be summarized with the same adjective. Mr. Rogers's singing is distinctly cultured, by refinement and polish. He sings with charming taste and with every evidence of careful study of his songs. Here and there one may find a bit of phrasing which is open to question, but in general the style is admirable in its fluency and its polish. In enunciation Mr. Rogers is a model. He treats the text with the respect which it should always command, but too often fails to receive from singers, and for this he deserves gratitude. The nature of his powers may be judged from the fact that he sang "Im Herbst" in a manner which left nothing to be desired but a fuller publication of its emotional content, while his delivery of Brahm's "Von ewiger Liebe" was delightful in sentiment, but deficient in intensity in the climax. However, singers who possess such taste as Mr. Rogers, and who reveal so much intelligence in their work, are not so numerous that we can afford to dismiss him with scant courtesy, and it will not be a hardship to hear him again.

MR. SCHULZ'S CONCERT.

The Third Morning Musicale at Carnegie Lyceum.

The third of Mr. Leo Schulz's morning musicales at Carnegie Lyceum took place yesterday in the presence of an audience which continued to arrive at the hall till after the concert was over. Hardly a number was performed without the pounding of the heavy feet of the ushers in the aisles and the banging of seats for the accommodation of persons who entered late. The utter disregard of the rights of those who go early to hear music at Carnegie Hall has passed the bounds of toleration, and it is time that a strong protest was made against it. No one can listen peacefully to music in a place as noisy as the Lyceum was permitted to be yesterday morning.

Perhaps there were some persons in the audience who were not seriously annoyed by their inability to hear the music with clearness. The entertainment began with a performance of the F minor sonata of Locatelli by David Mannes, violinist, and Madeleine Mannes, pianist. Mr. Mannes is one of those players whose friends are constantly telling of his powers and lamenting the fact that he never does himself justice when he plays in public. Let it be recorded then that, true to his record, Mr. Mannes "did not do himself justice" yesterday morning. It is to be hoped that at some time in his career this violinist, who plainly has musical instincts, will be able to "do himself justice." When that time arrives he will undoubtedly stop sliding from one position to another and producing a portamento effect highly popular with German opera singers and feline serenaders.

The vocalist of the morning was, as usual, a newcomer. One would almost think that these concerts were designed to introduce unheard singers to the metropolis. Mme. Anita Rio, who sang yesterday, disclosed a voice of lovely quality and the almost inevitable lack of wisdom in its use. When she did place her tones correctly they were beautiful. But it was really unnecessary to sing Liza Lehmann's "You and I," particularly with such a plentiful use of the voce bianca. The result was in the nature of vocal pap for musical babes.

MR. WHITING'S SECOND RECITAL.

Good Piano Music Performed in Mendelssohn Hall.

Mr. Arthur Whiting, a pianist, gave his second recital in Mendelssohn Hall last night. There was an audience of good size, but the merits of the entertainment deserved warmer recognition. Mr. Whiting is not a sensational player, and perhaps that is the reason that his hearers are not more numerous. When piano playing is as thoroughly understood as some of the other forms of music are in this community, this artist will be heard by as many persons as the hall will hold. But at present what is generally called virtuosity reigns supreme, and piano playing which does not obtrude itself between the composer and the hearer has little chance except when the pianist is one of world-wide reputation.

Mr. Whiting's programme, as usual, was made largely of the music of Brahms. This master was represented by his rhapsodies in B minor and E flat major, his B minor capriccio, romance in F major, and intermezzo in E major. The other numbers were the "Davidsbündler Tänze" of Schumann and the pianist's three waltzes, Opus 14, and fantasia in B flat minor. The waltzes proved to be charming pieces of piano music, thoroughly modern in style and spirit. The fantasia was played for the first time in this city, though the composer has already performed it in other places. It was very effective, and was well received. The Brahms numbers Mr. Whiting played with his usual clear insight into the thought of this master, and the Schumann composition was given an appreciative reading.

GALA "BECKY SHARP" PERFORMANCE.

Souvenirs for Its One Hundred and First Presentation.

Mrs. Fiske's one hundred and first performance of "Becky Sharp" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will be observed on Monday night by the distribution of a souvenir, consisting of an illustrated book of the play.

It will give a detailed story of the dramatization of "Vanity Fair," and contain on the title page a picture of Mrs. Fiske as she appears in the third act of the play. The other illustrations will consist of other characters and scenes from the play.

Mrs. Fiske will terminate her New York engagement on Saturday, Dec. 23, and after a week at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, she will begin a tour, visiting ten of the larger cities.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

Likely that Judge Houghton Will Be Appointed.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—From present indications it is probable that County Judge Houghton of Saratoga County will be selected by Gov. Roosevelt to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench in the Fourth Judicial District caused by the death of Justice Putnam.

There are other candidates mentioned, but it is practically conceded that the appointment should go to Saratoga County, which is the home of Judge Putnam, and as there is no other candidate from that county it is likely that Judge Houghton will be selected.

EUROPE ON THE MESSAGE

The President's Attitude Toward Germany Pleases the Kaiser.

COUNT VON BUELOW SPEAKS

French Press Discusses Question of Alliances—British Papers Refer to Currency Declarations.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The German Government and press almost unanimously welcome President McKinley's message to Congress. Even the Agrarian papers, always opposed to things American, grudgingly admit that the message is fair and honest. The drift of private comment is virtually the same. In the lobby of the Reichstag to-day similar sentiments were expressed without reserve by members of every shade of political conviction.

Emperor William, it is reliably reported, had a long consultation this afternoon with Count von Bülow, the Foreign Minister, and expressed himself as very much pleased with President McKinley's attitude toward Germany. It is also reported that his Majesty discussed the best mode of giving official voice to the feelings of the Crown and the Government. In any event, on Dec. 12, the day fixed for the first reading of the budget, Count von Bülow will seize the opportunity of showing Germany's high appreciation of the friendly tone of the message.

Late this evening Count von Bülow authorized the following statement of his impressions of the message to be sent to the United States:

"I regard the message as an enunciation of great import in the development of German-American friendship. The warm tone in which the President speaks of our mutual relations has created here the best impression, and one may be sure that the sympathies exhibited by the President for Germany are here sincerely reciprocated.

"Politically everything between the two countries is serene, and there is nothing that disturbs the entente cordiale. Economically considered, the contents and tone of the message strengthen the hope that the United States, with their increasing exports to Germany, will make fair concessions to German trade, and that the reciprocity negotiations will be further conducted in a friendly spirit to a good end."

The press particularly rejoices at the announcement regarding alliances, despite many previous asseverations to the same effect. The semi-official Berliner Post says:

"President McKinley has put a stop to such rumors and guesses, and has placed in lieu of fiction the solid fact that the relations between the United States and the German Emperor are of the most cordial character. His message will not fail to produce by its pacific tone the best effects everywhere, and not least in Germany.

"Formerly we were accustomed to meet everywhere abroad an inimical attitude toward our colonizing efforts; but President McKinley's words indicate that he knows and appreciates Germany's cultural mission and is ready to assist."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Experience has taught us, although we gratefully acknowledge the present warm tone of President McKinley, that Uncle Sam is as quick to hate as to love, and too often in the past he has allowed himself to be prejudiced against us by his cousin on this side of the Atlantic."

Discussing the meat problem, the Vossische Zeitung welcomes the proposed commission of experts, inferring that this will be in the interest of cheaper meat and food here, and welcomes also the continuance of friendly relations with the United States.

The Berliner Tageblatt, which discusses the message chiefly in its economical aspects, concludes as follows:

"We heartily join in the wish that this fair spirit may dominate in the treatment of all controversial points, which will show that a genuine effort is being made to regulate German-American relations."

The Boersen-Courier says: "It is significant that a Presidential message, probably for the first time, should devote so much space to foreign affairs. The improvement in German-American relations is largely attributable to the skill of Count von Buelow."

The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung and the Kolnische Zeitung briefly record their satisfaction with the message. The Kreuz Zeitung, the Deutsche Tages Zeitung, and the Stattsbuerger Zeitung express joy that the alleged alliance does not exist.

The Boersen-Zeitung says: "We can unrestrainedly declare our satisfaction, hoping that the times will not return when American policy will glide into paths leading to unnatural discord between the two nations."

Herr Barth, in the Nation, will say: "The most important thing in the message for the economic interests of the world is the proposition to put the United States more squarely on the gold standard. It is the last kick to bimetallism."

The National Zeitung says: "President McKinley's words, in referring to Germany plainly show a favorable revulsion of sentiment toward us. In Germany the friendly words of the American President will be appreciated at their full value. Germany also earnestly desires to maintain the best relations with America and the fullest mutual loyalty and friendship in economically competing."

The Boersen Zeitung and other financial papers express gratification at President McKinley's references to the currency question.

The Vossische Zeitung remarks: "His references to Germany are as cordial as could be expected in an official document."

The Post expresses great satisfaction at the fact that President McKinley "openly showed his appreciation of Germany's efforts at colonization, and recognized the strength of her colonizing influence," adding:

"President McKinley's kindly words will find a joyful echo in Germany."

FRENCH OPINIONS.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Temps says it finds "want of decision" in President McKinley's message to Congress, "which must be disconcerting for the country, which needs an unequivocal, firm statement."

Referring to the paragraph on foreign affairs the Temps says: "After Mr. Chamberlain, it was President McKinley's turn, and he has shown himself tactful. He speaks warmly of friendship, but does not breathe a word of alliance. These are shades of language which say much for the fragility of the ties of sentiment between the two countries. His allusion to the failure to reach an agreement with Canada is very clear. Alliances may be talked of, but a difference of secondary importance cannot be settled amicably.

"Referring to South Africa, President McKinley held the balance level between the two belligerents, and even inflicted on Mr. Chamberlain and the pretentious imperialists the cruel word 'mediation.'

"In short, the message will little please the noisy champions of the alliance, which it ignores, while it will give satisfaction to all wise friends of a good understanding between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations."

The Liberté says: "We cannot but congratulate ourselves on the good feeling shown towards us by President McKinley. France is always ready to promote commerce and industry between the two republics."

The Journal des Débats notes that President McKinley reiterates that the traditional policy of the United States is to avoid alliances, and places all the powers on the same footing. The paper adds that, if anything, he selects France and Germany for the kindliest references. Continuing, the Journal says:

"We cannot but be touched by President McKinley's allusion to the historic ties between France and the United States, which have never been interrupted. His were not mere words of courtesy, but real truth. There never existed the slightest desire for hostilities, whatever may have been said during the Spanish-American war, which were merely press criticisms, occasionally carried too far.

"In order to understand one another, the two nations ought to have much mutual indulgence and good will. The opportunity for the exercise of the last named offers itself at the present moment in the submittal of the Franco-American Convention to both Parliaments. We may hope that the protectionists at Washington will not give it a bad reception, and that our Deputies and Senators will not prevent by their blindness the conclusion of an agreement so precious to our amicable relations with the United States."

BRITISH SENTIMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The amount of space devoted here to President McKinley's message to Congress evidences the widespread interest in the document. The afternoon newspapers, in long editorials on the subject, particularly refer to the currency declarations, and solace themselves with the idea that the good relations between the United States and Great Britain are so well known as not to have required emphasis, as in the case of Germany.

The Pall Mall Gazette sees in the message an unmistakable reproof of Mr. Chamberlain's Leicester speech.

The Globe thinks the document is weak in higher statesmanship, and that on foreign policy, as elsewhere, it is tinctured with opportunism.

The Westminster Gazette, discussing the reference to Canada, says: "When discussing the relations between Great Britain and the United States it ought always to be remembered that there are very material interests which must be dealt with on business, and not on sentimental grounds. Graceful concessions are not seen in the same light by the daughter as by the mother."

THE MESSAGE SATISFIES CUBA.

Even the Leaders of the Extreme Party Admit that All Classes Are Pleased.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—President McKinley's message to Congress has been received by Cubans of all classes with much satisfaction. Even the leaders of the Extreme Party admit this, and the announcement that there will be no American Civil Governor has cleared away most of the clouds that had been hanging over the Cuban political situation. The Lucha alone among the papers still favors a Civil Governorship. Gen. Collazo says:

"The message will pacify the country. President McKinley's statements are not very concrete; but if Congress guarantees the independence of Cuba we need not ask for any specification as to time or for the removal of the American troops, although everybdy would be glad to see the black troops go, because of the excesses they commit.

"Cubans fear the Administration, but they do not fear Congress. The Administration represents the trusts. Although Cubans are as good business men as Americans, they could not compete with the enormous power of the trusts, which, by creating monopolies, would eventually enslave the workingman. We wish to see each man owning some property, at least enough to make it worth his while to behave as a good citizen should, instead of going to the woods."

Gualberto Gomez says:

"I had expected the message to be encouraging, but I had not expected such clearness of thought. Congress will go further and will justify the hopes of the Cuban people."

The Discusion says:

"President McKinley's message will fill the hearts of all lovers of Cuba with joy. His words, 'Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name,' should be written in letters of gold over the door of the Cuban White House. The Cuban Republic will be bound to Lincoln and McKinley by indissoluble bonds of love."

The Patria says:

"Hurrah for President McKinley! He could not have spoken in clearer tones. It is impossible for the giddiness of conquest to overpower the deep, natural impulse of a noble and democratic people."

The Cubano says:

"The message contains the clearest words yet spoken by President McKinley, and shows that justice is the guiding principle at Washington. Our hearts, hitherto bowed down by tremendous skepticism, are now relieved, and we may expect Congress to speak still more clearly."

FRENCH CONSPIRACY CASES.

Witness Says a Federation of Various Leagues Was Proposed.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—In the Senate, sitting as a high court, to-day, several police officers testified that an understanding existed between the Anti-Semites and the Nationalist and Socialist leaders.

Superintendent Puybaraud deposed that a committee for a federation of the various leagues had been proposed.

During the presentation of this testimony M. Guérin and other prisoners frequently interrupted with vehement protests.

M. Puybaraud, however, maintained that his evidence was correct, adding that at one meeting the question of a triumvirate had even been discussed. M. Déroulède, he said, was to have been one of this triumvirate, but he considered it inexpedient to mention the names of the other two.

This testimony evoked violent exclamations from the prisoners and their counsel, and the court thereupon adjourned.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "Judging from the disclosures before the High Court, M. Dupuy, the former Premier, was a tacit accomplice in the outrages against President Loubet at Auteuil and other places. He repudiates the suggestion, but the suspicion will seriously damage his political prestige."

For a Statue of Count de Rochambeau.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Council General of the Department of the Seine has voted 200f. to the fund being raised by the committee proposing to erect in Washington a statue of Count de Rochambeau, who commanded the French forces during the war for American independence, and whose army, with that of Gen. Washington, compelled Lord Cornwallis, the British commander, to surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

German Political Club Law Repealed.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, announced in the Reichstag to-day that the Federal Governments had assented to the repeal of the law prohibiting workmen's associations. Later the Reichstag passed the first and second reading of the bill repealing this law. It was opposed by the members of the Right.

American Mails Sent Via Boston.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—On account of the withdrawal from the regular trans-Atlantic service of the White Star Line steamer Majestic, which has been chartered by the British Admiralty to convey troops to South Africa, to-day's American mails will go by the Dominion Line steamer New England, sailing from this port for Boston.

Queensland's Labor Ministry Resigns.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Dec. 6.—As foreshadowed in a dispatch sent Dec. 1, the Labor Ministry here has been short-lived. Premier Dawson to-day announced the resignation of the Ministers, and Robert Philip, formerly Treasurer and Secretary of Mines, has undertaken the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The Pope Has a Cold.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The Pope is suffering from a sudden cold and experiences some difficulty in breathing. Dr. Lapponi, his physician, his ordered him to keep his bed, and the usual audiences have been suspended. The condition of His Holiness, however, is not regarded as alarming.

Baron Weds an American Singer.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Baron de Bush and Pauline Joram, the American prima donna, were married to-day at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Russian Petroleum Duty Not Reduced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6.—The reported reduction in the duty on petroleum is authoritatively denied.

TO MAP OUT LEGISLATION.

Governor to Confer with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell.

Gov. Roosevelt will come down from Albany this afternoon and in the interval between the time of his arrival and Saturday night he will hold two important conferences with Republican leaders. The more important will be that with Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell, which will take place on Saturday morning at the home of the Governor's brother-in-law, Douglas Robinson, 500 Madison Avenue.

It is expected that the Republican legislative programme for the coming session will be mapped out. The question of the introduction of a State Constabulary bill and proposed tax legislation, in which the Governor is deeply interested, will, it is understood, form the principal topic of discussion.

Chairman Odell returned last night from Washington, where he went to have a talk with Senator Platt. Mr. Odell intimated that Saturday's conference would be productive of far-reaching results.

100 Best Holiday Books.

A selection from this year's publications, with short descriptive reviews, and an introductory essay on books as gifts, past and present. See THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of this week, Dec. 9.

In these lists History is represented by 20 books; Biography by 18; Poetry and Essays by 9; Drawings and other illustrations, by 8; Religion by 3; Outdoor Books by 4; Travel and Adventure by 3; Fiction by 19; Miscellaneous by 5, and Books for the Young by 11.

Among the contributors of special articles will be RUSSELL STURGIS, JOEL BENTON, and Col. RICHARD J. HINTON, and among the special features outside these holiday lists will be articles on Rubens, Emerson, Lanier, Elbert Hubbard, and the Roycroft Shop, India, Burma, and Manila, and new works of fiction by BRET HARTE, HOPKINSON SMITH, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, and ISRAEL ZANGWILL.—Adv.

ARRIVAL OF PADEREWSKI.

The Pianist Glad to Return to America—His Plans for This Season and His Opera.

Ignace Paderewski arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic, and will be heard for the first time since his last visit three years ago at the Carnegie Music Hall on Dec. 12. The pianist was accompanied on the voyage by his wife, who, shortly after her arrival, left for Boston, where she will remain with some friends until her husband's entire tour in this country is completed.

M. Paderewski, shortly after his baggage was taken care of, drove to the Manhattan Hotel, where he was seen by a TIMES reporter. "I have had a delightful voyage," he said "and I enjoyed the sea air immensely. I am glad to get back to this country, and when I say this I am honest and certainly look forward with keen anticipation to greeting my American friends, of whom I have many.

"On our last night out we had a recital, at which selections from Chopin, Liszt, and Beethoven were rendered by me, and I think a fairly good sum was realized for the benefit for which the recital was given.

"Regarding the new opera I have written and which I have been working on for the last four years, all I can say is that it will undoubtedly be produced for the first time in Dresden upon my return to Europe and under my own personal direction.

"Since my last visit here I have gained a little in weight and can say that I am in the best of health. I have spent a great deal of my time traveling in Germany, Italy, and France."

"I have brought very few new compositions with me, as the demand for my old selections is so great that my repertoire will be largely confined to them. I will, however, play a Beethoven sonata, Op. 54, which I think has never been played by any pianist in this country."

Paderewski will open his tour at Carnegie Music Hall, as stated, on Dec. 12, and will then go to Philadelphia, where he will be heard on the 14th, returning again to this city, giving his second concert on the 16th. The itinerary of the remaining part of the tour so far as it has been planned is as follows: Richmond, Va., Dec. 18; Boston, Dec. 22 to 30; Washington, Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

MATINEE HAD TO BE ABANDONED.

Miss Dorothy Morton Refused to Sing at Herald Square Theatre.

Miss Dorothy Morton, who plays the part of Maia in "A Greek Slave,' now being presented at the Herald Square Theatre, placed her manager in a most perplexing position yesterday afternoon by absolutely refusing to appear at the matinée performance, and thereby causing a fairly good-sized audience to be disappointed. It had been announced that the first of the Wednesday matinées would be given yesterday, and all of the company excepting Miss Morton were prepared to give the performance. It was not discovered that Miss Morton was not in her dressing room until about the time for the curtain to be raised.

Telephonic communication was immediately had with Miss Morton, who informed the management that she was not supposed to sing at Wednesday matinées, and under the circumstances would not. She was urged to change her mind, but replied that if members of the company were at the theatre that they could go ahead and give the performance without her. The management then informed the audience that no performance would be given, and the theatre was soon deserted. Miss Morton appeared at the evening performance.

COURSE OF MODERN PLAYS.

Second of John Blair's Productions to be "Ties."

The second production in the John Blair course of modern plays will be made at the Carnegie Lyceum on the evening of Dec. 20, when a play from the French of Paul Hervieu entitled "Lese Tenailles," which was originaly given at the Théâtre Française Sept. 25, 1895, will be presented.

The leading female role will be assumed by Miss Florence Kahn, while Mr. Blair will be seen in the role of Robert Fergan. The English version will be called "Ties," and is the work of George Peabody Eustis and Paul Kester.

To Play Present Role in London.

Miss Josephine Hall, who is appearing in the title rôle of "The Girl from Maxim's," has made arrangements with Charles Frohman to appear in this same part when the play is produced at the Criterion Theatre, London. She will leave for London early in March.

Weber & Fields's New Burlesque.

"Barbara Fidgety," the new burlesque, will be produced at Weber & Fields's Music Hall to-night. The entire stock company will be enlisted in this skit.

MR. HESS ON THE TENDERLOIN.

His Speech at a Complimentary Dinner Given by Republicans of the Twenty-fifth District.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District tendered a complimentary dinner last night to Charles A. Hess, the leader of the district, at Morello's, 4 West Twenty-ninth Street, "in recognition of his services to the Republican Party," as was stated in the invitations. Mr. Hess was presented with a silver tea service by the members of the district organization.

McDougall Hawkes, Vice-President of the Republican County Committee, made an address. Among other things he advocated the abolishment of the central office of the Board of Public Improvements. He said that the local officers in the various boroughs should have charge of all improvements and each borough should be taxed for its own improvements.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republicna County Committee, spoke in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard, and praised the Administration for its policy concerning the Philippines, which, Mr. Quigg said, should be kept at all hazards.

Assemblyman-elect John A. Weeks, Jr., and Alderman-elect Herbert Parsons spoke in terms of praise of Mr. Hess's leadership.

Mr. Hess responded to the demands of his friends and talked about his district, the Tenderloin. Police Capt. Price was one of the diners, and listened to Mr. Hess's remarks about the precinct over which the Captain has command. Mr. Hess said:

"We are sometimes referred to as the 'Tenderloin District.' It is true we have a polyglot population made up of almost every known nationality and creed, but at the same time we boast of a class of people who, for education, refinement, and culture, cannot be excelled. There are many other things of which we can boast, but usually do not speak of in public. But for your edification and information I want to say that you can come into our district and have more real genuine sport than in any other in the United States. In that respect we plead guilty to the charge that we are a 'Tenderloin District.'

"You can, if you desire, indulge in almost every kind of revelry, sometimes called fun and sport. You can gamble at the wheel, or cards, and bet on horse races; you can make the acquaintance of beautiful women and bunco men; you can run foul of the pickpocket and thug; you can indulge in opium smoking in parlors furnished with Turkish embellishments, the like of which cannot be equaled even in the Khédive's harems. Manicure and massage parlors are mere common ordinary incidents in the every-day life of the Tenderloin, where the stranger can go to have himself cleaned up and oftentimes cleaned out. We have dance halls and dives galore.

"Our district is the headquarters of the prominent agents of the Irish, Scotch, and Canadian whiskies. You can get full on whisky or on wine, and you can have yourself arrested by one of the 'finest,' and indulge in the luxury of having yourself bailed out by that distinguished business man, 'Bob' Nelson, whose business card is in the possession of every well-disciplined guardian of the peace."

Among those present were Gen. Francis V. Greene, Job E. Hedges, Senator John Ford, Henry Birrell, Assemblyman Frederick A. Ware, Alderman Elias Goodman, Edward Lauterbach, Julius M. Mayer, George R. Manchester, John Reisenweber, Harry Ralston, John Sabine Smith, Edward H. Healy and most of the Republican district leaders.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Society.

The annual election of officers of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen held last evening resulted as follows: President—Stephen M. Wright; First Vice President—Frank E. Conover; Second Vice President—William H. Oliver; Secretary and Treasurer—Richard T. Davies. A feature of the meeting was the reading of the minutes of a meeting of the society held Dec. 26, 1799, containing resolutions deploring the death of Washington.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The advent of Winter weather and the first of the season's dances have brought people to town in larger numbers during the past few days, and there are evidences on every side that the season is at last under way. The Avenue was crowded yesterday afternoon with people hurrying to and fro, shopping, calling, and attending the fair for the benefit of the Cuban orphans at the Astoria, and Miss Evelyn K. Parson's debut, and several "at homes." So numerous are the cards for coming receptions and "at homes" that society devotees have found it necessary to prepare a special list for each day. The task of attending these affairs grows greater each succeeding Winter and much regret is expressed by fashionable women that the excellent idea of The Social Register, that women living in the same districts should have the same "at home" days, was not adopted this year. With the distances that any one with a long visiting list now finds it necessary to traverse, even with one's own carriage, to attend the many receptions and at homes, the task is growing too great. The old idea of a clearing house where the women of New York society could settle their social balances through and by the interchange of cards, at some central meeting place once or twice a week, is again being discussed.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons introduced her granddaughter, Miss Evelyn K. Parsons, daughter of Mr. Schuyler Parsons, at her residence, 505 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Parsons's long and intimate acquaintance with New York society and the position which she had held in it for so many years made yesterday's reception in some ways the most notable event of the opening season, and her parlors were thronged, not only with the younger men and girls in society, friends of her débutante granddaughter, but with representative older men and women, some of whom are not now often seen in the more exciting whirl of this newer day. Several of these older men and women expressed their gratification at being present to welcome a third generation of the well-known Parsons family, represented by the débutante. With Mrs. Parsons and Miss Evelyn K. Parsons there received Miss Helena J. Parsons, Miss Marian Fish, Miss Helen Kountze, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Josephine Williams, and Miss Marie Moran. Mrs. Parsons wore black silk trimmed with white lace, and Miss Parsons a gray embroidered crepe de chine and white lace, while the débutante was in white chiffon. The flowers used in the parlors where the reception took place were chiefly yellow chrysanthemums. A list of the guests present would be merely a selection from The Social Register of the men and particularly the women who are now going out, or who were in former years prominent in New York society.

***

Receptions were given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Philip A. Brown, Miss Brown, and Miss Carter of Cooperstown, at Mrs. Brown's residence, 170 West Seventy-second Street, and by Mrs. Arthur Bissell of 69 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Bissell was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Sanford Bissell. The recital given by Mr. Francis Rogers, the baritone, who made a deserved reputation at the musicales of last Winter, and also last Summer at Bar Harbor and Newport, at Mendelssohn Hall, was also a special attraction of the afternoon, which brought together many well-known people. Mrs. John Hone gave a large dinner at her residence, 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, last evening, and the annual anniversary dinner of the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's, the story of which is printed in another column, brought together the usual assemblage of well-known men.

***

A fair in aid of the Cuban Orphan Society, of which Gen. Francis Vinton Greene is President, and in which many prominent society women are interested, was held in the small ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin was Chairman of the committee in charge of the affair, and to her exertions its success was largely due. Mrs. Cowdin was assisted by Mrs. J. W. Brannan at the basket table, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn at the art table, Mrs. W. B. Beeckman at the Cuban table, Mrs. James Benkard at the fancy table, Mrs. A. L. P. Dennis at the household table, and Miss C. S. Leverich at the cake and candy table. With Mrs. Brannan at the basket table were Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. H. W. Poor, Miss Blodgett, Miss A. M. Vail, and Mrs. Harold de Raasloff. Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Miss Mary Gardiner, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Miss Mary Lewis, and Miss Huntington were at the art table with Mrs. Osborn, and Miss Rosalie Francke was with Mrs. Beeckman at the Cuban table. Mrs. Duncan Wood, Miss A. M. Maxwell, and Mrs. R. Bacon assisted Mrs. A. Benkard at the fancy table, and Miss Belle Gurnee was with Mrs. A. L. P. Dennis at the household table, while Miss Louise Hollins, Miss Margaret Leverich, Miss Margaret Stimson, and Miss Julia L. Delafield sold cake and candy under Mrs. Leverich's direction. The flower table was surrounded at all times, as it was most attractive, with it array of blooms, most of them from Gov. Roosevelt's conservatories at Albany. Mrs. Douglas Robinson, a sister of Gov. Roosevelt, was in charge of this, and was assisted by Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. J. A. Murray, Miss Margaretta Stone, Miss L. B. Gurnee, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer. Mrs. M. W. H. Draper, assisted by the Misses Martha and Alice Draper and Miss Evelyn Sloane sold artistic sofa cushions, and Mrs. J. Le Baron Johnson, with Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. Edward C. Post, Miss Johnson, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. S. A. Coats, had charge of the tearoom. There was also a glassware table, in charge of Mrs. John Wilkie, the bride, who was married a fortnight ago in Boston.

***

A special feature of this fair was the children's department. "The House that Jack Built" was a tiny house, to which the children stepped up, pulled a bell, and the door opened and a live Jack popped up, who handed out a present on receipt of 10 cents. Another feature was a big goose, that moved in a lifelike manner, opening its mouth for money, and then presenting a package. There was also a Klondike, where children dug in sand about a big polar bear for gold and silver bricks. Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard had charge of this department. Mrs. J. C. F. Gardiner and Miss Davenport ran "The House that Jack Built." The goose was managed by Mrs. Robert Patterson, Mrs. G. B. Preston, and Miss Wood. There was also a Cuban and Pan-American express office, where children paid a quarter and received packages done up in red, white and blue wrappings, addressed to them. Miss Isabella Fanshawe and Miss Swayne attended to this, while Mrs. Alexander Mercer Pell and Mrs. E. P. Hatch superintended the Klondike. Though only a few private schools were asked to contribute, 1,200 gifts were received from them. There was a large attendance of little folks as well as of grown people yesterday afternoon and evening.

***

The American Association of Allied Arts held a members' sale in the East Room of the Astoria Hotel yesterday afternoon and evening. The various arts and crafts represented by the membership of this society made the sale instructive as well as interesting. There were oil and water-color sketches, miniatures, useful and decorative pieces of china in overglaze and underglaze, table china, examples of wood carving, photography, and embroidery displayed and sold. A number of society people were present to meet the Advisory Board, among whom are Mrs. E. M. Scott, Miss Rhoda Holmes Nichols, Miss Louise McLaughlin, Mrs. L. A. Southwick, and Messrs. Auguste Franzen, W. Merritt Post, and Charles Niehaus.

***

To-day will bring two coming-out receptions, those given by Mrs. Beverly Robinson of 42 West Thirty-seventh Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Pauline Robinson, and by Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff of 15 West Twenty-first Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mary Wagstaff. Mrs. Henry Gribble, who was Miss Wagstaff, will receive with Mrs. Wagstaff and her daughter. Mrs. Lemuel Bolton Bangs, who was Miss Isabel Hoyt, will give a reception this afternoon at her residence, 41 East Forty-fourth Street, and Mrs. James Speyer, who was Mrs. Lowery, will give a musicale this evening at her residence, 257 Madison Avenue, at which Miss Clara Butt and Mr. David Bispham will probably sing. The old and popular Thursday Evening Club will hold its first meeting of the season at the residence of Mrs. James H. Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street. Miss Gertrude Bennett will give a dramatic recital in the East Room of the Astoria Hotel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Miss Bennett will recite from Austin Dobson, Anthony Hope, and Rudyard Kipling. She will be assisted by Miss Louise C. Courtney, soprano, and M. André Destampes, basso.

***

Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street has issued cards for a reception for her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Morley Adams and Miss Ruth Lawrence Hoe, on Thursday, Dec. 14. Mrs. Frederic Gallatin has organized a series of dances for her daughter, Miss May Gallatin, and several débutantes of the season, notably Miss Gladys and Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Ruth and Miss Florence Twombly, and Miss Gwendoline Burden. These dances will be given at the Metropolitan Club on Saturday evenings during the season.

***

Among those who arrived yesterday on the Oceanic, and whose names have not already been published in this column, were Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Baylis, Miss Rose E. Cleveland, W. B. Fitts, Hon. P. C. Lounsbury, Mrs. and Miss Lounsbury, W. A. Prime, William von Sachs, George William Sheldon, Mrs. F. D. Stickney, Miss A. L. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. George Ward and family, and Miss R. Wilson. La Champagne, sailing for Havre to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Mrs. M. S. Lawrence, Capt. E. Perrot of the French army, and Vicomte de Polignac.

***

Miss Laura Swann, whose début was made on Monday at the Bachelors' german in Baltimore, has been the recipient of much attention in that city. On Tuesday evening a large theatre party was given for her by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock Swann. Two boxes at the Academy of Music were filled with guests, among whom were Miss Charlotte Latrobe, the hostess, another débutante, Miss Munnikhuysen, one of the most beautiful of the Baltimore buds; Miss Doris Stewart, Miss Mary Peter, and Messrs. Harry Lehr, William Lehr, Max Muller of the British Legation in Washington, Mac Pope, Hollis McKim, and Howard Harvey. Miss Swann's Baltimore début is entirely under the auspices of her father, Mr. Donnell Swann.

***

Wedding invitations have been received in Philadelphia for the marriage of Miss Ethel Hill Hart and Ledyard Hecksher. It will take place on Dec. 18, at Holy Trinity. Mr. Hecksher is a cousin of the New York and Orange Hecksher, and his uncle married Miss Tappan of New York. The Alexander Van Rensselaers have returned to Philadelphia after a stay in New York, and have opened their house, at Eighteenth and Walnut Streets, for the season.

***

The début of Miss Lillie Bowen Pleasanton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Pleasanton, was another feature on Tuesday in Philadelphia social life. The Pleasanton house, on Spruce Street, nearly half a century old, was the scene of the entertainment, which took the shape of a large tea. Miss Ronald Stewart of this city was one of the débutantes who received with Miss Pleasanton. After the reception the receiving party went to the Broad Street Theatre, where they occupied all the boxes in the house and three rows in the parquet. After the play there was a dance and supper.

***

Mrs. Dexter Hawkins and Miss Hawkins, having just returned from Europe, will give several large luncheons and dinners at their residence, 5 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. James Wilson Clark and Miss Clark, 46 East Fifty-third Street, have cards out for a dance at Dodworth's on Tuesday evening, Jan. 2. This evening Miss Rockefeller, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, 4 East Fifty-fourth Street, will give a musicale. This is the first of a series of Thursday evening musicales which the Rockefellers will give this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Edward Ballard will give a reception for their daughter, Miss Grace Kinsale Ballard, Dec. 14, to be followed on Dec. 28 by a large dance at Sherry's. Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., has cards out for a large reception on Saturday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Gurnee.

***

The only charitable entertainment for to-morrow is the fair of the Throat, Nose, and Lung Hospital in the grand ballroom of the Astoria. There will be music by a Hungarian band and a beautiful display of fancy work and trinkets for Christmas gifts. Among the novelties promised are a specially designed portfolio given by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the author of "Trinity Bells," a tea room, a cook book souvenir, and the services of Zoza Kenelworth, the palmist.

***

The Meadow Brook pack of hounds will be shipped to Aiken at the end of the week. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., will be Master of the Hounds there until early Spring. The last hunt of the Meadow Brook pack took place on Tuesday.

***

A fair for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria to-day from 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. This society supplies food free of charge to the sick poor upon presentation of physicians' certificates. At the tables where articles will be offered for sale, a number of well-known women will preside, among them Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Charles M. Raymond, Mrs. Adolph Rusch, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. August Lewis, Mrs. Myrick Plummer, Mrs. Frank Russak, Mrs. Isaac Platt, Mrs. John Degerner, and Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton.

***

A Thanksgiving dinner was given last evening by the managers of the New York Exchange for Women's Work to the managers, the Advisory Board, and a few guests at the new rooms of the Exchange, 334 Madison Avenue. The guests included Miss Susan Herriman, Miss Katherine Lambert, Mrs. Frederick Peterson, Mrs. Cornelius R. Agnew, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. William G. Choate, Mrs. Janvier le Duc, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. W. Gilman Thompson, Mrs. Frederick Van Lennep, Mrs. William T. Wardwell, Miss Louise Rollins, and Messrs. William G. Choate, George F. Baker, George Hoadly, E. Ellery Anderson, Jordan Rollins, Edward Mitchell, George G. Story, William T. Wardwell, and Dr. Frederick Peterson. At the conclusion of the dinner some of the gentlemen spoke briefly and some statistics of the Exchange's work were given. In the last five and a half years there have been 3,600 applications to the Exchange from gentlewomen for positions, for 1,900 of these positions have been obtained, and of this number none has held places for less than six months.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Maguire—Toothe.

Miss Clara Schlager Toothe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Toothe, was married to Mr. J. De Smet Maguire last evening in the grand ballroom of the Majestic. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Mabel Coe of Meriden, Conn., and the bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Schlager of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Jessie Wood of Newark, Miss Jessie Mygatt, Miss May Dobbs, Miss Marie Wilson, Miss Gertrude Chase, and the Misses Ernestine and Carlotta Knopf. The best man was Mr. Ashton Deveraux of Philadelphia, and the ushers were Edward Toothe, a brother of the bride; C. D. Coyle of Alton, Ill.; Robertson C. Ward of Newark, Abram Bassford, and C. H. Tangman of Brooklyn, and Mr. Parton Swift. The decorations of the ballroom and banquet hall suite were of white and green. A reception and supper followed the ceremony.

Martin—Wilson.

Miss Rena Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson of 205 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, and Arthur Inglis Martin, were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. James Crowell of Philadelphia officiated. Miss Delano of Marion, Mass., was maid of honor, and a brother of the bridegroom, James Martin, acted as best man. After a honeymoon trip the couple will live in Brooklyn.

Strebeigh—Pierce.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The Church of the Advent at noon to-day was filled with a fashionable audience for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Pierce, daughter of Edward H. Pierce of this city, and M. Harold Strebeigh, son of the late Robert Strebeigh of New York. Henry Brevoort Kane and Charles L. Bininger of the Union Club of New York, Theakston De Coppet of the Racquet Club of New York, and Josiah Baker, Jr., acted as ushers. Fenelon C. Cattus of New York was best man, while Mrs. Alfred Quincy Cole of Newtonville, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The Rev. Robert Codman, Jr., of St. John's Church, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Strebeigh will make their home in New York, where the groom is a member of both the University and Racquet Clubs.

McClure—Cassin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—At noon to-day, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cassin of Rensselaer, Miss Anna Austin Cassin was married to Archibald Jermain McClure, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. McClure of Albany. The Rev. Father John Walsh of Troy, uncle of the bride, officiated.

ALONE, ILL IN HIS HOME.

George W. Hinchman Found Suffering from Paralysis, His Thanksgiving Dinner Uneaten.

George W. Hinchman, fifty-five years old, was found by the Brooklyn police about midnight last night lying unconscious and in a dying condition on his dining room floor at 967 Gates Avenue, where he lived alone.

He was fully dressed, and his Thanksgiving dinner was on the table untouched. The man, it is thought, had been lying there since dinner time Thursday.

At St. Mary's Hospital, where he was taken, it was said last night that he had had a stroke of apoplexy, and would probably die. He is wealthy, and lived away from his family.

Neighbors, who had not seen Mr. Hinchman about his house since last Thursday, notified the police, who forced an entrance.

Count Tolstoi Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that Count Tolstoi has been seriously ill. For two days he was unconscious, but he is now slightly better, although great anxiety is still manifested in Moscow regarding him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Martin Bennett.

Martin Bennett, United States manager of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh and the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London, died at his home in Hartford Tuesday night, aged sixty-one years. He had been in ill-health since last Spring. Mr. Bennett, who was one of the best-known underwriters in the country, was born in Bristol, R. I., and was graduated from Brown University. In 1860 he became general agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and afterward its Secretary, succeeding in 1872 to the Presidency of the company. He was Secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1878 and 1879, and President of the board in 1880. In the latter year he became manager of the Scottish Union and National and of the Lion for the United States and Canada. He was President of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters for seven years, and was also a Director of the First National Bank of Bristol, R. I., and the National Exchange Bank of Hartford. A wife and two children survive him.

James McConnell.

James McConnell, editor and one of the proprietors of The Evening Star of Philadelphia, died there suddenly yesterday, at the age of fifty-five years. Death was due to paralysis. He had been in ill-health since last July. Tuesday night he sat up late listening to the reading of the President's message. Early yesterday morning he received the third and fatal stroke.

Mr. McConnell was born in Philadelphia March 10, 1844. He began his career as an apprentice in a printing establishment. He succeeded the late John Russell Young as "copy holder" on The Philadelphia Press when that paper was owned by Col. Forney. When Mr. Young became managing editor of The Press, Mr. McConnell was made war correspondent. He subsequently acted as Albany correspondent for The New York Tribune, under Horace Greeley. When the Legislature was not in session he served in the New York office successively as political editor, night editor, and city editor.

Peter Magee.

Peter Magee, a well-known shipbuilder of Athens, N. Y., died on Sunday last at his home. He was sixty-one years of age. Mr. Magee was born in Nova Scotia. He came to Athens when a young man and worked his way up in the shipyards there, afterward becoming a partner of Peter Van Loan, under the firm name of Van Loan & Magee. Among the ships built by the firm was the Kaaterskill, finished in 1882, which runs between New York and Catskill, and the Evans, which plies between New Baltimore and Albany. The firm also turned out a large number of tugs and other boats for service in New York Harbor. Mr. Magee is survived by a wife, two daughters, and one son.

The Rev. Adam Kreis.

The Rev. Adam Kreis, for many years a Roman Catholic priest in this city, died on Tuesday at the rectory of the German Church of the Immaculate Conception, 639 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. Father Kreis was highly regarded as a scientist and an electrician. He was a son of the late Peter Kreis of Baltimore. He was born in Baltimore on April 3, 1836, was educated there, and on Oct. 15, 1854, became a member of the Order of the Redemptorists. He was ordained to the priesthood on Sept. 21, 1861, and had since served as a Redemptorist priest in many charges, chiefly in this city.

Obituary Notes.

RICARDO OLIVIA, a retired wine importer, sixty-two years old, died yesterday at his home, 386 Manhattan Avenue. He was born in Spain, came to this country in 1862, and engaged in the wine importing business in this city. Two years ago he slipped and fell at Brighton Beach. He never recovered from the effects of the fall. He died of paralysis of the spine.

STEPHEN PUTNAM, eighty-six years of age, died Tuesday at his residence, 39 West Ninety-fifth Street. He was born in Albany, and was the son of David Putnam, a descendant of Israel Putnam. His mother was Janet Angers, granddaughter of the Earl of Angers. Mr. Putnam came to this city fifty-five years ago and engaged in the stove grate business, from which he retired some years ago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "SYOSSET" E. & W.
A Wide Seamed Collar.

MARRIED.

LUYSTER—THOMAS.—On Dec. 5, at the Church of All Angels, West End Av. and 81st St., by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger of Grace Church, Utica, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., rector of All Angels, Rhoda Cary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner C. Thomas, to Cornelius Wesley Luyster, Jr.

DIED.

BEAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1899, at her late residence, The Albany, Broadway and 51st St., Maria Louisa, widow of Aaron H. Bean, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., on Friday, Dec. 8, at 11 A. M.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1899, at his residence, "The Evergreens," New Windsor-on-Hudson, Robert H. Boyd, son of the late Robert Boyd, of Albany, N. Y., in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral private.

CUDLIPP.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1899, at Yonkers, N. Y., Reuben Henry Cudlipp, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of W. S. Walsh, 98 Hudson Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

DURING.—Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 123 West 41st St., Jane Hinshelwood, wife of Charles A. A. During.

Funeral service on Friday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood.

MILLER.—On Dec. 6, Mary C. Miller, aged seventy-five years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the home, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, Dec. 8, at 11 A. M.

UNDERHILL.—At his residence, 855 West End Av., on the 6th inst., Samuel B. Underhill, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to his funeral at Friends' Meeting House, 15th St. and Rutherford Place, on Sixth Day (8th inst.) at 2 P. M. Interment private.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, Dec. 6, Henry Edward, eldest son of Billings Wheeler, Jr., and the late Emma Byington, aged twenty-five years.

Funeral services at his late residence, 223 Washington Av., Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Atlanta and Macon (Ga.) papers please copy.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

From Brooklyn Ferries by Electric or Elevated R. R. New York office, 1 Madison Av.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 6.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Dec.
BEBEE, Albert G., Brooklyn	73	5
BOLTER, Annie, Ward's Island	40	5
BERKOWITZ, Jeanette, 240 E. Houston St.	36	5
BLOM, Lilly V., 313 E. 25th St.	2	5
BRAZEE, Emily, Almshouse Hospital	72	3
BROWN, Frieda, 126 W. 71st St.	25	5
BLOHM, Dorothea, 46 Rose St.	81	4
BIRDSALL, George H., 2,532 7th Av.	50	6
BURKE, Mary, 256 W. 56th St.	35	6
BEAN, Maria L., 215 W. 51st St.	79	5
BRAYTON, John, 14 Morton St.	1	6
CAMPBELL, Margaret F., 195 10th Av.	3	5
CARLBERG, Ruth M., 401 E. 70th St.	1	5
CHARRON, Celina, 531 E. 86th St.	1	1
CHANDLER, Sarah L., 115 E. 59th St.	77	5
CASABONA, Angela, 772 10th Av.	3	5
COHEN, Miriam, 1,715 Lexington Av.	1	5
CARLEY, Peter, 235 W. 18th St.	28	6
CONKLIN, Catherine, 103 W. 102d St.	46	5
CELLA, Andrea, 321 7th Av.	26	5
DOWNING, G. J., 2,041 Lexington Av.	49	2
DEVLIN, Elizabeth, 158 W. 101st St.	29	5
DAVIDSON, Sadie, 107 Allen St.	1	6
DOWLING, Sarah, 430 W. 44th St.	27	6
DURING, Jane H., 123 W. 41st St.	78	6
DEHORN, Theodore, 22 Rose St.	56	4
ENGLISH, James, 336 Pearl St.	2	4
EPSTEIN, Rosie, 58 Montgomery St.	1	4
FEDER, Bertha, 197 E. 76th St.	52	5
FORSBERG, Charles, 235 W. 37th St.	29	5
FEINBERG, Julius, 36 Essex St.	19	5
FINKELSTEIN, Rachel, 165 Ludlow St.	31	5
FORSTEL, Harry, 435 W. 45th St.	4	6
GRANDE, Rosina, 29 Grand St.	2	5
GORDON, Mary, 361 W. 52d St.	62	6
GARZI, John, 65 West St.	4	1
GADOT, Louis, 239 W. 32d St.	1	1
GRANS, C. H., Plainfield, N. J.	1	5
GORDON, Sandel, 52 Ludlow St.	1	6
GORE, Mary Ann, 611 Greenwich St.	37	5
GERBER, Alfred, 135 W. 60th St.	48	4
GARY, E. H. S., 167 W. 45th St.	6	5
HANDWERKER, Katherine, 1,126 Avenue A	81	6
HACKETT, Bridget, 326 E. 39th St.	73	5
HUFNAGEL, C. W., 244 W. 65th St.	43	4
HOLZSTEIN, A., 186 Delancey St.	41	5
HARRIS, H., Emergency Hosp.	1	1
HARGADEN, Agnes V., 218 E. 47th St.	1	4
HILTERMAN, Elizabeth, 220 6th St.	39	6
HOME, E. J., 1,150 1st Av.	40	4
JENTZ, Jurgen, Jr., 79 E. 125th St.	1	5
KEENAN, Thomas, 1,504 2d Av.	38	4
KINGSLAND, Maria A., 125 W. 82d St.	77	6
LARKINS, Lizzie, 66 Mangin St.	2	5
LANG, Max, 182 Park Row	52	1
LOOMIS, Louise T., 61 W. 114th St.	55	5
LOSEY, W. A., 60 Clinton St.	56	5
LEIBER, Kate, St. Vincent's Hosp.	44	5
MASSARI, Eleonora, 215 Thompson St.	3	5
MORAN, Peter, 168 Avenue B.	44	4
MILLER, Harold F., 106 Perry St.	1	5
MAIXNER, William F., 422 E. 73d St.	22	4
MACCIN, Gantena, 150 Cherry St.	1	5
MOORE, Joseph, 213 E. 44th St.	31	5
MARETTO, Theresa, 71 Thompson St.	1	6
MILLER, Mary, 86 Catharine St.	38	4
McGRATH, Margaret J., 229 E. 51st.	40	4
McCALL, Lucinda, 531 E. 86th St.	1	3
McMAHON, John, 5 Thompson St.	45	3
NICOLL, William M., 117 W. 96th St.	25	5
NIGRO, Pasquale, 7 Thompson St.	60	3
NICHOLS, Annie, 383 Water St.	34	1
NETTING, Marie, 230 W. 18th St.	35	5
NEWMAN, Lina, 95 Allen St.	1	5
OLIVIA, R. Ricardo, 386 Manhattan Av.	62	5
OPPENHEIMER, Mary, 540 9th Av.	36	6
PEREIRA, ——, 317 W. 21st St.	1	5
PARKER, Susanne E. C., 254 Madison Av.	25	4
PUTNAM, Stephen, 39 W. 95th St.	86	5
ROSENZWEIG, Anna, 1,685 Avenue A	26	5
ROSENKRANS, Charles W., 467 W. 21st St.	48	4
RUBIN, Chane, 520 Rivington St.	1	5
ROBINSON, Virginia, 200 W. 27th St.	30	1
REARDON, Daniel, 406 E. 25th St.	52	5
ROSENBERGER, Frank, 1,588 1st Av.	1	6
REILLY, Margaret, 425 W. 16th St.	62	5
STRANMAN, Lena, 647 E. 12th St.	2	4
SCHLITZER, Charles, 23d St. Mission	63	4
SMITH, Charles, 201 E. 63d St.	40	1
STEEN, Margaret, 222 W. 65th St.	2	6
SCHUSTER, Philip, 405 E. 71st St.	21	5
SPITZBERG, Sadie, 79 Clinton St.	3	6
SCHAPIRA, Harris, 126 Chrystie St.	1	5
SCUTHEY, Eddy, 50 Columbia St.	12	6
SCHMIDT, Ida H., 327 E. 66th St.	1	5
TWELVES, Robert, 502 W. 47th St.	63	3
TOMEI, Rosa, 2,056 1st Av.	1	5
TYNER, Fred, 717 E. 9th St.	2	5
YORWERCK, D. C., 184 Franklin St.	1	6
WELLMAN, Louise, 419 E. 9th St.	57	3
WILLIAMS, P. J., 120 W. 49th St.	68	4
WOLF, William J., 1,690 Park Av.	15	4
WEIN, Annie, 106 Madison St.	1	5
WEINBERG, Jacob, 40 Forsyth St.	1	5
WENTZ, Katherina, 316 W. 118th St.	70	5
ZINKE, Annie, 2,182 2d Av.	58	4
Brooklyn.		
ARCHER, George E., 1,056 Pacific St.	65	4
BILLIE, Tony, 359 N. 2d St.	2	5
BENNETT, D. M., 316 Livingston St.	1	5
BETYEMANN, Satie, 183 Nassau St.	28	5
BERRY, Abbie W., 238 Sumner Av.	65	4
BYRNES, John, St. Mary's Hospital	38	5
COTTRELL, Sarah, 43 St. Felix St.	72	3
CONSTABLE, J., 848 Manhattan Av.	76	5
DABRUN, Niles, St. Peter's Hospital	34	5
EDER, Charlotte, Memorial Hospital	40	4
ERMANN, Olga M., 10 Woodhull St.	22	4
GREENBERG, Dora, 283 Hicks St.	1	5
HANSEN, Fannie, 99 President St.	16	4
HEH, John, 266 St. Nicholas Av.	20	5
HANSON, Gunda T., 2 Webster Place	1	5
HARLEY, Mary F., 315 3d St.	28	4
HIGGINS, Thomas, 729 Liberty Av.	29	4
HURD, Mary A. V., 444 Pacific St.	2	5
INGIGNERE, Rosario, L. I. Col. Hosp	8	2
JUCHAU, Charlotte, 46 Putnam Av.	48	3
KENNEDY, Mary, 636 Grand St.	90	4
LUTZ, Julia Z., 422 Rodney St.	57	4
LECKMANN, C., 299 Liberty Av.	47	5
LUTTON, Frank, St. Peter's Hospital	75	6
MACKIN, James, St. Mary's Hospital	57	4
MEEKIN, Charles, 174 50th St.	45	4
MITCHELL, George, 460 S. 5th St.	1	4
MANGAN, Mary A., 316 Atlantic Av.	1	6
MOSS, S. G., 69 Eldert St.	31	4
McCANN, Bridget, 269 Front St.	46	4
McGROARTY, John, St. Peter's Hosp.	48	1
McKINLEY, W., 199 Gold St.	1	5
McMATH, Jennie, 550 11th St.	19	5
McNALLY, Eliza, 375 Warren St.	69	4
McSHEA, Margaret, 725 Hicks St.	70	4
NAVELLA, D., Eastern District Hosp	27	3
NEILL, Sarah J., 310 39th St.	64	4
NELSON, Peter, Brooklyn Hosp.	30	4
O'BRIEN, John, Home for Aged	55	4
O'BRIEN, J. E., 913 Gates Av.	1	4
PHILLIPS, A., 572 St. Mark's Av.	72	3
QUINN, Ann, 74 Carroll St.	62	3
ROSS, John R., Methodist Episcopal Hosp	30	4
RAFFERTY, Hester A., 417 State St.	77	3
ROSENBERG, H. O., 218 41st St.	1	5
SPADER, Margaret E., 261 Clifton Pl.	90	4
STILLWELL, W. J., 167 Dikeman St.	24	4
STARKE, Ida, St. Peter's Hosp.	32	4
STORMS, Eleanor J., 126 Clymer St.	77	4
STANGA, Maria, 134 Sackman St.	1	4
TAYLOR, Elizabeth A., 606 Broadway	68	5
THONLUC, B., 84A Utica Av.	1	4
WATSON, P., 178 Kingsland Av.	41	4
WEBER, Edward, 78 Harman St.	1	4
WILDER, Bertram, 533 Franklin Av.	1	4
WRIEDEN, Catharina, 896 De Kalb Av.	65	4
WHITE, W. E., 39 Carlton Av.	61	5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Imported Bavarian Hümbser Beer.
The best of all our celebrated brands.
C. TIELENIUS, 634 West 34th St. Tel. 439—38th St.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CRISP AND CLEVER.
THE
CRITERION
XMAS
NUMBER
OUT TO-DAY,
36 PAGES
5c.
FULL PAGE DRAWINGS BY
C. de Fornaro, Howard Cort, Aspell, Werner Luckow, Gaingero Yeto, and others.
A Dozen Delightful Stories by
Hayden Carruth, Gertrude Lynch, Rupert Hughes, Eustace Gaunt, J. I. C. Clarke, Charles B. Loomis, R. V. Risley, C. H. Meltzer, A. S. Duane, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and others.
Amusing Christmacalities, Comment and Criticism by Clever Writers.
5c.
AT ALL NEWSDEALERS.

Some of the CLEVEREST WRITERS
of the day, and some of the
BEST ARTISTS
have made this issue of
Holiday Town Topics.
Out To-Day. Look At It.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders executed for cash or on margin.
Investment Securities
A SPECIALTY.
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
146 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ward, Armstrong & Co.,
20 G'T. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY.
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate.
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1899.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., H., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1899, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 695, 489, 346, 49, 1083, 1036, and 544 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1900, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEFER 1F18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUSTIN R. MYRES,
STOCKS—WHEAT - - - 60 BROADWAY
Highly Important Market Letter Sent Free.

I WILL INSURE YOU AGAINST LOSS IN stock speculations. Address OPERATOR, 1,242 Broadway.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

Deposits for Transfer by Wire.

Notice was given at the Sub-Treasury yesterday that deposits of gold certificates not to exceed in the aggregate $1,000,000 will be received for telegraphic transfer to be paid in paper currency (United States notes, silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890) by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans. The charges for such transfers are to be bankers' rates from New York at 75 cents per $1,000. In addition a charge of 75 cents for each telegram will be collected.

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000

BANKING, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to check.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.

OFFICERS.
GEORGE W. YOUNG ....President
LUTHER KOUNTZE ....Vice-President
JAMES TIMPSON ....2d Vice-President
ARTHUR TURNBULL ....3d Vice-President
CLARK WILLIAMS ....Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT ....Secretary
RICHARD M. HURD ....Asst. Secretary
CALVERT BREWER ....Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS ....Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 7
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JULY 17, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that fifty (50) of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Georgia Pacific Railway Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

63	266	365	531	680	811	920
84	295	368	549	714	812	923
103	296	383	552	716	819	931
153	305	406	553	721	857	932
164	327	463	607	725	874	937
221	350	516	668	779	917	993
252	351	522	675	787	918	995
259						

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due February 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the Mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. Hyde, 2d Vice President.
New York, November 1, 1899.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the fifty bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
Of Georgia Pacific Railway Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of February, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By E. F. Hyde,
Second Vice President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.
New York, Dec. 6, 1899.
A dividend of $2.25 per share on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of $3 per share on the Common Stock of this company have been declared payable at the Assistant Treasurer's Office, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York, on and after December 27, 1899, to the holders of Preferred and Common Stock of record at the close of business December 16, 1899.
The Stock Transfer Books will close for the purpose of these dividends at the close of business December 16, 1899, and reopen December 28, 1899. ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Columbus, O., November 24, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 10, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 4, 1899.
The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 P. M. on Monday, December 4, 1899, and will reopen at the same place at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, December 13, 1899.
THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

NATIONAL GRAM-O-PHONE CORPORATION.
874 Broadway, New York, Dec. 5th, 1899.
Twenty-sixth Consecutive Monthly Dividend.
THE USUAL MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 26) of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this corporation has this day been duly declared by the Board of Directors, payable December 16th. Transfer books close December 6 to 16, inclusive. O. D. La Dow, Secretary.

The American Thread Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with a view to the preparation of the half-yearly dividend on the Five Per Cent. Gold or Sterling Preferred Shares of this Company, payable 2d of January next, either in New York or London, the Transfer Registers will be closed on the 5th of December and will reopen on the 2d of January, 1900.
By order of the Board of Directors,
T. M. IVES, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall St., New York, Nov. 9th, 899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Dec. 9th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Nov. 29th. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Nov. 30th to Dec. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899,
at the Banking House, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 3 P. M.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, December 4th, 1899.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GATES W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.
The statements of the following local National banks as to their condition at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899, will be found in another column: Seaboard, Western, Hanover, Bank of Commerce, City, Broadway, Shoe and Leather, New York National Exchange, Continental, Gallatin, New York County, East River, Mechanics', Merchants', Irving, Park, Seventh, Importers and Traders', Garfield, Second, Leather Manufacturers', Lincoln, Phenix, Astor, and the Bank of New York, N. B. A. The following statements of State banks in this city also appear: Bank of the Manhattan Company, Greenwich, Riverside, Mechanics and Traders', Colonial, Germania, New York Produce Exchange, German Exchange, and People's. The following statements of Philadelphia banks also appear: Fourth Street National Bank and the Bank of North America.

ELECTRIC ROADS FOR HAWAII.

Johnson Syndicate to Build Roads in Honolulu.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 6.—A syndicate, headed by Tom L. and Albert Johnson, the street car men, will build a street railroad in Honolulu and on Oahu Island, on which the capital of the Hawaiian Islands is situated. Electric lines will not only be built within the city limits, but suburban lines will be constructed leading to the different points of interest and business nearby. A line will be built to the volcano for the convenience of tourists.

The syndicate has absorbed the present horse car lines in Honolulu. Ferryboats will also be operated by the new company between the various islands of the group. The company, it is said, will have a monopoly of the street car business in Honolulu.

Bank President Sentenced.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 6.—William Weir, President of the defunct Ville Marie Bank, convicted of furnishing a false statement of the bank affairs to the Government, was sentenced to-day to two years, less one day, imprisonment.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 6	654,181
To date this year	157,117,797
Corresponding date last year	102,552,801

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 6	$1,347,600
To date this year	$794,947,790
Corresponding date last year	$820,106,730

Money rate: Collateral loans on hand, 3@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	¾	General Electric	⅞
Am. S. & Ref.	½	Great North. pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Int. Paper	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	Laclede Gas	1
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	¾
B'klyn Rapid Transit	¾	Morris & Essex	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	North American	1
Chi., B. & Q.	½	Northern Pacific	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1⅛	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., I. & L.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅞
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	U. S. Leather	1⅜
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	½
Federal Steel	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	3¾	Del. & Hud.	½
Adams Express	2½	Del., L. & W.	2
Am. Car & Fdy.	¾	Evansv. & T. H.	¾
Am. C. & F. pf.	¾	Glucose Sugar	2⅞
Am. Ice pf.	¾	Glucose S. pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Hocking Valley	¾
Am. Linseed	¾	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1⅛	Nat. Biscuit	2
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. S. & W. pf.	1¼	Nat. Steel	2½
Am. Tin Plate	2¼	Nat. Steel pf.	¼
Am. T. P. pf.	2	N. J. Central	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Pacific Mail	½
Am. Steel H. pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car	2¼
Canada South.	⅝	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Canadian Pac.	½	Rio Grande Western	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Rio G. W. pf.	1⅜
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & N. W.	2	St. Paul & Duluth	3¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Third Avenue	1½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1¼	Twin City R. T. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Union Bag & Paper	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf.	1	Union B. & P. pf.	1⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	¾

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

C. Br. U. Pac. 4s	3¾	Lehigh & W. B. con.	1
Chi. T. T. 4s	1	L. Isl. Fy. 4½s	2
F. & P. M. 6s	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1

There were no advances.

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Stock Exchange quotations were weak yesterday, Wall Street continuing to worry over the new discovery that President McKinley is intent upon restraining trusts To the Wall Street view any industrial property is a trust; and, on theories so founded, the speculators yesterday pitched into the entire industrial list, marking most of the issues down a point or two apiece. The iron and steel group had to stand an especially vigorous pounding, though bearish attention was not at all restricted.

Just before the close of the day's business, however, a rally took place and final net changes for the day were not as bad as earlier, the recovery being attributable chiefly to covering of shorts, for throughout the day only professional speculators seemed to find interest in the course of prices. Neither buying for investment account nor forced liquidation showed in any quarter.

***

Money on call on the Stock Exchange ruled as high as 8 per cent. and as low as 3 during the day, with most of the business at the legal rate. There are indications of preparation on the part of the banks for the making of New Year's disbursements which this year will run tens on tens of millions of dollars beyond example, dividends and interest coming due at the beginning of 1900 from quarters that have not for some years past been thus productive. Wall Street's disposition to affect to regard preparations for New Year's disbursements as liable to cause money market disturbance can only be rated as puerile in face of the fact that funds so absorbed are to be paid out almost immediately.

Of course, as usual—and this year much more than has been usual—moneys received through the New Year's distribution will be largely reinvested in securities, for the financial situation of the collectors of such revenues is now much easier than has at any time in recent years been the rule.

***

No change occurs in the uniformity of business reports being good reports, and especialy are railway traffic returns continuing favorable. What must before long be the sequel of such records as are being made will be dividend increases. Yesterday the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé's Directors opened the way toward this sort of development by lifting their preferred stock's rate somewhat, it being semi-officially announced at the same time that when next dividend day comes round the preferred stock rate will be fixed at 5 per cent. per annum.

Northern Pacific common will this month go upon a 4 per cent. basis, and other similar prominent properties are scheduled for like encouraging action. Nowhere in the railway world is there found any authority who expresses doubt that the present era of good business is to continue—even to extend and grow much larger. The real managers of the railroads are more confident of the maintenance of continuing prosperity than are Wall Street speculators.

***

Among the industrial stocks next month will be notable probably for the establishment of many common shares upon a dividend basis, the Federal Steel decision ceasing at that time to be an interference. Coincident with declarations of dividends upon their common stock there will be more official detailed statements of earnings and expenses, assets and liabilities, and the general condition of a large number of new industrial corporations than Wall Street expects. Less of blind pool performances and more of open business management will be disclosed.

INCREASED DIVIDEND.

Wall Street was agreeably surprised yesterday by the action of the Directors of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, who declared a dividend on the preferred stock of the company of 1½ per cent., making an increase of one-quarter of 1 per cent. from the last dividend in June, which itself had been a like increase over the January dividend.

At the conclusion of the meeting Chairman of the Board Aldace F. Walker prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES this statement:

"The dividend of 1½ per cent. declared to-day was appropriated from the surplus earnings of the last fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1899. The earnings of the company as shown by reports published during the present fiscal year, both gross and net, have been larger than for the corresponding months in the previous year. Gross earnings for the months June to October inclusive increased $1,996,856.49, and net earnings, $2,100,688.96. The company's net income from operation for those months, after deducting taxes and rentals, was $5,065,537.62. November figures will not be received until Dec. 26, but business for that month was good, and the surplus for the first five months of the present fiscal year will not be greatly short of the amount required to pay interest charges for the whole year on its entire funded debt, including both general mortgage and adjustment bonds."

A Director of the company is quoted as saying that in June next the preferred stock will be put on a regular 5 per cent. basis by the declaration at that time of a 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend.

THE FINANCIAL COMMUNITY AND THE CURRENCY MEASURES.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Inquiry among the practical financiers of the city leaves no doubt of their decided preference for the House Currency bill prepared by the Republican Caucus Committee over that prepared by the Republican members of the Finance Committee of the Senate. Upon one point they are practically unanimous. The essential thing to accomplish at the present time is the establishment beyond all question or equivocation of the gold standard, the absolute security of the redemption fund from any drain through the Treasury, and the reissue of Government notes once redeemed only for their equivalent in gold. They have appreciated the importance of this so long and are so cheered by the prospect of getting it, that they dread the peril that may come from associating it with other provisions not strictly germane to it and calculated to beget differences of opinion and therefore opposition to the bill. Most of them would prefer to see these Treasury provisions dealt with apart upon their sole merits.

Another point upon which there is very little disagreement is the advantage of the provision of the House bill for a separate Division of Issue and Redemption in the Treasury Department, to hold the redemption fund, or reserve, and to direct the operations connected with it. The Senate bill, without this feature, gives the Secretary the power to maintain the fund and make redemption secure, but it leaves a loophole for running redeemed notes into the "general fund," while the House bill gives the Treasury no power to impair the fund. Moreover, the House bill is simpler and more explicit in its requirements for the redemption of all Government obligations in gold.

These same financiers are practically unanimous in favor of providing for greater ease and freedom in the issue of notes by National banks, by permitting them to take out circulation to par of the bonds deposited for security, and by a material reduction of the tax. Even those who would prefer to see these provisions in a separate measure are decidedly in favor of their adoption, as doing away with restrictions which are not only antiquated and unnecessary for their original purpose, but injurious under existing conditions. Here again they prefer the House bill to that prepared for the Senate, and the only objection they find to the former is the transfer of this tax from circulation to the "value of the franchise," or capital and surplus. A simple reduction of the tax would be much more satisfactory and the change proposed in the bill would work unequally. It would be a material lessening of the tax for banks with small capital and surplus and with circulation well up to their capital, while it might increase the tax for a bank with large capital and larger surplus and a relatively small circulation. As a tax, it would have no logical relation to the privilege of issuing notes.

The scheme for refunding Government bonds at 2 per cent. finds no favor at all as part of the currency measure. There is much difference of opinion as to its wisdom or feasibility at present, but even those who think it would be well to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund at 2 per cent., and who believe that the plan would meet with a fair measure of success, concede that these provisions should be embodied in a separate bill, if pressed at all. They are linked with the bank circulation provisions in the Senate bill by giving a preference in the matter of taxation to the banks which deposit the new bonds to secure their note issues. This is a discrimination which nobody seems to favor or defend.

There has been no time for many years when the financial community has been so hopeful of seeing the currency of the country made absolutely sound and safe, and this is a consummation which they so devoutly wish that they dread the effect of complicating it with measures of mere improvement in the system. They wish to see the foundation made stable and secure now, and are willing to wait for greater strength and symmetry in the superstructure rather than risk delay or defeat in the essential thing. A. K. F.

New York, Dec. 5, 1899.

SUGAR TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Developments yesterday in the sugar refining situation led Wall Street to incline even more strongly to the opinion that the end of the war between the trust and the independent companies is certainly in sight.

A meeting of the American Company was held during the day, when the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock was declared and of 1¾ per cent. on that part of the preferred stock entitled to quarterly dividends and 3½ per cent. on that part entitled to semi-annual dividends. It was also announced that an advance of 1-16c on the price of granulated sugar had been decided upon, and also a withdrawal of all concessions on soft sugar at New York.

Putting two and two together, the Street took the actions of the Directors as especially significant. Instead of the regular dividends, rather free predictions had recently been made that the dividends would be passed, while it was also intimated that a further cut in sugar prices might be made. Results proved how utterly without foundation both of these "sure" predictions were.

When approached on the subject of the sugar war, President Havemeyer refused to discuss the matter. Opinion seems to be, however, that the first of the year will witness a general advance in sugar prices.

SALE OFFICIALLY DENIED.

In reference to the reports from San Francisco of the purchase by the Huntington-Speyer syndicate of 140,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock from Gen. Hubbard, it was stated at the office of Speyer & Co. yesterday that this was not the case; that the syndicate had made no such purchase, and that, in fact, no purchase had been made since the transfer of the Stanford holdings.

During the day the impression seemed to prevail on the Street that the purchase had actually been made, but that it had been carried through prior to the Stanford sale. The direct statement, however, that the syndicate had made no such purchase would seem effectually to set at rest that theory.

From official sources it is learned that the November net earnings of the company will prove very gratifying.

STORAGE POWER.

Directors of the Storage Power Company met yesterday afternoon after the close of the market and elected officers and transacted other business of importance. Henry L. Sprague, who was temporarily acting as President of the company, became Vice President, and William Seward Webb was elected in his place. The other officer chosen was Edward Barr, who was named Secretary and Treasurer. Friends of the company say that it is closely allied with the New York Central Railroad, and point to the election of Mr. Webb as indicating the amicable relations existing between the Storage Power Company and New York Central interests.

Arrangements were made at the meeting to build a number of superheated water motors, and it was said after the meeting that the work on the motors already under construction was being pushed as rapidly as possible, and will probably be completed in the course of a few weeks. It is expected by the friends of the company that the new apparatus will prove very much more efficient than the experimental one, tests of which were made some time since on the tracks of the New York Central. With that engine a car was moved at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and it is said that much greater speed can be attained when the improved apparatus is put in operation. It is said that the preliminary tests were so satisfactory that the officers of the New York Central who have given attention to the matter feel little doubt of the success of the motors which are now being built at their suggestion.

The Storage Power Company intends to extend the use of superheated water engines to vehicles of various kinds, present plans contemplating among other things, the building of an autotruck for use in city streets. Those interested in this new form of power claim for it many advantages over other forms of stored energy, and say that not only is it more convenient than storage batteries, but also much less expensive. It is also said to be more practicable than compressed air; but the Storage Power Company owns a number of patents covering compressed air devices, and can use this power should it be found desirable for low-power motors. Apparatus used in the generation of superheated water and in charging the tanks used in connection with the motors are said to be very simple and inexpensive.

An officer of the company stated yesterday that a number of offers had been received by the company, many of them very favorable ones, looking to the acquisition from it of local rights for the use of the company's motors. These offers, it was said, are now under consideration.

DEALINGS IN STEEL STOCKS.

Notwithstanding the declaration yesterday of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock of the National Steel Company and the report that the earnings of the company were very satisfactory, the quotation for the preferred declined one-half point, and for the common a full 2½ points.

But as a matter of fact the stocks of nearly all the steel companies, though these companies are enjoying exceptional prosperity, seem to be under pressure at present. In the case of American Tin Plate, for instance, the common stock at one time yesterday fell below its listing price of 30, while the preferred went as low as 75, closing at 80. Its listing price was 90.

The sensible people in the Street feel, however, that when the present illogical alarm over "trusts" and the misapprehension as to what may rightly be termed "a combination in restraint of trade" pass away, the iron and steel stocks will take the place to which by their remarkable prosperity and earnings they rightly are entitled.

RECOVERY IN PRICE.

Until the last hour of trading yesterday Brooklyn Rapid Transit was persistently hammered, until at one time the price touched 81¼, and the talk was that before the week was over the 75 mark would easily be reached. Shortly before the close, however, the stock became much stronger, and on covering by shorts advanced to 83⅜, a net gain for the day of three-fourths of a point. There was absolutely no news in respect to the property.

UNION PACIFIC TUNNEL.

President Burk of the Union Pacific Railway is expected in the city to-morrow in company with a number of other officials of the road, and in connection with his visit it is intimated that the Directors will be asked to consent to tunneling Sherman Hill, in Wyoming, a distance of some eight miles. Officers in this city will not talk of the matter.

COTTON MOVEMENT.

That the cotton movement from the South is at last beginning in earnest is evident from the statement that within the last three days there have been $700,000 currency transfers at the Sub-Treasury for Southern account—and understood to be principally for cotton planters and dealers. This, of course, will mean a further increase in our favor in the balance of trade. To offset Southern remittances, money from the West continues to come in.

THE BOND OFFERINGS.

The total disbursement for bonds at the Sub-Treasury yesterday was $2,496.42, paid out for 4's, offered in three lots.

In connection with the small offerings yesterday and the day previous it is said in some parts of the Street that holders are now unwilling to part with their bonds since learning of the proposal to refund outstanding bonds at 2 per cent. with a cash payment of the premium on them at the time of refunding.

COAL PRICES MAY ADVANCE.

It was said on the Street yesterday that perhaps to-day, and almost certainly this week, an advance in the small sizes of anthracite coal would be announced, of from 15 to 25 cents per ton. No confirmation of the report could be had, but it was said that there was, and had been for some weeks, a shortage in the small sizes.

HIGH PRICE FOR A SEAT.

A seat in the Stock Exchange was yesterday sold to F. T. Goldsmith of Goldsmith & Wolf, members of the Produce Exchange, for $40,000. This is the highest price ever paid for a seat in the Stock Exchange. Two seats recently sold commanded $39,000 each.

BUCKET SHOPS SUSPECTED.

During the last hour an increased supply of money made its appearance, and all securities enjoyed a substantial advance. The bulk of the loans was made at 6 per cent. In fact, it was noticeable that the advance took place on much lighter transactions than were necessary to secure the decline, and the advances were most pronounced in the stocks in which the bear attacks had been most aggressive. This gave some color to a report that the steel stocks and Brooklyn Rapid Transit had been attacked in the interests of a syndicate of bucket shops, whose clientele were heavily long of these stocks. Whether there is any truth in this rumor or not it is difficult to say, but it is a well-known fact that bucket shops are always willing to get their customers heavily long on slender margins of stocks which are comparatively easy to depress. The reason is obvious and needs no explanation.—Price, McCormick & Co.

WALL STREET FORGERY.

In a recent paragraph this bureau noted what was apparently an unscrupulous effort of some speculative interests to depress the cotton market by sending from New York night dispatches to the leading newspapers of the South, reading: "Reported here cotton market heavily overbought by South on slim margins and crash looked for. Can you confirm?" These dispatches were signed "J. B. King, 30 Broad Street." The only "J. B. King" at that address is John B. King, special agent of the United States for the Department of Mines and Metallurgy to the Paris Exposition of 1900. Mr. King has been absent from the city on business, and on his return to-day he emphatically and indignantly repudiated all connection with the dispatches referred to. The unauthorized use of his initials, name, and address is regarded as decisive proof of the outrageous character of the recent attempt to manipulate cotton prices, and regret is general that Mr. King's name should have been given publicity in such fashion.—New York News Bureau.

IRON AND STEEL.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

As is natural after so long a period of the intensest activity, the iron and steel markets have quieted down considerably. A number of causes contribute to bring this about. Prominent among them is the circumstance that a large part of the requirements in many lines has been covered, not alone for the first half of 1900, but also for a part of the second half. This is notably true of Bessemer pig, and largely true of foundry irons. It is true also of steel rails, but to a more limited extent only of steel billets and sheet bars. Some of the large consuming interests for billets have covered pretty well into the Spring. Others, on the other hand, have been in the market for very considerable blocks for the first half, but profess to have views as to prices which sellers are quite unwilling to entertain. Billets, like a number of rolling mill products, have had an appearance of weakness lately, which is really nothing but a readjustment in prices. The days of high premiums to procure immediate delivery are over for the present, and values are on a more conservative and sounder basis, taking costs into consideration.

Another reason for the lull is closely connected with the season. A good deal of outdoor work in many sections of the country ceases altogether. Thus in building, and in many municipal improvements, consumption falls low. Usually manufacturers employ the dull time to accumulate stocks for the Spring trade, usually the largest from the point of tonnage of all the seasons. Even with the sharp lessons of the present year, manufacturers may be expected to be chary about filling their warehouses with goods into which relatively high-priced raw material must go. Nor are merchants, wholesale and retail, likely to stock up liberally at to-day's range of values in the face of possible adverse contingencies. Until there is clear evidence that the Spring trade will develop as well as the general prosperity of the country would seem to justify, buying is apt to be cautious.

***

The effect, if it develops at all, will take the form probably of increasing promptness of deliveries on the part of sellers, and later on of some desire on the part of consumers to have shipments deferred. An intermediate stage may be that consumers will find it convenient to accumulate some stock as a safeguard against the harassing delays to which they have been subjected.

It is believed, too, in the trade that the powerful influence of the great consolidations will be exerted toward preventing any serious fluctuations.

While costs have advanced all along the line, there are many wide differences in the influence of that factor. To many producers the full effect will not tell until we enter the second half of next year.

While export shipments continue in good volume, the great bulk of the material going out is on contracts taken long ago at low prices. For months in many leading lines new transactions have been small and infrequent. Still, even at the present level of values for the export trade some business is being done and more is pending. Thus we understand that a big block of cast-iron pipe is being figured on.

In the metal trade dullness is the general feature. Copper hovers nominally around 17 cents. Tin has been declining as seems only natural considering the fact that consumption has been dropping off. Spelter has advanced slightly in price.

COUNTRY CHECK COLLECTIONS.

During the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland last September a conference of Clearing Houses was held in the same city. It was attended by representatives of Clearing Houses throughout the United States, but this city was not officially represented. At the conference this committee was appointed to formulate recommendations in regard to the collection of country checks: F. W. Hayes, President of the Preston National Bank of Detroit, Chairman; Isaac G. Lombard, President America National Bank, Chicago; L. O. Cox, President Union National Bank, Louisville; Gilbert G. Thorne, cashier Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, and George S. Russell, cashier Bank of Commerce National Association, Cleveland. The committee held several meetings, the last one at the Union League Club, Chicago, and it has agreed on the following by-law, and recommends its adoption by Clearing Houses:

The Clearing House Association shall have power to establish rules and regulations regarding collections by members of the association, or banks, or trust companies, or others clearing through such members, and the rates to be charged for such collections, and also providing for the enforcement of the same. It may, from time to time, make any additions to or changes in such rules and regulations as it deems judicious. Any rule or regulation upon the subject must receive a majority vote of all the members, and when once established it shall not be altered until it has been in force at least three months, and then only by a majority vote of the Clearing House Association.

Chairman Hayes invites Clearing Houses to discuss this and to appoint sub-committees to confer with him. Officers of the New York Clearing House Association said last evening that it had not considered the subject, and did not know what course would be taken.

The committee says of its last conference in its report:

Not only the committee, but all the Chicago bankers invited to call upon the committee and express their views upon the whole subject, were unanimous in approval of the first resolution, (that the practice of charging exchange for handling out-of-town items was just and proper,) and all were agreed in the opinion that a great evil exists, which should be corrected in some way, and thereby save to the banks the losses now suffered from present methods.

After the full investigation made by your committee of conditions now existing in Chicago and other Clearing House cities, we are convinced that no plan can be evolved by this committee at the present time which will be effective in all the reserve cities of the United States on account of differing local conditions. Therefore, for the purpose of a thorough exposition of the subjects, your committee ask that each Clearing House Association discuss the matter and appoint a committee to confer with and furnish this committee, through its Chairman, Frederick W. Hayes of Detroit, such information as will be a benefit in solving the important question under discussion. Your committee also recommend that at such meeting of your Clearing House Association you give notice of an amendment to your constitution, in accordance with the recommendation of the conference.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of the regular Sugar dividends.

New York, New Haven and Hartford to issue $245,000 additional four per cent debenture bonds and $231,000 stock, the proceeds of which will be used mainly in paying for the Groton extension of the Norwich and Worcester division.

City of Baltimore to advertise for bids for $1,000,000 city stock, the greater part of which will be used to refund the loan covered by the third mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad guaranteed by the city.

Decrease of $16,262 in St. Joseph and Grand Island's surplus net earnings for October, but increase of $36,871 since July 1.

Conference between freight agents of the railroads in the Middle States and representatives of the trunk lines looking to a general advance in commodity rates.

Arrangements made for the completion of the organization of the Pere Marquette Company and transfer to it of the properties forming the consolidation.

Increase from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. in the semi-annual dividend rate on Atchison preferred stock.

Incorporation at Albany of the Columbia Long Distance Telephone Company with a capital of $50,000.

Withdrawal of all concessions on soft sugars by the American Sugar Refining Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 3@8 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $197,138,633; balance, $10,188,782; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $617,679.

Money on call in London, 4½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 5½@5⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¼; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.87½. Commercial bills were $4.80¾@$4.81¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94⅛ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16 and 40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—30c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50@$1.75 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium, and telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—50c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—American securities, after a firm opening, were quiet, with a declining tendency, but recovered toward the close, with St. Paul, Union Pacific preferred, and Louisville showing the most strength. The closing tone was quiet, but steady, and the demand light.

Consols for money, 102⅛; consols for the account, 102 9-16; Canadian, 96¾; Erie, 13⅜; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; St. Paul, 127; New York Central, 142¼; Pennsylvania, 69; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 78¼; Atchison, 23⅛; Louisville, 86⅜; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 9.

Bar silver dull at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Money, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 5½@5⅝ per cent, and for three months' bills, 5½ per cent.

Spanish fours, 67¾.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £14,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 132.70; Madrid, 26.30; Lisbon, 42.50; Rome, 6.05.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4 1-16d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Business opened heavy on the Bourse to-day. Kafirs improved throughout on English buying and closed firm. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 29c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 69.27½.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Prices were quiet but irregular on the Boerse to-day. International securities were unchanged. Spanish fours were strong on Paris advices. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were well maintained on repurchases. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6.—On the Boerse to-day prices were fairly active. An unfavorable impression was created at the opening by the flatness of the New York market yesterday. Later there was a better feeling on encouraging advices from Berlin, and the market closed firm.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—On the Boerse to-day prices were weak, but a better feeling was created on account of the reduction in the bank rate to 5 per cent.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 76.20. Gold was quoted at 26.85.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

Boston, Dec. 6.—This was another day of heavy liquidation in the copper shares. The selling was augmented in a measure by numerous stop orders reached on the decline. Acadian dropped to 28½, and Utah to 34; Butte fell off from 70 to 67, Montana was down 10¼ points to 299¾, but made a full recovery during the last hours; Santa Fé weakened a full point, to 6; Osceola was off from 79 to 75½. Parrot dropped to 39. Centennial to 19½, United States to 31, and Old Dominion to 26. Nearly all these prices were bettered late in the day, but the feeling regarding the whole group continued uneasy up to the close.

In the general market, United States Oil still attracted much attention, and was subjected to a further free selling. From 40¾ it broke to 37⅝, but subsequently rallied to 38, and closed firm at that figure. Officials of the company assert there is no good reason for the weakness now characterizing the stock beyond the general unfavorable market conditions. Bell Telephone sold off 3 points to 345; Erie was down to 107, and Boston Elevated to 102. Dominion Coal sold as low as 48¾. Central Oil fell to 20¾. Cochiti dropped to 14, but finished the day at 14¾. The trading in Sugar and Atchison preferred was of large proportions. The closing came with a slight improvement in tone at many points.

At the Clearing House all the loans were made at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10c and 5c discount. Money on call was quoted at from 6 to 7 per cent., with little or nothing doing under the first-named figure. Some of the strongest houses paid 6 per cent., and were able to secure all they wanted from one institution. Time money on the highest grades of dividend stocks was quoted at 5@6 per cent. Good passed at 6 per cent. The market for commercial paper was dull, as it generally is at this season of the year. Very little paper passed under 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	..	6
Allouez	3	3½	Old Domin	26	27¼
Arcadian	28½	29	Osceola	75	76
Arnold	6½	7	Parrot	39¾	40
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2¾	[illegible]
Atlantic	26	27	Quincy	150	151
Baltic	23	23½	Rhode Isl'd	5	5¼
Bost. & C. C.	.30	.40	Santa Fé	..	6¼
Bost. & Mon.	308	310	Santa Ysabel	9	9¼
Butte & Bos.	68	72	Shoe	..	33	[illegible]
Cal. & Hec.	*737½	740	Tamarack	209	212
Centennial	20¾	21	Utah Cons	34	[illegible]
Franklin	15½	..	Washington	1½	1¾
Humboldt	1¼	2	White Knob	12	[illegible]
Isle Royale	28½	..	Winona	..	7
Mohawk	17	19	Wolverine	39½	39¾

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	252	C. Mass pf.	..	70
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	120	120¼
Bost. & Me.	203	203½	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	E. 6s	111	112¼
Bost. Elev.	102	102¾	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Gas 5s.	85	86	E. 7s	115¼	116¾
Cent. Mass.	..	17	West End	..	93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	346	350	Mex. Tel.	3⅛	3¼
Chi. Sk. Yds.	142	145	N. Eng. Tel.	..	144
Dom. Coal	49	49½	U. S. Oil	38	38½
D. Coal pf.	118	..	West. Elec.	..	44
Erie Tel.	107	107½	West. El. pf.	..	67

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Tin Plate, National Steel, and Biscuit all showed sharp declines to-day, corresponding with those which were recorded on the Eastern ticker. Linseed common opened at 13, advanced ¼, and then declined to 12, closing at 12¼. The opening quotation for preferred was 55, but it backed down a point, and closed at 54⅝. The Union Traction shares opened off from yesterday's quotations, presumably on the strength of the River Commission's recommendations that the company be asked to pay the cost of lowering the tunnels. The common opened at 30½, but later advanced to 31, closing at 30¾. The preferred dropped a point from the opening at 80½, and closed at 79¾. Tin Plate opened at 32, and, after selling up ½, dropped to 28½. Later it recovered and closed at 30. Biscuit was weaker, declining from 40¾ to 38, and closing at 39⅛. Metropolitan preferred suffered a setback from 82¾ to 81, closing at 81⅞. The certificates brought from 29½ to 28⅝, opening and closing at 29. The bonds were in demand between 95¾ and 95¼.

	High.	Low.	Close.
3,755..Linseed	13¼	12	12¼
3,622..Linseed pf	55½	54	54¾
110..Strawboard	32	31	32
1,535..Tin Plate	32½	28½	30
354..Tin Plate pf	81	76	78
14..Chicago Telephone	210	210	210
825..Chicago U. Traction	31	30½	[illegible]
705..Chicago U. Trac. pf.	80½	79¼	[illegible]
220..Diamond Match	127½	126½	[illegible]
50..Lake Street ctfs	15½	15½	[illegible]
278..Metropolitan Elevated	29½	28⅝	[illegible]
921..Met. Elevated pf	82¾	81	[illegible]
4,535..National Biscuit	40¾	38	[illegible]
29..National Biscuit pf.	94	94	[illegible]
450..National Steel	44½	41½	42
25..National Steel pf.	94½	93	[illegible]
108..North Chicago	237	236¾	[illegible]
400..South Side Elevated	103½	103½	[illegible]
50..Street's W. S. C. L.	22	22	[illegible]
100..Union Elevated	104½	104½	[illegible]
326..West Chicago	117	116	117

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$35,000..Met. Elev. gold 4s	95¾	95¼	95¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The stock market to-day was a drowsy affair and too limited in scope to permit of other than trivial alterations in the range of prices. In the last few minutes, however, the local shares developed some signs of hardening and were not far from the best at the close. Eliminating Cambria Steel and Marsden, there were no declines beyond ¼ per cent., and most issues were about on a level with yesterday's final prices. Tidewater Steel, American Cement, and Bethlehem Steel were all stronger, and Philadelphia Electric was firm all day, but American Railways, after an early display of strength, reacted ¼.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21⅜	Union Trac.	40⅞	41
Choctaw	36	37	U. Gas Imp.	159	160
E. Co. of A.	13⅞	14	Welsbach Lt.	46	47
Lehigh Val.	26	26⅛	W. N. Y. & Penn.	5⅞	6
Marsden	13	13¼			
Phila. Trac.	96¼	96⅜			

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,812
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	22,721
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	25,649
Chicago Terminal Transfer	3,643
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	12,851
Flint & Pere Marquette	13,872
Kanawha & Michigan	3,684
Mexican Central	31,659
Norfolk & Western	59,530
Pittsburg & Western	5,461
St. Louis & San Francisco	321
Toledo, Peoria & Western	2,103
Total increase 12 roads	$185,306
Increase previously reported	1,057,407
Total increase 42 roads	$1,242,713

***

The following showed decreases:

Central Georgia	$20,503
International & Great Northern	9,944
Texas & Pacific	17,939
Total decrease 3 roads	$48,388
Decrease previously reported	19,327
Total decrease 6 roads	$67,715
Net increase	$1,174,998

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Liquidation caused a number of declines yesterday in the market for outside securities, and although in some quarters of the market strength appeared, closing figures were generally lower than those of Tuesday. In very few stocks were the day's transactions in large volume, but little disposition was shown to buy and offerings of stock brought about more or less substantial recessions. Some few issues, however, including the most active ones, were notably strong and ended the day materially higher than Tuesday's close. Nearly all the business was supplied by Storage Power, Electric Axle, and a few other issues, while the majority of the list was very dull and in many cases stocks were offered down without sales.

STORAGE POWER was very active, and after an irregular course closed strong with a large net gain. It opened up from the previous day's closing bid, and on large sales advanced from 12 to 16¼. From this figure the stock fell back to 13. It was offered down by traders, who profited by the certain amount of profit taking to establish lower prices for the stock. This was the explanation offered by the friends of the company, who viewed the decline merely as a natural reaction after the large advance which had occurred during the last few days. It was found that not much stock was offered, and it very quickly recovered over 2 points. It closed at 15¾ bid, a net advance of 2⅜ points over the previous day's closing bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in only to the extent of a few hundred shares, and on these transactions sold from 85⅜, the opening sale, to 84½, the last price of the day. It closed at 84½ bid, a net loss of one-quarter of a point. No general interest was shown in the stock, for recently the copper stocks have not been active enough to attract much attention. Other copper stocks were very little changed.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold up to 7⅛ and closed at 6⅞ bid, a net gain of one-half a point. It was in good demand throughout the day and displayed much more strength than it has shown in some days. No news in regard to the company was had, but friends of the stock still attribute its strength to the progress being made in the company's business, and say that it will not be long before developments of interest will be made public.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was very weak at the close. Trading in these issues was very light. Sales in the bonds were made early in the day at 96¼, but late in the afternoon no better bid than 95 was had. Closing prices showed a net loss of three-quarters of a point in the common stock, while the preferred stock was offered down several points to 48½, and the best bid was 45. These declines seem due to selling by certain holders of the stock, who feel that the ultimate outcome of the local gas war has been put in much doubt by the long delay which has occurred in the efforts to bring about a cessation of the struggle between the several city gas companies.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common was offered down to 16¾ and closed at 16 bid, a decline of about 2 points. Offerings of the preferred stock were had at the close at 60½ with 60 bid, which showed only a slight recession from Tuesday's closing bid. No special reason appeared for this decline, and it seemed due to the general condition of the market which resulted in a lack of demand for practically all issues other than those that have shown much activity recently.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was offered freely at 9½ and the preferred stock sold down to 32, closing at 31 bid, a loss of nearly 2 points.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was not traded in at all and no bids were heard for the stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	25¼	25¾
New Amsterdam pf	45	48½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96¼

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	78	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Bicycle pf	..	60
American Hide & Leather	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf	..	80
American Woolen Goods	24	25
American Woolen Goods pf	80	81
American Writing Paper 5s	87	..
Beet Sugar	..	28
Beet sugar pf	..	79
Distilling Company of America	9	9½
Distilling Company of America pf	31	33
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅞	7¼
Electric Boat	24	26
Electric Boat pf	42	45
Havana Commercial	16	16¾
Havana Commercial pf	60	60½
International Pump	16	18
International Pump pf	65	67
National Gramophone, ex. div	70¾	74
National Salt	..	47½
National Salt pf	78	79½
National Tube	..	47
National Tube pf	95	96
Otis Elevator	..	27
Otis Elevator pf	92	93½
Pittsburg Coal subs	96	..
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	..	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	35	35½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	..	74
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div	467	469
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Copper	84½	84¾
American Air Power	45	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	14¾	15
British Columbia Copper	10¾	11
Chicago & Alton sub	108¼	108½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	..	75
Electric Vehicle pf	..	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅜
Flemington Coal & Coke	27	28¼
Illinois Transportation	3	3½
Manhattan Light & Heat	2	5
*Markeen Copper	8	9¼
Mexican 5s	..	98½
New England Transportation	7	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	12	13
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¼	24
St. Louis subs	..	131
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Storage Power	15¾	15¾
Tennessee Copper	13	15
Trust Company of America	226	230
*Union Copper	..	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	30	31
Whipsaw Copper	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	238	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	22	23½
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	72½	77½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	..
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	92	94
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	112	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	32
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	78	80
Central Union 5s guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	43½	44½
Denver Gas 5s	84½	85½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	25	27
New England Gas & Coke bonds	77½	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103¼
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	112½	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	..
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90

	Bid.	Asked.
Western Gas	106½	107½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	30	33
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	67	69
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	41½	43
Union Ferry bonds	101½	102½
Industrials.		
American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	5	7
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	84	88
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116	117
Standard Coupler	38	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	114	115½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	123
Worthington Pump pf	107	109
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf	23	25

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

500 shares Canadian Pacific Railway Company, $100 each, 93⅜ to 93¾.

100 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, $100 each, 332.

250 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $100 each, 137.

16 shares Elizabeth Library Association of Elizabeth, N. J., $25 each, $10 lot.

$5,000 Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad 5 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, due July 1, 1903, interest January and July, 103⅝.

$70,000 International and Great Northern Railway Company second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, 1909, interest March and September, 90.

$25,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold registered bonds, due May 1, 1945, interest May and November, 115.

$8,000 Arkansas State 6 per cent. funded debt bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1870, January, 1873, coupons on, coupons January and July, $35 lot.

$3,000 Elizabeth City (N. J.) 4 per cent. adjustment bonds, due July, 1922, interest January and July, 102.

400 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, 76½.

$8,000 Canada Southern Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1908, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 108.

$7,500 Central Railroad of New Jersey 5 per cent. general mortgage registered bonds, due 1987, interest January, April, July, and October, 1 of $5,000, 2 of $1,000 each, and 1 of $500, 48¾.

$3,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 116¼.

$10,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (Iowa Division) 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1919, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 112⅞.

$6,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railroad 7 per cent. consolidated sinking fund bonds, due 1915, coupons February, May, August, and November, $1,000 each, 142⅝.

$8,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1917, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 131⅝.

$7,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad first consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, due 1930, coupons June and December, $1,000 each, 134.

$3,000 Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad first consolidated registered 6 per cent. bonds, due 1930, interest June and December, $1,000 each, 133⅝.

$4,000 Kings County Elevated Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1949, coupons February and August, $1,000 each, 87⅛.

6 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Company, $100 each, 80.

$5,000 Michigan Central Railroad first consolidated 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1902, interest May and November, $1,000 each, 108¼.

$15,000 Michigan Central Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. registered bonds, due 1902, interest May and November, $1,000 each, 103⅛.

$5,000 Morris and Essex Railroad 7 per cent. convertible registered bonds, due January, 1900, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 102⅛.

$4,000 New York Central and Hudson River Railroad 4 per cent. debenture certificates, extended, due 1905, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 101¼.

$5,000 Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1940, coupons April and October, $1,000 each, 112¼.

$5,000 St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad second mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1909, interest April and October, $1,000 each, 119⅛.

$6,000 Wabash Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, coupons May and November, $1,000 each, 114.

$2,500 West Shore Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. registered bonds, due 2361, interest January and July, two of $1,000 each and one of $500, 110⅛.

$10,000 Western Union Telegraph Company 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds, due 1938, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 113¼.

$2,000 Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July, 1903, 104.

$15,000 Railroad Equipment Company 6 per cent. bonds, (special car trust loan,) secured by mortgage made by the Canda Cattle Company, due February, 1903, "Series D-6," interest quarterly, February, 50.

$10,000 Railroad Equipment Company 6 per cent. bonds, (special loan,) secured by lease warrants issued under contract to Consolidated Cattle Car Company, due November, 1902, "Series B," interest May and November, 27.

$6,000 Staten Island Electric Railroad first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, November, 1898, coupons on, 21¼.

$500 Staten Island Electric Railroad first mortgage consolidated 5 per cent. bonds, November, 1898, coupons on, scrip, 3.

5 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

8 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 224½.

10 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 375¼.

25 shares Westchester Trust Company of Yonkers, $100 each, 187.

$1,000 Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company 5 per cent. mortgage gold bond, due Dec. 1, 1932, interest June and December, accrued interest from Dec. 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 117½.

10 shares International Trust Company, $100 each, 160.

10 shares Morton Trust Company, $100 each, 2,121.

5 shares Bankers' Trust Company, $100 each, 214⅛.

9 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 230.

125 shares the Arizona Copper Smelting Company, $10 each, $100 lot.

100 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, 1,650.

25 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 395½.

10 shares Trust Company of America, $100 each, 226.

8 shares International Banking and Trust Company, $100 each, 161.

2 shares City Trust Company, $100 each, 391.

10 shares Bank of Manhattan Company, $50 each, 265¼.

10 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 175⅛.

59 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 200⅛.

35 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

$1,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bond, due 1921. Interest January and July, 137.

$18,000 Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due November, 1934. Interest May and November, 112½.

10 shares Tilden State Bank, Tilden, Neb., (hypothecated,) 80.

30 shares First National Bank of Douglas, Wyoming, (hypothecated,) 80.

165 shares Commercial Bank of Moscow, Moscow, Idaho, (dypothecated,) $45 lot.

160 shares Central Coal and Coke Company, preferred, (hypothecated,) 60.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.13	.14
Belcher	.31	.30
Best & Belcher	.46	.46
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.61	.61
Challenge Con	.22	.23
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.85	.84
Con. Cal. & Va	1.90	2.00
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.22	.22
Gould & Curry	.17	.17
Hale & Norcross	.39	.39
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.09
Kentucky Con	.01	.03
Lady Washington Con	.06	.06
Mexican	.50	.52
Occidental Con	.18	.17
Ophir	1.00	1.00
Overman	.17	.16
Potosi	.26	.28
Savage	.15	.17
Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.59	.57
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.08	.06
Union Con	.37	.37
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17
Silver bars	58⅞@59	58⅞@59
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	.17½	.07½
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$286,225,346
Gold reserve	238,065,588
Net silver	9,768,425
U. S. notes in the Treasury	15,549,813
Treasury notes of 1890	1,210,883
Total receipts, this day	1,055,709
Total receipts, this month	10,693,138
Total receipts, this year	248,727,528
Total expenditures, this day	1,510,000
Total expenditures, this month	8,705,000
Total expenditures, this year	233,326,000
Deposits in National banks	82,791,273
Silver bullion	134,111
National banknotes received for redemption	368,791
Government receipts: From customs	880,480
Internal revenue	931,884
Miscellaneous	143,544

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	114	140	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	−2¾
15½	15¾	580	Am. Car & Foundry	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	−¾
61	62	1,140	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61½	61½	61	61	−¾
33¼	33¾	230	American Ice	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+¾
76	78	100	American Ice pf	76	76	76	76	−½
34¼	34¾	1,280	American Cotton Oil	34¼	34½	34	34⅜	−¾
95	96	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	96	95	96	......
12⅛	12¼	990	American Linseed	13	13	12	12¼	−⅞
54½	55	1,025	Am. Linseed pf	55⅝	55⅝	54	54¾	−¼
145	148	100	American Express	145	145	145	145	−3¾
9¾	10½	750	American Malting Co.	10	10	9½	9¾	......
43½	45	280	Am. Malting Co. pf	41	41	41	41	......
38¾	39	1,650	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	38½	39	37½	38¾	+½
89¼	89½	1,280	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90⅜	90⅜	88¾	89¼	−1⅛
45¼	45½	20,485	American Steel & Wire	46¾	46¾	43¼	45¼	−1¼
94	94½	785	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95	95	93½	93⅞	−1⅛
152	152⅛	96,664	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	152	153	149⅝	152	+⅜
118	119½	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	......
96	99	107	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98½	98½	97	97	......
29½	30	5,260	American Tin Plate	32	32	28¾	30	−2¼
79	80	2,030	Am. Tin Plate pf	81	81	75	80	−2
113⅞	114½	23,510	American Tobacco	115	115	113¼	114	−1
45½	46	6,310	Am. Steel Hoop	46	46	42¼	45½	−1
82¼	82½	3,100	Am. Steel Hoop pf	82½	82⅝	81½	82	−1
43¼	44	2,210	Anaconda Copper	43½	43½	42¾	43	−⅛
22¼	22½	4,075	At., T. & S. F.	22¼	22½	22	22¼	+¼
64⅞	65	19,579	At., T. & S. F. pf.	64¾	65⅛	64⅜	65	+¾
56	56½	2,158	Baltimore & Ohio	56⅛	56⅛	55¾	56	+⅝
82	82¼	7,489	Baltimore & Ohio pf	81½	82	80½	82	+1¼
83⅜	83½	74,144	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	83	84	81¼	83⅜	+¾
138	139	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	−¼
..	..	240	Brunswick City	15	15⅞	15	15⅞	+⅛
53	54	375	Canada Southern	53¼	53¼	52¾	52¾	−⅝
94	94½	200	Canadian Pacific	94	94	94	94	−½
93	95	200	Capital Traction	93	93	93	93	−⅜
30½	30⅝	11,730	Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅛	30½	30	30½	+½
132¼	132⅝	12,327	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132⅛	133	131¼	132½	+½
95½	96	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	96¼	96¼	96	96	−½
14	14⅛	3,150	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14	14⅛	−⅛
81½	82	530	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	81⅞	81⅞	80½	81½	−1⅛
39½	41	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+1⅛
90½	91¼	550	Chi. Gr. West., deb	90⅞	91⅛	90⅞	91⅛	......
15	15½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	15	15	15	15	+⅝
49	49½	115	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	49	49	49	49	+1
123¼	123¾	5,690	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	123½	123⅞	122⅞	123¾	+⅝
167	169	150	Chicago & Northw	166	166	166	166	−2
202	205	14	Chi. & Northw. pf.	201	201	201	201	......
112¼	112½	3,050	Chi., R. I. & Pac	112½	112½	111⅞	112½	+⅜
12	12½	870	Chi. Term. Trans	12	12½	12	12	−1
39	40	875	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	41	41	39	39	−1¼
62½	62¾	2,210	C., C., C. & St. L.	62¼	62¾	62⅛	62¾	+½
12	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅓	15¼	14½	15¼	−¼
53⅞	54¼	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	53¾	54½	52½	53¾	−½
9⅞	10⅛	1,040	Colorado Midland	9½	10¼	9½	10	+¼
22¾	23	210	Colorado Midland pf	22¾	23	22¾	23	+¼
5⅞	6¼	1,400	Colorado Southern	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	−¼
47	47½	437	Col. Southern 1st pf	47	47½	47	47½	+¾
17½	18	125	Col. Southern 2d pf	18	18	18	18	−1
191½	192	2,383	Consolidated Gas	192	193	191	192	......
39¾	40	10,690	Continental Tobacco	39½	40	38½	39¾	+¼
91	91⅞	1,015	Continental Tobac. pf.	91¼	91¼	90½	91	−⅝
119⅜	119½	1,520	Delaware & Hudson	120	120	118¾	119½	−½
186	186½	2,380	Del., Lack. & West	187	187	185	185½	−2
20¼	20¾	1,950	Denver & Rio Grande	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	−⅛
73½	74	40	Denver & R. G. pf	72¾	73¼	72¾	73¼	......
15½	16½	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	15¼	16	15¼	16	......
37	37½	500	Erie 1st pf	37	37	37	37	−¼
44½	44¾	300	Evans. & T. H	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¼	−¾
90	91	200	Evans. & T. H. pf	90	90	90	90	......
60⅜	60½	46,555	Federal Steel	60¼	60½	58¾	60½	+⅝
80⅛	80¼	3,300	Federal Steel pf	80⅛	80¼	79	80¼	......
125	126	2,950	General Electric	125	126	124¾	125⅞	+⅞
50½	51	625	Glucose Sugar Ref	50⅞	50⅞	49½	49½	−2⅞
98	100	180	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	99	99	99	99	−1
176¾	177½	1,200	Great Northern pf	177	177½	176	177	+1
32	34	100	Hocking Valley	33	33	33	33	−¾
63⅝	64	319	Hocking Valley pf	64	64	63⅞	64	+⅜
114	114⅛	1,012	Illinois Central	114¾	114¾	114	114	−½
21½	22½	500	International Paper	21½	22	21¼	22	+½
68	69	365	Internat. Paper pf	69	69	69	69	......
13¼	14	10	Iowa Central	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	......
56½	57	400	Iowa Central pf	56	56½	56	56½	+⅜
9¾	10¼	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	9½	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
82½	83	2,200	Laclede Gas	82	85	82	83	+1
19¾	20¾	300	Lake Erie & West	20	20	20	20	......
80	80½	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	......
84	84⅛	8,135	Louisville & Nashville	83⅝	84¼	83⅜	84	+¾
103¾	104	23,105	Manhattan Con	104	104¼	102⅝	104	−¼
80½	82	433	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	81¼	82	81¼	82	......
192½	192½	2,120	Met. Street Railway	192½	192¾	191½	192¾	−¼
12¾	13	310	Mexican Central	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	−¼
4½	4¾	420	Mexican National ctfs	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
66	66½	500	Minn. & St. Louis	66	66½	66	66½	−¼
96½	98	50	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	98	98	98	98	......
38¼	38⅜	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37¾	38¼	37½	38¼	+¼
47¼	47½	6,600	Missouri Pacific	46¾	47½	46¾	47¼	+¼
182	184	158	Morris & Essex	182	182	182	182	+1½
39	39½	980	National Biscuit Co	38	39	37½	39	−2
93	94	10	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	......
28½	29	1,000	National Lead Co	29	29	28½	28½	−⅝
43	43¾	6,565	National Steel	45½	45½	41	43¼	−2½
93	94	1,043	Nat. Steel pf	94	94	93	93½	−½
119⅜	120	2,000	New Jersey Central	120½	120½	118¾	119½	−1¼
133⅜	133½	5,700	New York Central	133¼	133½	132¾	133¼	−⅛
5	5⅛	9,258	N. Y. Central, rights	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+¼
215	218	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	215	215	215	215	......
25¼	25¼	4,840	N. Y., Ont. & West	25	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
26¼	26⅜	3,370	Norfolk & Western	26⅜	26⅜	26	26⅜	+¼
70¼	70½	942	Norfolk & West. pf	70⅜	70½	70	70½	......
15⅜	15¾	3,100	North American	14⅞	15¾	14⅝	15⅝	+1
55⅝	55⅞	9,990	Northern Pacific	55⅝	55⅞	55¼	55¾	+½
76½	76¾	3,720	Northern Pacific pf	76	76½	75⅞	76½	+¼
50	51	400	Pacific Coast	50½	50½	50½	50½	......
87	90	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	86	86	86	86	−1½
47¼	47¾	4,435	Pacific Mail	48¼	48⅜	46¾	47½	−½
134¼	134¾	3,812	Pennsylvania R. R	134¼	134¾	133⅝	134¾	+½
111⅛	111½	3,310	People's Gas, Chicago	111⅛	111½	110½	111⅜	+⅜
3¾	4	485	Peo., Dec. & Evans	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞	+¼
72	73¼	100	P., C., C. & St. L	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	......
89	94	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	92	92	92	......
56	56¼	225	Pressed Steel Car	56¼	56½	56	56	−2¼
88¾	89	160	Pressed Steel Car pf	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+⅜
192½	193½	300	Pullman Pal. Car Co	192½	193	192½	192¾	−¼
23¾	24	2,212	Republic Iron & Steel	24	24	23¼	23⅝	−⅜
69¼	70	428	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	69½	69⅞	69	69	−1
19¾	20	1,150	Reading	20	20	19½	19¾	−¼
58¼	58⅜	3,040	Reading 1st pf	58⅛	58½	57⅜	58	......
30	30¼	2,813	Reading 2d pf	30	30	29½	30	−¼
42½	44	200	Rio Grande Western	42½	42½	42½	42½	−½
89	90½	100	Rio Grande West. pf	89	89	89	89	−1⅜
7¼	7½	300	St. J. & G. I	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅛
52	52½	10	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	......
17	18	300	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	17	17	17	17	......
10¾	11	300	St. L. & San Fran	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	......
71	72	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	72	72	72	72	−1½
35¾	36¾	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36	36	36	36	−¼
30¼	30½	2,060	St. L. Southw. pf	30¼	30¼	30	30¼	......
58¾	67	200	St. Paul & Duluth	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	−3¾
118½	120	100	St. Paul & Omaha	118½	118½	118½	118½	+¼
41¼	41⅜	32,900	Southern Pacific	41¼	41¾	40¾	41⅝	+⅞
12¾	12⅞	4,600	Southern Railway	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+⅛
57½	57⅝	3,612	Southern Railway pf	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57½	+½
11	11¼	655	Standard R. & T	11	11	11	11	−¼
112⅞	113¼	3,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	113	113¾	112	113½	+⅝
17⅜	18	910	Texas Pacific	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	−⅛
13¾	14¼	850	Texas Pacific Land Tr	13½	14	13½	13¾	+⅛
145	146½	180	Third Avenue	146	146	146	146	−1½
136¼	138	275	Twin City R. T. pf	137	137	137	137	−1½
24¼	25	535	Union Bag & Paper	25	25	24¼	24¼	−1½
75	79	135	Union Bag & Paper pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	−1⅝
49⅝	49¾	29,715	Union Pacific	49⅜	49¾	48⅞	49⅝	+⅜
76¼	76½	2,621	Union Pacific pf	76⅝	76⅝	76	76½	......
12½	35	10	U. S. Flour Milling pf	20	20	20	20	......
48	50	270	United States Express	48	48½	48	48½	......
12¼	12⅜	34,225	United States Leather	11⅞	13	11⅞	12¾	+1⅜
78½	78¾	2,130	U. S. Leather pf	79¼	79¼	78½	78¾	+⅛
45	46	880	U. S. Rubber	45½	45½	44¾	45¼	−¾
8	8¼	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+¼
22¾	22⅞	1,200	Wabash pf	22⅜	22¾	22¼	22¾	+⅜
190	196	100	Wagner Palace Car	194¾	194¾	194¾	194¾	−¼
87¾	88	153	Western Union Tel	87¾	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+⅛
10½	10¾	1,700	Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	−¼
55	57	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	55	56½	55	56½	+½
29¼	29¾	3,480	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	29½	30¼	29	29⅜	−⅛
19¼	20	100	Wisconsin Central	19½	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
54½	55	228	Wis. Central pf	55	55	55	55	......
Sales		654,181						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	102	..
3s, r., 1918	109¾	110¼
3s, c., 1918	109¾	110¼
3s, 1918, sm	109¼	110¼
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	113⅛
4s, c., 1907	113⅝	114⅛
4s, r., 1925	133⅜	133⅞
4s, c., 1925	133⅜	133⅞
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112⅛
5s, c., 1904	111⅝	112⅛
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Alb. & Sus	195	..
Am. Coal	140	..
Am. D. Tel	31	34
A. Sp. Mfg	4	4½
Am. Tob. pf	143	145
Ann Arbor	18	20
Ann Arb. pf	44½	46
B. A. L. pf	106½	..
B., R. & P	55	59
B., R. & P. pf	94	96
B., C. R. & N	117	..
Chi. C. Tr	..	43
C. & E. Ill. pf	125	129
C., M. & St. P. pf	173	174
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	104	106
C. & N. W. pf	42	46
Cleve. & P	186	..
C. C. & I. D	1½	2¼
C. C. & I. D. pf	2½	..
C. & H. C. & I	17¾	18
Com. Cable	190	195
Consol. Coal	52	..
D. M. & Ft. D	16¾	17½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	95	..
D., S. S. & A	6¼	6⅝
Eighth Av	400	..
Erie	12¾	13
Erie 2d pf	18¼	20
Ft. W. & R. G	..	25
H. B. Claflin	113¼	..
Homestake	72	76
Ill. C., l. l	100	..
Int. Silver	12	13
Joliet & Chi	175	..
Kan. & M	11	12
K. & D. M	3⅞	4¼
K. & D. M. pf	18	20
K. I., Chi	..	44
K. L., C., pf	67	75
Lac. G. pf	100	102
Lake Shore	205	210
Long Island	55	60
Mah. C. R. pf	150	200
M. C. R. pf	105	..
Man. Beach	7	12
Md. Coal pf	65	75
M. W. S. El. Chi	28	29
Mich. Cent	110	113
M., St. P. & S. S. M	22½	24½
M., St. P., & S. S. M. pf	62½	64½
Mo., K. & T	11¾	12⅛
Mob. & Ohio	44	45
Nat. L. pf	105½	108
N. L. O. cfs	3¼	..
Nat. Starch	5	..
Nat. Starch 1st pf	60	..
Nat. Starch 2d pf	15	..
N. Cent. C	35	40
N. Y. A. B	144½	149
N. Y., C. & St. L	13⅝	15
N. Y., C. & St.L.1st pf	81	85
N. Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf	34⅛	35½
N. Y., L. & W	130½	132
Ont. Mining	8⅜	9
P. C. 2d pf	65	67
Penn. Coal	375	..
Peo. & East	5	6
P., Ft. W. & C	186	..
P. & W. pf., t. r	17½	20
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksil'r pf	9	10
Rens. & Sar	192	..
R., W. & O	131	..
St. L. S. W	11⅝	12
St. P. & D. pf	102	105
St. P. & O. pf	170	175
Sil. b. ctfs	58½	59½
Sixth Av	200	..
T. & O. C	20	25
T. & O. C. pf	40	50
U. S. F. M. Co	..	20
U. S. R. pf	109	111
U. & B. R	165	..
W.-F. Exp	127	132

New Trust Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—The Merchants' Trust Company of New York City, with a capital stock of $500,000, through its counsel, Charles A. Gardiner, filed a certificate of incorporation to-day with the State Banking Department which authorizes it to do business in this State. Among the incorporators is E. Hawley, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Company and President of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 3-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Alamo sold at .12, buyer 30; 300 Alice at .50, 250 Anaconda Gold at .47, 200 Brunswick at .24, 2,000 Cosmos at .01, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consol. at .17, seller 10; 1,500 Croesus at .01½, 100 Iron Silver at .60, 30 Ontario at 9.50, 20 Quicksilver at 2.25, 100 Tornado at .50, 1,000 Work at .33, seller 10.

* *

Closing quotations for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.45	Savage	.15
Adams Consol	.15	Sierra Nevada	.56
Breece	2.50	Standard	2.70
Bruns. Consol	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Union Consol	.34
Chollar	.20	Utah	.07
Crown Point	.20	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.05	Yellow Jacket	.15
Con. Cal. & Va	1.90	Argentum Juanita	.18
Com. T. Co. stock	.03¼	Alamo	.12
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Anaconda	.42
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Cripple Ck. Con	.16½
Crescent	.16	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Catalpa	.25	Croesus	.01
Dunkin	.08	Golden Fleece	.28
Deadwood Terra	.60	Isabella	1.40
Eureka Consol	.25	Mollie Gibson	.23
Father De Smet	.08	Mount Rosa	.28
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist, new	.14
Homestake	65.00	Pharmacist, old	.07
Horn Silver	1.05	Portland	2.25
Iron Silver	.58	Specimen	.10
Julia Consol	.02	Union	.33
Kingston & Pemb	.50	Work	.30
La Crosse	.16	Damon	.28
Leadville Con	.07½	Elkton	1.10
Little Chief	.17	Findlay	.13½
Mexican	.18	Garfield	.20
Ontario	8.25	Jackpot	.61
Ophir	.90	Pinnacle	.28
Occidental	.15	Tornado	.47
Plymouth	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16¾
Phoenix G. M. Co	.11	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15½
Potosi	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Quicksilver	2.00	Grey Forge	.15
Quicksilver pf	7.75		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ariz. Cop. Smelt	14.62	Garfield Consol	.20
B. & B. C. Cop	1.25	Gold Coin, Cr. Ck	2.30
Gold Magnet	.005	Golden Fleece	.30
High Five Gold	.75	Isabella	1.43
Ind. G. C. & I	.75	Justine	.009
Jennie Blanche	.64	Monterey G. M. Co	.29
Mercenci Cop. pf	1.89½	Markeen Cop	8.00
Pilgrim	.009	Mollie Gibson	.23
Rocky Mountain	.02	Mount Rosa	.41½
Anaconda	.44	Old Gold	.01½
Anchoria	.80	Pande Basin	.05
Cannon Ball	.004	Portland	2.45
Clifton Cop., Ariz	3.75	Sentinel	.001¾
Copper Rock	.001	Union Gold	.35½
Crip. Ck. Consol	.17	Waldorf	.01½
Elkton	1.16	Work	.31½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Bond	Sales	Price
U S 3s, coup		
	6,000	109¾
	3,000	110
Small bonds		
	600	109½
U S 4s, reg, 1925		
	3,000	133⅝
Adams Express 4s		
	500	103¾
Am Cot Oil deb 8s		
	4,000	102¾
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		
	40,000	98½
	10,000	98⅝
	10,000	98¾
	7,000	98½
	500	98¾
	1,000	98⅝
	19,000	98½
Registered		
	5,000	96½
	15,000	96¼
Adjustment 4s		
	500	81¾
	1,000	81¼
	5,000	81⅛
Balt & Ohio 3½s		
	8,000	95½
	1,500	95¾
Balt & Ohio 4s		
	5,000	98½
	20,000	98¾
	3,000	99
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s		
	5,000	90⅞
B'klyn Un El 1st		
	2,000	97½
B'klyn Un Gas 5s		
	4,000	116¼
B'klyn, W & W H 5s		
	1,000	78
Canada South 2d		
	10,000	107
Cent Branch U P 1st		
	10,000	85
Cent of Ga con 5s		
	2,000	92
	2,000	91½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		
	25,000	81⅛
Cent Pac gtd 4s		
	2,000	99¼
	5,000	99
Ches & O gen 4½s		
	3,000	95⅞
	10,000s20F	95½
Ches & O 6s, Ser A		
	1,000	115½
Ches & O con 5s		
	3,000	116¾
Chi, Bur & Qy, Ill Div 3½s		
	1,000	103¼
	2,000	103⅛
Chi, St P & M 1st		
	1,000	132½
Chi & N'w'n sinking fund 5s		
	1,000	109
Chi, R I & P gen 4s		
	1,000	106
	3,000	106¼
Chi, St P, M & O 6s		
	2,000	133
Chi Term Tran 4s		
	9,000	94¾
	20,000	95
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		
	10,000	93½
Col Midland 1st 4s		
	3,000	73⅜
	1,000	73½
Col & South 1st 4s		
	8,000	85
	3,000	84½
	25,000	84
	5,000	84¾
	10,000	85
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 1st 5s		
	5,000	115
Eliz, Lex & Big S 5s		
	2,000	100½
Erie 1st gen 4s		
	1,000	71
	1,000	71¼
	10,000	71
Erie 1st con 4s		
	1,000	91½
Flint & P M 6s		
	5,000	117½
	5,000	118½
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & P Div 5s		
	10,000	102¾
	5,000	102½
Gila, V G & N 1st 5s		
	8,000	104¼
Georgia Pac 1st 6s		
	2,000	123
Green Bay & West deb ctfs B		
	4,000	7½
Hock Val 1st 4½s		
	2,000	101½
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s		
	5,000	86¼
Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st		
	1,000	107
Kan City, P & G 1st		
	11,000	71¾
	10,000	71⅝
	5,000	71½
	10,000	71¾
	10,000	71⅝
	5,000	72
Knickerbocker Ice 1st		
	2,000	95
Knoxville & Oh 1st 6s		
	1,000	121
L S & M So 1st 7s, registered		
	4,000	101⅛
Lehigh & W B Coal con 7s		
	1,000	99
Lo, Evan & St L Con gen 4s		
	14,000	7½
	1,000	100⅛
Louisville & Nash unified 4s		
Long Island Ferry 4½s		
	1,000	98
Louisville & Nash col tr 4s		
	3,000	98⅛
Met W S E, Chi, 4s		
	68,000	96⅝
	5,000	96½
Mex Intern con 4s		
	10,000	87⅝
Mich Cent con 7s		
	4,000	108
Mil, L S & W 1st		
	3,000	136¾
Minn & St L con 5s		
	10,000	112
Mo, K & T of T 5s		
	1,000	98½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s		
	1,000	115½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		
	1,000	94¼
Mo Pac trust 5s		
	1,000	97½
Mo Pac 3d 7s		
	10,000	114
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Lake Sh col 3½s		
	2,000	98
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, Mich Cent col 3½s		
	1,000	97
Norf & West con 4s		
	5,000	92
	500	92½
	500	92⅜
	500	92⅜
	23,000	92¼
	1,000	92⅜
	11,000	92¼
	4,000	92½
Nor Pac gen 3s		
	6,000	65⅞
	23,000	65¾
Nor Pac 4s		
	500	102½
	3,000	102¼
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s		
	1,000	114¼
	500	113¾
	1,000	114
	1,000	114⅜
	1,000	114½
Pac Coast 1st 5s		
	4,000	106
Reading gen 4s		
	25,000	86¼
	12,000	86⅜
	10,000	86¼
	4,000	86⅜
	10,000	86¼
	4,000	86⅜
	22,000	86½
Registered		
	8,000	84⅜
Rio Grande West 1st 4s		
	2,000	97
St L, I M & So 4s		
	1,000	82
	20,000	81⅞
	15,000	81⅝
	20,000	81½
St L & I M gen 5s		
	5,000	109¾
St L & San Fran 4s		
	2,000	83¾
St L S'w'n 1st 4s		
	6,000	87¾
	4,000	87½
	2,000	87¾
St L S'w'n 2d 4s		
	10,000	61¼
	22,000	61
	5,000	61¼
	2,000	61⅜
	8,000	61½
San A & A P 4s		
	1,000	79⅝
South Pacific 4s		
	62,000	82¼
	6,000	82⅜
	10,000	82¼
	10,000	82⅜
	1,000	82¼
	20,000	82⅛
	50,000	82
	22,000	82¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st 6s		
	11,000	113
	4,000	113¼
South Ry 1st 5s		
	14,000	108½
	1,000	108⅜
	7,000	108¾
	8,000	108½
Standard R & T 6s		
	1,000	83
Standard R & T inc		
	6,000	24¾
Tenn Coal, Iron & R R, Birm Div 1st 6s		
	2,000	110
Tex & N O con 5s		
	5,000	104½
	11,000	104¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		
	20,000	112¼
Union Pac 1st 4s		
	2,000	104
	500	103¾
	5,000	104
	4,000	103⅞
	1,000	104
	20,000	103⅞
	12,000	104
	3,000	103⅞
Wabash 1st 5s		
	5,000	114⅝
	1,000	114½
Wabash 2d 5s		
	10,000	100⅝
Wabash deb, Ser A		
	10,000	84¾
Wabash deb, Ser B		
	52,000	39¼
West Shore gtd 4s		
	3,000	112⅜
West N Y & Penn 1st 5s		
	2,000	113
West N Y & Penn gen 3-4s		
	1,000	69½
Wis Cent 1st 4s		
	6,000	92¼
	4,000	92¼
	8,000	92
	1,000	92½

Total sales $1,348,600

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,710	Am. Steel & W	46¾	46¾	43½	45¼
10	Am. S. & W. pf	95	95	95	95
36,910	Am. Sugar Ref	152	153	149⅝	152½
1,280	Am. Tobacco	115	115½	113⅛	113⅝
50	Am. Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42
60	A., T. & S. F	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22¼
1,550	A.,T. & S.F. pf	64⅝	65⅛	63⅝	65
34,530	Brook. R. T	83	84⅛	81	83⅝
50	Central of N. J	119½	119½	119¼	119½
190	Ches. & Ohio	30⅜	30⅜	30	30
3,810	Chi., B. & Q	132¼	132¾	131⅝	132⅝
10	Chi. Gt. West	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2,360	C., M. & St. P	123½	123¾	123	123¾
220	C., R. I. & Pac	112½	112½	112	112
80	C.,C.,C. & St. L	62¾	62¾	62⅝	62⅝
120	Col. Fuel & Iron	53	53	53	53
1,710	Central Tobacco	39⅝	40	38½	40
6,250	Federal Steel	60¼	60⅜	58¾	60¼
130	Fed. Steel pf	80	80¼	79¼	80
260	Louis. & Nash	83⅜	84¼	83½	84¼
8,610	Manhattan	104¼	104½	102¾	103⅞
240	Mo. Pacific	47	47¾	46⅝	47⅜
100	Mo., K. & T. pf	37½	37⅝	37½	37⅝
20	Nat. Lead	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
50	N. Y., O. & W	25	25⅛	25	25⅛
50	North American	15	15¼	15	15¼
50	Norfolk & West	26⅜	26⅜	25¾	25¾
1,870	Nor. Pacific	55⅛	55⅞	55¼	55⅞
50	Nor. Pac. pf	76	76¼	76	76¼
250	Pacific Mail	48½	48½	47¼	47¾
750	People's Gas	111¼	111⅝	110¾	111
110	Peo. D. & Ev	4⅛	4⅛	4	4
100	Reading	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
360	Reading 1st pf	58⅜	58⅜	57⅛	58⅛
30	Republic Steel	24	24	23½	23½
1,310	Southern Pac	41¼	41⅞	40⅞	41⅝
250	Southern Ry	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12¾
60	South. Ry. pf	57⅞	57¼	57¼	57¼
500	Stand. R. & T	11	12	11	11¼
60	Tenn. C. & I	112⅝	112⅞	112¼	112⅞
10	Texas Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1,870	Union Pacific	49½	49¾	49	49¾
30	Union Pac. pf	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76¼
3,840	U. S. Leather	12	13¼	12	12¾
40	U. S. Leather pf	78⅝	78⅝	78½	78½
10	U. S. Rubber	46	46	46	46
115,460					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	Am. Gas 5s	96	96⅛	96	96

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	86
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	36
American Hide pf	80½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	*1¾
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Col. Cop	10¼
Empire Copper	15⅝
Flemington C. & C	28½
Fern. Coal Company	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	15
Marshall Mill	1.65
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	48
N. Ams. Gas	25½
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20¼

*Per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Nov	$42,885	$39,073	$37,367
Month	131,644	119,582	113,227
From Jan. 1	1,473,639	1,328,396	1,177,987
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Nov	187,228	164,507	164,011
Month	609,383	500,700	532,197
From July 1	3,125,589	3,091,137	2,879,864
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,523
4th week Nov	165,083	185,588	177,207
Month	576,663	621,352	595,128
From July 1	2,603,482	2,596,106	2,454,409
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Mileage	537	537	......
4th week Nov	101,398	75,749	25,649
Month	353,296	270,548	82,748
From July 1	1,799,047	1,504,148	294,899
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	76
4th week Nov	30,496	26,853	34,074
Month	108,071	102,754	102,022
From July 1	525,105	506,184	......
	1899.	1898.	1897.
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
4th week Nov	54,555	41,704	45,203
Month	168,288	138,833	148,906
From July 1	837,797	659,716	632,679
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	657	657	648
4th week Nov	86,252	72,380	72,307
Month	290,860	264,163	242,883
From Jan. 1	3,035,350	2,768,589	2,528,411
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Nov	139,526	149,470	130,742
Month	460,556	481,937	420,780
From Jan. 1	3,802,913	3,667,883	......
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Nov	17,773	14,089	12,790
Month	61,488	48,900	45,015
From July 1	297,648	254,651	237,340
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,956
4th week Nov	423,362	391,703	370,188
Month	1,412,532	1,221,626	1,105,333
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,570
4th week Nov	346,870	287,340	216,363
Month	1,113,157	948,758	881,620
From July 1	5,737,028	4,849,390	4,764,796
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
4th week Nov	91,623	86,162	86,322
Month	294,642	280,027	260,810
From July 1	1,504,012	1,417,526	......
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,385	1,282	1,162
4th week Nov	199,859	199,538	191,997
Month	670,113	668,696	633,621
From July 1	8,372,468	3,037,989	3,087,084
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week Nov	286,526	304,465	293,320
Month	895,960	954,708	915,911
From Jan. 1	7,389,844	7,077,486	6,612,754
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week Nov	25,140	23,037	......
Month	86,578	79,190	......
From Jan. 1	936,873	894,180	......
MEXICAN NATIONAL for October, (in Mexican dollars)—			
Gross earnings	634,199	575,561	525,213
Op. expenses	316,883	264,653	260,291
Net earnings	317,316	310,908	264,922
Prop. op. exp. to gross	50	46	49¼
Charges	175,280	139,334	162,349
Net income	142,038	171,574	102,573
Gross, 10 months	5,821,774	5,126,887	4,986,859
Net, 10 months	2,800,036	2,391,989	2,431,507
Net inc., 10 mos.	1,284,514	1,046,681	1,184,810
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for October—			
Gross earnings	133,227	139,373	118,849
Op. expenses	102,280	95,081	69,626
Net earnings	30,947	44,292	49,223
Prop. op. exp. to gross	76⅞	68⅜	58½
Interest, &c.	8,750	5,833	......
Surplus	22,197	38,459	......
Gross, 4 months	541,413	439,851	433,739
Net, 4 months	156,414	107,876	173,748
Surplus, 4 months	121,414	84,543	......

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad reports for October, 1899, gross earnings of $249,920; operating expenses, $172,213; net earnings, $77,706. The gross earnings for four months were $850,869; the net for the same period, $299,782.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Buffalo Gasoline Motor Company of Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—Louis Langan, L. Belle Conrad, and Louis A. Fisher, Buffalo.

Sanitary Excavating Company of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. C. Foster, Leonard C. L. Smith, and John N. Brahy, New York City.

Banta Refrigerator Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Emory F. Banta and Robert Hill, Brooklyn; William H. Powell, Jersey City.

General Manufacturing Company of Rochester; to manufacture the Clifford Automatic Smoke Consumer; capital, $25,000. Directors—S. B. Williams, Henry C. Munn, and John C. Rodenbeck, Rochester.

Spring Gas Lighting Company of New York City; to manufacture gas fixtures; capital, $5,000. Directors—Charles W. Fitzgerald, Edward Hermann, and Madison G. Hawke, New York City.

Chard, Howe & Steege Company of New York City; to carry on a metal, mercantile, and manufacturing business; capital, $4,500. Directors—J. Alfred Chard, William D. Howe, and Henry Steege of New York City.

Columbia Long Distance Telephone; general route is from Albany to various points all over the State; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ernest J. White and Arthur R. Peck, Syracuse; J. J. Jernyrom and John L. Wentz, Scranton, Penn.

Continental Tool Company of Frankfort; capital, $50,000. Directors—William T. Baker, William H. Roberts, Edgar B. Odell, Wallace W. Roberts, Herbert C. Sholes, John R. Lewis, David Murray, Harry W. Roberts, and David W. Morris, Utica.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Ohio and Indiana Natural and Illuminating Gas Company, with capital of $8,000,000, filed papers of incorporation here to-day. The company is empowered to manufacture and sell artificial and natural gas, electricity, and other agents, for furnishing heat, light, fuel, and power. The incorporators are C. H. Mead, Jersey City; H. N. Southard, J. R. Cramford, New York.

The Silicia Cement Manufacturing and Mining Company, capital $200,000, also filed papers of incorporation. The company is formed to operate mines, and to do a general mercantile business and to deal in cement. The incorporators are J. W. Avery and Osborn Congleton, New York, and H. G. C. Thornton, Jersey City.

The Dylene Company, to manufacture and deal in an industrial compound for industrial uses. William J. Latchford, Alexander D. Latchford, Chicago; Ernest F. Dickman, Jr., Hoboken, incorporators; capital, $1,000,000.

Stoltz City Zinc and Lead Company, to deal in mining lands; capital, $150,000.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following corporations were chartered at Dover to-day:

The Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Company of Philadelphia; capital, $1,000,000; to construct, operate, and maintain electric telephone and telegraph systems.

The Traders' Realty Company of New York; capital, $25,000; to engage in real estate business.

The Standard Mining and Development Company of New York; capital, $600,000; to engage in a general mining business.

The Continental Gin Company of New York; capital, $3,000,000; for the manufacture and sale of cotton gins.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY.

The Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey filed articles of incorporation yesterday at Trenton, N. J., to do a general trust company business and afford facilities to companies organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The capital of the company will be $500,000, besides a surplus of $500,000. The incorporators include Charles T. Barney, August Belmont, C. Ledyard Blair, Robert H. McCurdy, George W. Young, J. William Clark and W. Campbell Clark, Paul D. Cravath, James B. Duke, Charles R. Flint, Gustav E. Kissel, Luther Kountze, E. B. Thomas, James C. Young, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, James B. Dill, William Brinkerhoff, Joseph M. Byrne, J. D. Carscallen, D. E. Cleary, Austen Colgate, Jacob J. Detwiller, Justice Jonathan Dixon, Roswell Eldridge, Willard C. Fisk, Edmund Le B. Gardiner, L. J. Gordon, M. D., J. W. Hardenbergh, John W. Heck, John R. Hegeman, W. Hogencamp, Robert M. Jarvis, C. H. Kelsey, H. K. Knapp, Henry Lembeck, Frank J. Mathews, Allan L. McDermott, M. Murray, Lowell M. Palmer, R. Sanford Ross, E. A. Stevens, Frank Stevens, Louis A. Thebaud, John J. Voorhees, and Cornelius Zabriskie. It is understood that J. W. Hardenbergh, Cashier of the Hudson County National Bank, is to be the President; George W. Young and Robert S. Ross, Vice Presidents, and Oscar T. Gubelman, Secretary and Treasurer. The new company has purchased the old site of Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, which is 100 by 160 feet in space, where it will erect a steel fire-proof office building. George B. Post, the architect, has drawn the plans. While it is under construction temporary quarters have already been secured, and the business of the company will commence on Jan. 1, 1900.

FOR INTERBOROUGH TUNNELS.

Board of Public Improvements Asks that Money Be Set Apart to Investigate the Matter.

The Board of Public Improvements went on record yesterday in favor of investigation of the subject of intercommunication among the various boroughs by means of tunnels by the adoption of two resolutions requesting the Board of Estimate to appropriate money to defray the cost of such investigations. All the members of the board were in favor of the project.

Deputy Controller Levey started the discussion by offering a resolution, which had been prepared by Controller Coler, but President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn interposed an objection because no provision was made for carriage ways and sidewalks. "Such a tunnel should be a street under water," Mr. Grout said.

Mr. Levey objected that there was no need for restricting the engineers in making their reports. An investigation would show the possibilities of the tunnel, and the uses to which it could be put would be a matter for future discussion. There was a great necessity, Mr. Levey declared, for establishing communication between the Borough of Manhattan and the southern part of Brooklyn. The problem, on account of physical difficulties, could not be solved by a bridge, as the investigations of the Bridge Department had proved. Its only solution, he said, was in running a tunnel under the East River from the vicinity of Whitehall Street to Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn. Such a tunnel, he said, could be constructed for $3,000,000. With the ultimate continuation of the rapid transit system to the Battery the importance of this tunnel would become apparent. The tunnel of which he spoke could, he was assured by expert tunnel builders, be carried down to Fort Hamilton, and thence under the Narrows to Staten Island, at an expense of not more than $9,000,000.

Commissioner Kane wanted to have a hearing to find out what the people want, and then President Cromwell of Richmond asked to have the original resolution amended, so as to provide that the contemplated survey would include a route to Staten Island. Mr. Levey amended his resolution so as to embrace this suggestion, and it was adopted.

Then President Bowley of Queens presented another resolution, calling for an appropriation of $25,000 for surveys for a tunnel extending from Forty-second Street to a point near the Court House in Long Island City. This, too, was adopted.

Authority was given to Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies to advertise for bids for lighting streets and public buildings during 1900.

RAPID TRANSIT PETITION.

Protest Against the Termination of the Road at West Farms.

Corporation Counsel Whalen sent to the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday a petition signed by many hundreds of residents of the Borough of the Bronx, protesting against the termination of the rapid transit road at West Farms. The people of that district want the road extended through West Farms and the old town of Westchester to the city line, in the northwest corner of Pelham Bay Park.

The territory through which the extension would go is as big as Manhattan Island, and the petitioners say it would be immensely developed. The road, too, could be run on the surface without crossing many streets, and would cost much less than the portion down town.

A mass meeting will be held in the town of Westchester to-night, at which resolutions will be adopted asking the Rapid Transit Commissioners to make the extension.

NEW EAST RIVER PIERS.

City to Build Ten and Widen South Street—Armory Site Approved.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday the plans made by the Department of Docks and Ferries for the improvement of the East River water front on a scale commensurate with the volume of commerce which finds its way thither were adopted. These plans provide for the widening of South Street from 70 to 120 feet and the construction of ten new piers instead of the thirteen old ones now owned by the city. These new piers will have an average length of 580 feet each. There are on file applications for pier rights which will not only pay the interest on the bonds to be issued, but also repay the principal in twenty-five years.

The site selected by the Armory Board for the new armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, on Lexington Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, was approved. A letter was received from James S. Clarkson, President of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, asking that consideration be given to the company's application for a franchise. No action was taken on the letter.

LACKAWANNA VICTIMS' ESTATE.

Question Whether Mr. Craig or His Wife Died First in the Wreck.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—There is a possibility of a contest over the estate of the late Alexander Craig, who with his entire family perished in the railroad wreck at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 29. A point to be decided is whether Mr. Craig survived his wife or not. In case Mrs. Craig did not die until after her husband, papers of administration will be taken out on her estate as well as Mr. Craig's. If, however, she died before her husband, there will be but one administration.

It was announced to-day that the administrator will bring suit against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for damages of $5,000 in each of the four cases. The contest, if there is one, will be between Mr. Craig's heirs and those of Mrs. Craig. Suit against the railroad company cannot be brought until the question of priority of death is established.

RUSSIA SENDS WAR MATERIAL.

Large Shipment to Philadelphia for the Ships Building There.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The Danish steamship Vladimir Sawin is on its way to this city, carrying one of the largest cargoes of war material ever shipped to the United States. The shipment includes 5,000 tons of heavy and light guns, ammunition, time fuses and other war material of the most approved types and is consigned to the Russian Government for use on the Russian warships now building at Cramps' shipyards.

When the men-of-war leave Cramps' they will be in trim for action and will proceed direct to the Chinese coast and to Persian Gulf ports.

ROBINSON-MUTUAL LIFE TRIAL.

Objection Sustained to Admission of Grand Jury Minutes.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The defense in the Col. Robinson-Mutual Life Insurance Company trial in the Supreme Court today secured at least a temporary victory, and it would not be surprising if the case comes to an abrupt end without reaching the jury.

Francis J. Keenan, official reporter for the New York County Grand Jury, for whom an attachment was issued yesterday, was on the stand to-day. The objection of the attorneys for the defense to the admission of the minutes of the Grand Jury, before which the testimony was given to secure the indictment of Col. Robinson for grand larceny, from which the present trial resulted, was sustained for the time being by Justice Mattice, and it is probable that they will be ruled out absolutely.

President Richard McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was in court, and took great interest in the proceedings.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

Hawkins & Hunt have been appointed Detroit agents of the Allemannia Insurance Company of Pittsburg.

Josiah Thomson has been appointed Minneapolis sole agent of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Maury & Donnelly of Baltimore have been appointed Maryland general agents of the National Assurance Company of Ireland.

The Bavarian Mortgage and Exchange Bank and the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company have been admitted to New Hampshire.

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford and the North American Life Insurance Company of Toronto have been admitted to South Dakota.

John Herriott, Treasurer of the State of Iowa, in his biennial report condemns the revenue-producing quality of the discriminatory tax law of 1897, and urges "the restoration of the old uniform rate on United States and foreign companies or the assessment of the same rate on other State companies now imposed on foreign" companies.

The death of Martin Bennett, United States manager of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company of Edinburgh and the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London, at Hartford Tuesday night, creates another vacancy among the foreign managers. James H. Brewster, who became assistant manager of the two companies when Mr. Bennett became manager, was referred to in a large number of local offices yesterday as Mr. Bennett's probable successor.

J. J. Kenny, Vice President of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, returned on the Oceanic yesterday from his trip to England to perfect his arrangements for the establishment of a British department. Mr. Kenny said that the generally unfavorable results from American business this year are having their effect upon the English insurance world. He stated that, while the margin of profit on British business promises to be small, the companies which operate in India, Australia, and South Africa report favorable results from those branches. "Australia in particular," he said, "is in about as good condition from an insurance point of view now as it ever was."

Dimont M. Caldwell, former manager of the Liverpool department of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, obtained a judgment last Saturday against the association for $56,412 upon the report of a referee. The suit was first brought in 1891, and was instituted for the recovery of commissions, alleged to be due under a contract made in 1887. George Burnham, Jr., of the legal department of the Mutual Reserve, said yesterday: "Caldwell made his claim under a contract which he declared was made with him by the late President Harper, whereby he was to have exclusive territory in the Liverpool department for ten years, and was, therefore, entitled to a commission on all of our Liverpool business for that period. The contract, he says, was lost, and no one connected with the association now ever saw it. We have taken an appeal, and the decision will undoubtedly be reversed."

BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$8,605,817.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....67.22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits....100,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....10,264.47
Stocks, securities, &c....863,838.12
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....874,557.30
Due from State banks and bankers....50,299.89
Checks and other cash items....4,773.22
Exchanges for Clearing House....621,895.00
Notes of other National banks....9,195.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....607.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$2,089,061.50
Legal-tender notes....986,900.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders....200,000.00 — 3,275,961.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)....2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)....10,000.00
Total....$14,479,526.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$500,000.00
Surplus fund....500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....129,547.08
National bank notes outstanding....44,110.00
Due to other National banks....$5,924,337.35
Due to State banks and bankers....2,533,493.27
Individual deposits subject to check....4,226,294.50
Demand certificates of deposit....12,484.50
Deposits held for acceptances....277,302.14
Cashier's checks outstanding....236,957.91
United States deposits....95,000.00 — 13,305,869.67
Total....$14,479,526.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, S. G. BAYNE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. G. BAYNE, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest: DAN'L O'DAY, FRANKLIN QUINBY, STUART G. NELSON, Directors.

[No. 3,700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$25,121,800.93
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....127,461.10
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits....540,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....52,487.84
Stocks, securities, &c....866,397.14
Other real estate and mortgages owned....656,506.30
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....1,146,119.33
Due from State banks and bankers....113,512.37
Checks and other cash items....22,976.95
Exchanges for Clearing House....1,563,901.66
Notes of other National banks....26,105.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....18.24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$5,558,557.00
Legal-tender notes....1,841,511.00 — 7,400,068.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)....2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund....198,009.00
Total....$37,887,604.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits, net....1,292,780.13
National bank notes outstanding....44,997.50
Due to other National banks....$9,597,981.67
Due to State banks and bankers....6,769,846.68
Dividends unpaid....5,900.27
Individual deposits subject to check....16,754,014.17
Demand certificates of deposit....157,928.32
Certified checks....320,499.01
Cashier's checks outstanding....71,718.15
United States deposits....789,938.96 — 34,449,827.23
Total....$37,887,604.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. IRA HARRIS, Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: JAMES H. HYDE, SIDNEY F. TYLER, BRAYTON IVES, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$26,408,569.15
Overdrafts....1,570.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits....4,147,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand....98,260.00
Premium on U. S. bonds....112,724.23
Stocks, securities, etc....4,279,659.54
Banking house....1,350,000.00
Due from other National banks....1,192,647.41
Due from State banks and bankers....597,841.01
Checks and other cash items....24,880.69
Exchanges for Clearing House....1,624,164.12
Notes of other National banks....32,110.00
Nickels and pennies....237.86
Specie....9,519,277.50
Legal-tender notes....1,359,290.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer....45,000.00
$51,793,332.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund....2,200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....511,918.47
National bank notes outstanding....900,000.00
Dividends unpaid....959.00
Individual deposits subject to check....$11,865,660.61
Demand certificates of deposit....7,022.19
Certified checks....65,217.16
Cashier's checks outstanding....127,580.20 — 12,065,480.16
Due to other National banks....$17,631,936.28
Due to State banks and bankers....9,641,821.35 — 27,273,757.63
United States deposits....4,075,337.15
United States bond account....3,765,880.00
$51,793,332.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this sixth day of December, 1899. ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest: ELIJAH P. SMITH, JAS. T. WOODWARD, ISIDOR STRAUS, Directors.

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$20,084,032.81
Overdrafts....74.30
United States bonds to secure circulation....2,000,000.00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits....1,201,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds....122,928.00
Stocks, securities, &c....2,053,502.97
Real estate....2,274,800.00
Due from National banks....2,195,909.60
Due from State banks and bankers....68,481.97
Checks and other cash items....38,318.55
Exchanges for Clearing House....3,552,858.41
Notes of other National banks....48,340.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....2,284.73
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$897,584.40
Legal-tender notes....1,247,865.00 — 2,145,449.40
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)....90,000.00
Total....$35,877,980.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund....2,000,000.00
Undivided profits less expenses and taxes paid....1,778,778.89
National bank notes outstanding....1,788,130.00
Due to other National banks....5,605,836.39
Due to State banks and bankers....6,916,848.48
Dividends unpaid....4,736.00
Individual deposits subject to check....10,250,549.15
Demand certificates of deposit....9,825.00
Certified checks and acceptances....344,588.36
Cashier's checks outstanding....12,640.07
United States deposits....1,232,656.47
Deposits of United States disbursing officers....32,391.93
United States bonds borrowed....901,000.00
Total....$35,877,980.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899: WARREN C. FRENCH, Jr., Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: CHARLES LANIER, G. G. HAVEN, JOHN S. KENNEDY, Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
At New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$60,903,540.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....2,494.82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits....13,755,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....905,017.27
Stocks, securities, etc....11,470,221.12
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....4,157,104.36
Due from State banks and bankers....178,332.60
Checks and other cash items....352,358.92
Exchanges for Clearing House....5,936,219.12
Notes of other National banks....15,930.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....536.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Gold....$26,801,671.00
Legal tenders....2,701,558.00 — 29,503,229.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)....40,500.00
Total....$128,315,484.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock....$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits, (net)....4,938,665.51
National banknotes outstanding....770,550.00
Dividends unpaid....1,370.00
Provident reserve fund....$30,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check....71,906,915.84
Demand certificates of deposit....3,809,667.50
Certified checks....470,461.59
Cashier's checks outstanding....255,904.09
$76,472,949.02
Due to other National b'ks....$16,933,042.35
Due to State Banks and bankers....6,429,650.51 — 23,362,692.86
United States deposits....13,739,257.01 — 113,574,898.89
United States bond account....8,030,000.00
Total....$128,315,484.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, his 5th day of December, 1899. EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest: WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER, JACOB H. SCHIFF, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Directors.

[No. 687.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$5,703,717.17
United States bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c....159,952.38
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....700,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....332,432.74
Due from State banks and bankers....16,550.29
Checks and other cash items....69,945.06
Exchanges for Clearing House....171,898.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....310.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$961,497.65
Legal-tender notes....158,410.00 — 1,119,907.65
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)....2,250.00
Due from United States Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund....9,189.74
Total....$8,336,153.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund....1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....624,305.97
National bank notes outstanding....45,000.00
Due to other National banks....$1,290,389.79
Due to State banks and bankers....28,825.76 — 1,319,215.55
Dividends unpaid....3,033.39
Individual deposits subject to check....$4,315,992.08
Demand certificates of deposit....1,931.00
Certified checks....24,151.87
Cashier's checks outstanding....2,523.35 — 4,344,598.30
Total....$8,336,153.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES J. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. LINCOLN A. STUART, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: ADOLPH RUSCH, DAVID S. WALTON, GEO. J. FERRY, Directors.

[No. 917.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$3,236,652.53
United States bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Premiums on United States bonds....6,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c....175,197.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....490,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....369,892.61
Due from State banks and bankers....42,534.07
Checks and other cash items....13,720.31
Exchanges for Clearing House....268,130.21
Notes of other National banks....2,070.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....2,040.49
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$706,333.00
Legal-tender notes....248,695.00 — 955,028.00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)....2,250.00
Total....$5,613,515.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund....105,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....65,098.86
National bank notes outstanding....45,000.00
Due to other National banks....$568,643.30
Due to State banks and bankers....172,361.78
Dividends unpaid....112.00
Individual deposits subject to check....3,565,228.96
Demand certificates of deposit....19,084.97
Certified checks....55,862.67
Cashier's checks outstanding....17,123.18 — 4,398,416.86
Total....$5,613,515.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN I. COLE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. E. J. ANTHONY, Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 8. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: JOS. S. STOUT, WM. C. HORN, JOHN M. CRANE, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
At the close of business, December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$2,075,719.13
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....153.40
United States bonds to secure circulation....110,000.00
Premium on United States bonds....11,200.00
Stocks, securities, etc....16,695.00
Furniture and fixtures....5,400.00
Real estate owned....10,000.00
Due from National banks....$219,004.43
Due from State banks and bankers....17,267.97
Checks and other cash items....10,068.10
Exchanges for Clearing House....174,752.17
Notes of other National banks....2,300.00
Nickels and cents....811.13
Specie....344,104.00
Legal-tender notes....250,007.00
Redemption fund with United States Treas. (5 per cent. of circulation)....4,950.00 — 1,023,264.80
Total....$3,252,432.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$300,000.00
Surplus fund....50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....28,063.96
Dividends unpaid....72.00
National bank notes outstanding....99,000.00
Due to other National banks....$441,548.90
Due to State banks and bankers....83,724.21
Individual deposits subject to check....2,219,860.65
Demand certificates of deposit....532.00
Certified checks....26,833.29
Cashier's checks outstanding....2,797.32 — 2,775,296.37
Total....$3,252,432.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 6th day of December, 1899. F. M. BURGER, Notary Public, No. 261.
Correct—Attest: JAMES ROWLAND, JAMES M. DONALD, HUDSON HOAGLAND, Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New York, at the close of business on the 2d day of December, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$3,890,216.03
Overdrafts....66.81
U. S. bonds....356,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits....100,000.00
Other stocks and bonds....359,101.77
Premiums....53,693.50
Real estate, banking house....1,000,000.00
Other real estate....250,000.00
Specie....$1,263,693.10
Legal tenders and bank notes....198,536.00
Due from Treasurer of U. S....15,750.00
Exchanges for Clearing House....127,186.21
Due from banks....152,545.67
Other cash items....24,363.66 — 1,782,074.64
Total....$7,791,252.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock....$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund....500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....31,622.44
Circulation....305,440.00
Dividends unpaid....1,391.50
Deposits:
Individual....$3,262,524.34
National banks....1,884,181.18
State banks....649,697.82
Acceptances....29,241.66
Certificates of deposit....21,344.10
Cashier's checks....5,809.71 — 5,852,798.81
U. S. deposits....100,000.00
Total....$7,791,252.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. J. PROVOST MASON, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest: CHARLES H. MARSHALL, BENJAMIN PERKINS, EDWIN C. STURGES, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$5,746,473.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....29.22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....49,778.10
Stocks, securities, &c....1,044,320.25
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....560,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....192,011.45
Due from State banks and bankers....10,989.18
Checks and other cash items....58,425.65
Exchanges for Clearing House....1,238,693.06
Notes of other National banks....27,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....145.33
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$1,130,755.25
Legal-tender notes....482,702.00 — 1,613,457.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)....45,000.00
Total....$11,526,322.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund....1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....718,589.72
National bank notes outstanding....877,510.00
Due to other National banks....1,863,165.14
Due to State banks and bankers....719,015.18
Dividends unpaid....493.00
Individual deposits subject to check....4,977,081.67
Demand certificates of deposit....4,001.41
Certified checks....366,440.72
Cashier's checks outstanding....25.95
Total....$11,526,322.79

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Cert. filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest: F. D. TAPPEN, W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, A. H. STEVENS, Directors.

[No. 1,116.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, 2d December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$1,843,501.75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....2,680.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc....1,365,575.61
Banking house, furniture and fixtures....60,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned....79,479.21
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....140,748.94
Checks and other cash items....46,502.12
Exchanges for Clearing House....213,510.18
Notes of other National banks....47,344.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....12,548.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$793,183
Legal-tender notes....55,333 — 848,516.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5% of circulation)....2,250.00
Total....$4,712,656.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$200,000.00
Surplus fund....40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....373,568.66
National bank notes outstanding....45,000.00
Due to State banks and bankers....430,276.44
Individual deposits subject to check....3,372,892.53
Demand certificates of deposit....12,232.00
Certified checks....37,042.24
Cashier's checks outstanding....1,645.11
Bills payable....200,000.00
Total....$4,712,656.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. LEWIS L. PIERCE, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: C. B. WEBSTER, HOBART J. PARK, ISIDOR STRAUS, Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$929,955.30
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....549.92
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....20,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c....284,771.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....100,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....116,105.83
Due from State banks and bankers....9,167.09
Checks and other cash items....11,271.08
Exchanges for Clearing House....78,511.32
Notes of other National banks....2,676.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....970.92
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$326,772
Legal-tender notes....81,763 — 408,535.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)....11,250.00
Total....$2,223,764.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$250,000.00
Surplus fund....50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....98,190.08
National bank notes outstanding....222,000.00
Dividends unpaid....5,198.06
Individual deposits subject to check....1,584,771.83
Demand certificates of deposit....89.26
Time certificates of deposit....13,515.11
Total....$2,223,764.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1899. G. H. PEARSALL, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: DAVID BANKS, JOSEPH ROGERS, RAYMOND JENKINS, Directors.

[No 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$9,431,897.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....496.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c....424,096.83
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....545,796.92
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....525,017.95
Due from State banks and bankers....29,075.44
Checks and other cash items....299,520.46
Exchanges for Clearing House....865,333.51
Notes of other National banks....2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....92.12
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$2,214,444
Legal-tender notes....231,000
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders....440,000 — 2,885,444.00
Total....$15,058,770.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund....1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....1,197,141.88
Due to other National banks....2,908,149.02
Due to State banks and bankers....660,552.56
Dividends unpaid....4,308.64
Individual deposits subject to check....7,129,719.88
Demand certificates of deposit....18,750.20
Certified checks....132,945.33
Cashier's checks outstanding....7,203.40
Total....$15,058,770.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December. 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certificate filed in New York Co.
Correct—Attest. Signed. A. E. ORR, HENRY HENTZ, WM. B. BOULTON, Directors.

BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$12,152,272.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....4,538.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c....178,578.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....786,742.85
Due from State banks and bankers....142,378.69
Checks and other cash items....48,228.13
Exchanges for Clearing House....975,098.79
Notes of other National banks....4,528.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....901.48
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$2,341,181.48
Legal-tender notes....1,246,010.00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders....150,000.00 — 3,737,191.48
Total....$19,075,716.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund....500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....662,452.62
Due to other National banks....$6,548,968.68
Due to State banks and bankers....3,596,249.07
Dividends unpaid....1,403.50
Individual deposits subject to check....5,552,045.02
Demand certificates of deposit....844.00
Certified checks....140,930.61
Cashier's checks outstanding....72,822.59 — 15,913,263.47
Total....$19,075,716.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest: JOHN A. STEWART, DONALD MACKAY, ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, Directors.

[No. 1,357.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$3,397,431.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....105.66
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....250,000.00
Bond collateral....173,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....3,750.00
Stocks, securities, etc....455,427.90
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned....16,488.85
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....438,170.08
Due from State banks and bankers....88,923.20
Stamp tax....775.02
Checks and other cash items....24,999.59
Exchanges for Clearing House....301,449.24
Notes of other National banks....4,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....552.24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$510,392.50
Legal-tender notes....418,017.00 — 928,409.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)....11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)....31,855.85
Total....$6,257,588.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$500,000.00
Surplus fund....250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....162,212.67
National banknotes outstanding....220,020.00
Due to other National banks....336,549.55
Due to State banks and bankers....660,497.09
Dividends unpaid....153.92
Individual deposits subject to check....3,756,853.55
Demand certificates of deposit....2,034.75
Certified checks....57,165.32
Cashier's checks outstanding....162,102.09
Liabilities other than those above stated, loan....150,000.00
Total....$6,257,588.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. W. C. KING, Notary Public, City and County of New York.
Correct—Attest: W. H. B. TOTTEN, CHARLES F. MATTLAGE, JOHN W. MIX, Directors.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$37,063,943.87
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....193,543.46
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc....548,493.90
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned....20,799.48
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....2,872,835.26
Due from State banks and bankers....311,446.92
Checks and other cash items....16,708.82
Exchanges for Clearing House....2,609,796.95
Notes of other National banks....10,400.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....1,001.07
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$12,236,147.10
Legal-tender notes....617,585.00 — 12,853,732.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)....2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund....39,000.00
Total....$57,658,201.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund....2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....839,462.24
National bank notes outstanding....44,997.50
Due to other National banks....$16,971,186.85
Due to State banks and bankers....7,077,869.96
Dividends unpaid....1,050.00
Individual deposits subject to check....27,811,392.29
Demand certificates of deposit....156,964.92
Certified checks....255,278.07 — 52,273,742.09
Total....$57,658,201.83

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. W. A. MAIN, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York.
Correct—Attest: EDWARD E. POOR, GEO. FRED'K VIETOR, AUGUST BELMONT, Directors.

[No. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$2,742,112.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....66.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits....250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....28,410.75
Stocks, securities, &c....349,919.94
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....16,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....209,180.42
Due from State banks and bankers....50,409.35
Checks and other cash items....13,015.26
Exchanges for Clearing House....510,521.18
Notes of other National banks....2,450.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....928.96
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$809,214.45
Legal-tender notes....275,452.00 — 1,084,666.45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)....2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund....3,000.00
Total....$5,312,931.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$300,000.00
Surplus fund....150,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....50,307.86
National bank notes outstanding....45,000.00
Due to other National banks....$750,420.83
Due to State banks and bankers....203,479.17
Individual deposits subject to check....2,905,102.78
Demand certificates of deposit....585,670.63
Certified checks....25,712.66
Cashier's checks outstanding....20,655.94
United States deposits....276,581.74 — 4,767,623.75
Total....$5,312,931.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. W. A. KENNY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest: JOHN A. SULLIVAN, W. H. KIMBALL, F. S. HEATH, Directors.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$23,332,899.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....322.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c....55,500.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures....200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....973,088.33
Due from State banks and bankers....53,714.83
Checks and other cash items....82,060.93
Exchanges for Clearing House....1,159,515.66
Notes of other National banks....13,205.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....1,120.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$5,497,000.00
Legal tender notes....579,600.00 — 6,076,600.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r 5 per cent. of circulation....2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund....3,000.00
Total....$32,003,277.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund....5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....829,799.30
National bank notes outstanding....41,780.00
State bank notes outstanding....5,682.00
Due to other National banks....9,832,284.21
Due to State banks and bankers....4,617,878.30
Dividends unpaid....7,051.00
Individual deposits subject to check....9,848,432.60
Demand certificates of deposit....76,390.00
Certified checks....77,807.58
Cashier's checks outstanding....166,172.20
Total....$32,003,277.19

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1899. CHAS. H. BECKER, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest: E. H. PERKINS, Jr., RUSSELL SAGE, HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER, Directors.

[No. 2,598.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$6,377,913.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....375.73
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c....126,876.92
Other real estate and mortgages owned....84,410.19
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....219,427.24
Due from State banks and bankers....7,980.84
Checks and other cash items....46,930.27
Exchanges for Clearing House....337,669.30
Notes of other National banks....17,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....13,333.22
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$1,075,147.00
Legal tender notes....442,887.00 — 1,518,034.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)....2,250.00
Total....$8,802,201.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$200,000.00
Surplus fund....800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....179,134.52
National bank notes outstanding....45,000.00
Due to other National banks....$738,295.60
Due to State banks and bankers....194,863.54
Individual deposits subject to check....6,543,794.06
Demand certificates of deposit....20,596.23
Certified checks....62,896.35
Cashier's checks outstanding....17,621.06 — 7,578,066.84
Total....$8,802,201.36

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. OWEN WARD, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: C. W. MORSE, ROBT. DUNLAP, JAMES McCUTCHEON, Directors.

[No. 5,112.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$1,535,688.54
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....22.08
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....300,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits....450,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds....23,367.25
Stocks, securities, &c....1,191,371.45
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....154,836.21
Due from State banks and bankers....2,637.28
Checks and other cash items....17,160.58
Exchanges for Clearing House....157,916.45
Notes of other National banks....11,235.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....671.18
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$712,179.25
Legal-tender notes....26,310 — 738,489.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)....13,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund....10,000.00
Total....$4,606,895.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$350,000.00
Surplus fund....100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....91,416.98
National bank notes outstanding....270,000.00
Due to other National banks....23,235.84
Due to State banks and bankers....1,105.60
Individual deposits subject to check....$3,294,912.94
Demand certificates of deposit....20,802.86
Certified checks....25,421.55
United States deposits....430,000.00 — 3,771,137.35
Total....$4,606,895.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. PANCOAST, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. FRANK ALLSTROM, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: F. D. TAPPEN, CHARLES A. PEABODY, A. N. STEVENS, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$6,394,485.71
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....2,398.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....300,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc....985,872.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)....5,263.58
Checks and other cash items....93,460.16
Exchanges for Clearing House....268,355.54
Notes of other National banks....12,317.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....1,320.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$1,496,073.96
Legal-tender notes....445,937.00 — 1,942,010.96
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)....6,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund....22,300.00
Total....$10,034,533.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$300,000.00
Surplus fund....600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....176,579.26
National bank notes outstanding....134,400.00
Due to other National banks....$697,000.82
Individual deposits subject to check....7,470,849.07
Demand certificates of deposit....285,026.86
Certified checks....65,519.17
Cashier's checks outstanding....55,158.26 — 8,573,554.18
Liabilities other than those above stated:
U. S. bond liability account....250,000.00
Total....$10,034,533.44

State of New York County of New York, ss.:
I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. C. C. WALL, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: JOHN W. AITKEN, GEO. SHERMAN, ISIDOR STRAUS, Directors.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$1,500 WILL BUY A MOST PROMISING ELECTRICAL engineering and manufacturing business, centrally located in New York City; an exceptionally good opportunity for technically educated young man. Dynamo, Box 168 Times.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

HALF REGULAR RETAIL PRICE PAID FOR 1899 magazines in good condition in any quantity. State names of magazines and what months. Only issues of 1899 wanted. Address "MAGAZINES," Post Office Box 2,718, New York City.

BANK STATEMENTS.

[No. 2,608.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$5,722,469.74
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....1,011.24
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand....250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....15,200.00
Stocks, securities, &c....3,629,407.10
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....198,681.30
Due from State banks and bankers....116,632.54
Checks and other cash items....52,903.26
Exchanges for Clearing House....292,706.46
Notes of other National banks....104,015.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....1,090.25
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$2,733,167.50
Legal-tender notes....152,635.00 — 2,885,802.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)....11,250.00
Total....$13,531,169.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....300,000.00
Surplus fund....700,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....148,234.55
National bank notes outstanding....222,700.00
Due to other National banks....159,656.60
Due to State banks and bankers....342,154.29
Dividends unpaid....774.00
Individual deposits subject to check....11,548,398.00
Demand certificates of deposit....16,217.61
Certified checks....36,195.68
Cashier's checks outstanding....56,838.66
Total....$13,531,169.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. T. CORNELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December. A. LANSING BAIRD, Notary Public, N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest: F. W. VANDERBILT, E. V. W. ROSSITER, THOS. L. JAMES, Directors.

[No. 1,374.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 2d, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$3,877,002.91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured....16,779.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation....50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds....5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c....419,811.46
Other real estate and mortgages owned....15,266.16
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)....368,141.48
Due from State banks and bankers....20,886.38
Checks and other cash items....21,285.88
Exchanges for Clearing House....275,672.52
Notes of other National banks....7,266.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents....129.26
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:
Specie....$851,664.00
Legal tender notes....90,000.00 — 941,664.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)....2,250.00
Total....$6,021,155.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in....$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund....200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid....52,515.60
National banknotes outstanding....44,200.00
Due to other National banks....1,182,340.54
Due to State banks and bankers....186,895.60
Dividends unpaid....72.00
Individual deposits subject to check....3,157,772.33
Demand certificates of deposit....68,775.98
Certified checks....44,614.24
Cashier's checks outstanding....83,969.05
Total....$6,021,155.34

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899. EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: JOHN H. POOL, WM. H. H. MOORE, DUNCAN D. PARMLY, Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$19,081,637.86
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers....470,091.14
Banking house and lot....$975,000.00
Other real estate....25,000.00 — 1,000,000.00
Stocks and bonds....203,725.34
Specie....2,265,097.08
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks....2,413,320.00
Cash items, viz.:
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges....$16,231,776.39
Other items carried as cash....306,875.40 — 16,538,651.79
$41,972,523.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash....$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund....2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid....64,071.31
Due depositors....26,607,165.26
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks....11,178,990.70
Due Treasurer of the State of New York....16,127.80
Unpaid dividends....6,168.14
$41,972,523.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the sixth day of December, 1899, before me.
W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$602,026.83
Due from approved reserve agents....129,352.06
Banking house and lot....16,000.00
Stocks and bonds....373,693.04
Specie....90,865.23
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks....43,696.00
Cash items, viz.:
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges....$40,257.54
Other items carried as cash....2,238.76 — 42,496.30
$1,298,129.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash....$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid....168,633.31
Due depositors....859,950.49
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks....69,530.66
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:
Unpaid dividends....15.00
$1,298,129.46

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN S. McLEAN, President, and WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier, of The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JOHN S. McLEAN, President.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of December, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. JNO. BARR, Notary Public, (22,) New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE RIVERSIDE BANK,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$635,994.27
Overdrafts....319.43
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers....$49,591.90
Due from approved reserve agents....119,494.69 — 169,086.59
Real estate....37,191.48
Mortgages owned....58,000.00
Stocks and bonds....233,925.00
Specie....10,333.88
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks....43,982.00
Cash items, viz.:
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges....$749.45
Other items carried as cash....52,069.19 — 52,818.64
$1,241,651.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash....$100,000.00
Surplus fund....90,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid....24,461.30
Due depositors....1,015,056.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks....12,118.24
Unpaid dividends....15.00
$1,241,651.29

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$1,884,856.96
Overdrafts....956.32
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers....210,972.17
Other real estate....32,599.37
Mortgages owned....15,500.00
Stocks and bonds....205,000.00
Specie....224,757.63
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks....138,239.00
Cash items, viz.:
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges....$166,433.56
Other items carried as cash....11,521.12 — 177,954.68
Assets not included under any of the above heads:
Furniture and fixtures....$11,000.00
Custom House balance with U. S. Treas....2,740.13
Premium account....1,078.13 — 14,818.26
Total....$2,905,654.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash....$400,000.00
Surplus fund....100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid....29,786.23
Due depositors....2,367,811.44
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks....8,021.46
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:
Unpaid dividends....35.26
Total....$2,905,654.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
LEO SCHLESSINGER, President, and A. M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
LEO SCHLESSINGER, President.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary] ELIAS R. PECK, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLONIAL BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$1,038,238.49
Overdrafts....2,196.11
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers....$5,500.00
Due from approved reserve agents....189,687.53 — 195,187.53
Stocks and bonds....33,613.63
Specie....16,743.61
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks....97,554.00
Cash items, viz.:
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges....$97,992.35
Other items carried as cash....1,443.41 — 99,435.76
Assets not included under any of the above heads:
Furniture and fixtures....$8,285.60
Safe deposit vaults....9,177.06
Internal revenue stamps....359.10 — 17,821.76
$1,500,790.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash....$100,000.00
Surplus fund....25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid....72,751.81
Due depositors....1,274,312.47
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks....28,726.61
$1,500,790.89

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier, of the Colonial Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 138, 480, and 912 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.
[Seal of Notary.]
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of December, 1899, before me,
EDWARD J. CROKER, Notary Public New York Co., No. 153.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMANIA BANK
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$2,952,486.63
Overdrafts....16.81
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers....$11,795.12
Due from approved reserve agents....445,832.86 — 457,627.98
Banking house and lot....$420,000.00
Other real estate....180,000.00 — 600,000.00
Stocks and bonds....581,316.00
Specie....438,490.48
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks....80,388.00
Cash items, viz.:
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges....$205,440.48
Other items carried as cash....35,914.17 — 241,354.65
$5,351,680.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash....$200,000.00
Surplus fund....600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid....174,606.48
Due depositors....4,241,570.84
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks....135,503.23
$5,351,680.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and GEORGE F. KRAPP, Assistant Cashier, of The Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 190-194 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 6th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
GEORGE F. KRAPP, Asst. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 6th day of December, 1899, before me.
FRANCIS J. MILLER, Notary Public, No. 63, N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$3,306,054.16
Overdrafts....6.38
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers....$174,204.51— 174,204.51
Real estate....4,600.00— 4,600.00
Mortgages owned....20,000.00
Stocks and bonds....595,603.94
Specie....453,733.27
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks....291,088.06
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges....$456,303.19
Other items carried as cash....15,988.96— 472,292.15
Assets not included under any of the above heads:
Furniture and fixtures....5,000.00— 5,000.00
Total....$5,822,582.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash....$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund....250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid....79,927.50
Due depositors....3,484,839.12
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks....503,073.86
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:
Unpaid dividends....$4,741.93— 4,741.93
Total....$5,322,582.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of The New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 4 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the fourth day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
[Seal of Notary.]
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1899, before me,
H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$2,477,699.29
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers.... 646,901.05
Banking house and lot.... 125,000.00
Stocks and bonds.... 66,600.00
Specie.... 185,600.00
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks..... 294,029.16
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges........$295,709.46
Other items carried as cash.... 12,989.37
282,720.09
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Deposited in Colonial Trust Company.... 100,000.00
$4,178,549.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in; in cash.... $200,000.00
Surplus fund.... 500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.... 85,397.05
Due depositors.... 3,386,768.02
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks.... 6,114.52
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends.... 270.00
$4,178,549.59

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: M. J. ADRIAN, President, and CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier, of the German Exchange Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
M. J. ADRIAN, President.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1899, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Notary Public, No. 240, New York County.

[No. 1,196.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 2, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$2,470,851.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.. 21.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..... 500,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.... 40,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.... 635,016.13
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.... 350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned.... 7,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents).... 249,937.44
Due from State banks and bankers... 26,208.96
Checks and other cash items.... 19,009.50
Exchanges for Clearing House.... 184,715.35
Notes of other National banks.... 2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.... 380.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie....$1,072,234.95; Legal-tender notes.... 110,549.00 — 1,182,783.95
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)..... 22,500.00
Total....$5,690,725.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.... $600,000.00
Surplus fund.... 400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.... 105,279.38
National banknotes outstanding.... 438,087.50
Due to other National banks.... 369,327.97
Due to State banks and bankers.... 607,864.84
Dividends unpaid.... 2,267.00
Individual deposits subject to check.. 3,055,759.59
Demand certificates of deposit.... 23,881.68
Certified checks.... 37,114.72
Cashier's checks outstanding.... 51,142.33
Total....$5,690,725.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899.
CHARLES F. AUKAMP, Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest: WM. H. MACY, Jr., WM. C. STURGES, GEO. W. QUINTARD, Directors.

[No. 1,393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A., at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$11,850,943.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured. 1,581.97
U. S. bonds to secure circulation... 50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.... 39,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.... 799,290.92
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.... 250,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents).... 731,511.31
Due from State banks and bankers.. 193,808.86
Checks and other cash items.... 52,085.12
Exchanges for Clearing House.... 2,732,985.49
Notes of other National banks.... 40,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.... 725.47
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie....$2,037,000.00; Legal-tender notes.... 796,200.00; U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders.... 10,000.00 — 2,843,200.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation).. 2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund. 350,000.00
Total....$19,937,383.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in....$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund.... 1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid.... 999,235.89
National banknotes outstanding.... 45,000.00
Due to other National banks.... 4,007,123.84
Due to State banks and bankers.... 1,961,736.24
Dividends unpaid.... 1,425.00
Individual deposits subject to check. 9,180,605.12
Demand certificates of deposit.... 332,940.98
Time certificates of deposit.... 14,000.00
Certified checks.... 224,059.55
Cashier's checks outstanding.... 171,256.49
Total....$19,937,383.11

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1899.
HAN[illegible]IBSON, Notary Public N. Y. Co.
Cor[illegible]t: [illegible]SON W. HARD, [illegible]HAS. D. LEVERICH, E. S. MASON, Directors.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$1,628,212.85
Overdrafts.... 24.56
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers....$356,249.21
Due from approved reserve agents.... 200,000.00 — 556,249.21
Banking house and lot.... 76,500.00
United States bonds.... 160,875.00
Other stocks and bonds.... 235,912.50
Specie.... 455,974.11
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks.... 204,620.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges...$194,804.43; Other items carried as cash.... 124,445.81 — 319,250.24
Total....$3,637,627.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash.... $200,000.00
Surplus fund.... 250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid.... 48,391.25
Due depositors.... 3,107,914.65
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks.... 30,945.32
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends.... 376.25
Total....$3,637,627.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of the People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 4th day of December, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.
SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 6th day of December, 1899, before me,
EDW. L. WATERBURY, Notary Public, No. 23, N. Y. Co.

THE DEAF CURED FREE
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

An Old Convict Dies.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 6.—John Layman, aged seventy-one years, a convict for forty-two years in the Matteawan State Hospital, died there to-day. He was convicted of murder in Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Fourth Street NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA

DECEMBER 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts....$17,950,375.75
Due from banks.... 1,375,053.59
Exchanges for Clearing House.... 869,271.47
Cash and reserve.... 7,146,015.23
$27,340,716.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.... $1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits.... 1,620,684.37
Circulation.... 669,700.00
Deposits.... 23,550,331.67
$27,340,716.04

R. H. RUSHTON, Vice President.

STATEMENT OF **THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA**

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2, 1899.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments....$7,886,051.16
Due from banks and bankers.... 788,879.57
Exchanges for Clearing House.... 736,180.18
Cash and reserve.... 2,667,510.44
$12,078,621.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital....$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.... 1,700,954.91
Circulation.... 84,017.50
Deposits.... 9,293,648.94
$12,078,621.35

JNO. H. WATT, Cashier.

TO DIRECT JEWISH SEMINARY.

A Noted European Scholar Accepts the Presidency of a Local Theological School.

Dr. S. Schechter, who is recognized as one of the greatest European scholars in Jewish science, has accepted the call extended to him some time ago to assume the Presidency of the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city, in succession to the Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, who died about two years ago. Dr. Schechter is at present a lecturer at the University of Cambridge in England, and is also a professor in the University College of London.

Since the death of Dr. Morais the Jewish Theological Seminary in this city has been practically without a head, and its usefulness was becoming impaired on this account. The Board of Trustees determined to make an effort to obtain the services of Dr. Schechter and extended to him a unanimous call. The Jewish community in London were loath to part with the learned professor, and an interesting struggle ensued which excited orthodox Jewery in England and America.

Although Dr. Schechter had visited this country and had expressed great pleasure at his reception and treatment here, he hesitated a long time before concluding to sever his connection with Cambridge and the University College of London, in which latter institution there are always many Jewish students, and where his loss will be very keenly felt. Finally he determined to come to America, and a few days ago Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, who had been one of the most persistent advocates of Dr. Schechter, received a letter from him announcing his acceptance of the call. The doctor will take charge of the seminary in this city in February next.

Dr. Schechter, while a Roumanian exile, has a marvelous command of the English language, as was shown in his "Studies in Judaism," which is recognized as a standard work in Hebraic literature. His editions of the Talmud and Midrash are in use in the principal colleges of England and the Continent of Europe.

He was sent by the University of Cambridge to the Orient in search of old Hebrew manuscripts, and succeeded in unearthing at Cairo a great collection of old volumes and scrolls of inestimable value, and which are now catalogued and stored at Cambridge. The doctor was also fortunate enough to discover at Cairo the Hebrew original of the "Ecclesiasticus," which had before no more authoritative original than the Greek text. It is intended that Dr. Schechter shall have the supervision of the translation of the Scriptures from the Hebrew into English, a task which has been undertaken by the Jewish Publication Society of America. The advent of Dr. Schechter will, it is confidently believed, presage a revival of orthodox Judaism in this country.

NOSE COST HIM A WIFE.

Made of Rubber, It Had a Peculiar Habit of Falling Off at Inopportune Times.

Esril Silberman, a plumber, of 151 Allen Street is afflicted with a nose which has caused him much trouble. On at least two occasions it has been the barrier between him and matrimonial bliss, and a few days ago led him almost into a law suit.

Silberman met with an accident some years ago which necessitated the removal of part of his nose, and he had it patched with a portion of a flesh-colored rubber nose. From an artistic standpoint the job was a success. Yet at critical times the rubber nose would drop out of place and cause Silberman no end of annoyance.

Silberman prospered in business, and about a year ago he decided to get married. He carried on his courtship without a mishap. His nose stuck to him until the very moment when he asked his sweetheart to become Mrs. Silberman, and then it began its pranks. Silberman was in the act of sealing the promise with a kiss, when his nose slid from its place and bounded to the floor. With a scream the young woman fled, and with his nose in his hand Silberman returned home, bewailing his fate.

Having outlived this embarrassing episode, Silberman two weeks ago decided again to marry. He sought an east side shatchen, and the following day was introduced to Miss Suline Singer of 117 Chrystie Street. It was a case of mutual love at sight. Silberman thought he had full control of his refractory nose, and did not confide his affliction to Miss Singer.

A marriage contract was drawn up, both Silberman and Miss Singer depositing $200 in the hands of a banker, the agreement being that in case one of the contracting parties failed to carry out the provisions of the contract the other was to receive the entire $400.

Silberman was unusually attentive to his prospective bride, and gave her among other things a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring. Things went along smoothly for a week. Then the plumber proposed to his sweetheart an evening at the theatre.

The couple visited a Bowery theatre and bought seats near the stage. The funny man of the play came out. He made a remark which caused the audience to laugh heartily. Silberman laughed louder than any of the others, and in the midst of the mirth his nose fell off and dropped into his sweetheart's lap. He made a desperate clutch for it and slapped it to his face in the hope of replacing it before his facial defect was discovered. He was not only too late, but in his haste placed the rubber nose on awry.

This was too much for Miss Singer, who returned home alone. She refused to carry out her part of the marriage contract, and Silberman applied to the banker for the $200 Miss Singer had deposited, and found that it had been attached. He endeavored to secure the presents he had given Miss Singer, without success, and as a last resort placed his case in the hands of lawyers. A settlement was reached yesterday, when Silberman agreed to take his presents and allow Miss Singer to retain her $200.

May Close Up Jersey Central Ferry.

President Guggenheimer of the Council yesterday called the attention of the Sinking Fund Commission to the fact that the Central Railroad of New Jersey is operating a ferry from Communipaw to the foot of Whitehall Street without paying for the franchise. On motion of Mayor Van Wyck the Corporation Counsel was requested to apply for an injunction restraining the company from operating its ferry until it had leased a terminal in this city.

SUPT. JASPER SUSTAINED

Refused Written Report in Woman Teacher's License Case.

DEBATE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD

A Charge that Influence Was Employed to Soften the Decision Against Miss Banks.

There was a spirited debate at the meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday afternoon over the question whether or not the board had the right to compel Borough Superintendent Jasper to make a written report of his reasons for reporting against the renewal of Miss Caroline M. Banks's license to teach in the public schools of this city.

Miss Banks came here from Philadelphia a year ago and was appointed to teach in the girls' department of School 19, in East Fourteenth Street. She had previously taught twelve years in a Friends' school in Philadelphia. Her license to teach here expired on Oct. 1. In June last her class was visited by one of the Assistant Superintendents, who reported that she did not keep her pupils under proper discipline. The Assistant Principal of the school, in the absence of the Principal through illness, made the same report. On these two reports Borough Superintendent Jasper recommended that her license be not renewed, and accordingly City Superintendent Maxwell refused to renew it. Miss Banks alleges unjust treatment in that she was not notified of the refusal to renew the license until Sept. 29, only two days before the license expired.

Commissioner Burlingham offered the resolution calling for a report from Superintendent Jasper on the case. He said he offered it because he understood that both the Associate Superintendent and the Assistant Principal had revised their original statements. Owing to the Principal's illness, Miss Banks in June last had not received the benefit of his advice. Otherwise her discipline might have proved satisfactory. If she had known in July that the Associate Superintendent's report was to be adverse to her she might have arranged to get other employment by the time her license expired. Miss Banks went to the Borough Superintendent and asked his assistance in having the case reviewed. The matter went to the Committee on Teachers, who decided that the Associate Superintendent had viewed her case with unusual severity. The Borough Superintendent himself thought Miss Banks should have another chance.

"This question of recommending the renewal of a teacher's license," said Mr. Jasper, in reply to Mr. Burlingham, "is one that is left entirely to the discretion of the Borough Superintendent. It is not within the right of this board, or any member of this board, to compel him to tell his reasons for such action. I based my report on the reports of the Associate Superintendent and Principal, and they were supposed to be right until the persons were seen. Since then the reports have been twice changed. I, however, have not changed. I am perfectly satisfied that Miss Banks should apply again for license. Although she taught in a Philadelphia Quaker school for twelve years, she was an utter failure in School No. 19, despite the fact that she taught in its female department and the school was under good discipline. If the Associate Superintendent's report was unjust then he, not I, should be blamed."

"After Mr. Jasper's statement," said Mr. Burlingham, "my resolution seems all the more proper. If the Associate Superintendent reported first adversely, then favorably, and then again adversely, I think we should know the reasons. To make Miss Banks undergo another examination is to make a new rule in such cases. If the Associate Superintendent has been 'seen,' if he can be 'seen,' the sooner that is officially reported to the board the better. This board has as much right to that knowledge as Mr. Jasper has."

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen said he understood that discretion in these matters was lodged with the Borough Superintendent and that the board had no power of supervision over him. President Little said that was his understanding also.

"Then," said ex-Judge Van Hoesen, "it seems unwise to call for such a report unless the intention is to make it the foundation for charges of misconduct or malfeasance against the Borough Superintendent. We have no evidence that he has done any wrong. It seems an appeal was made to the Principal, and this led to a change in the original report. Personal appeals often take the form of importunities and finally have the desired effect. Either the Associate Superintendent and Principal had or they had not reason to make their original reports. If they had no reason they are the ones to be proceeded against. Does the Commissioner intend to charge the Borough Superintendent with malfeasance? If not, what use is there in offering such a resolution?"

"It seems to be a very serious matter," said Mr. Burlingham, "that in a case of this kind a Principal or Assistant Principal should make a report, then change it, and then change it again. I had no thought of charging the commission of wrong. My sole intention was to prevent this teacher from becoming a victim of pride of office between the Borough Superintendent and the City Superintendent. It is not alleged that in this teacher's case there is any weakness on the scholastic side. If the heart beats in sympathy with her and wishes to give her another chance, we can afford to smother any pride of opinion or of office. In conversation the other day it was suggested to me by Mr. Jasper, or an Associate Superintendent in his hearing, that a way out of the difficulty would be to have City Superintendent Maxwell exempt her from examination. That is a back-door plan."

Commissioner Eustis said he hoped the resolution would pass, so that they would know whether or not the Borough Superintendent and Associate Superintendents were or were not creatures of the board. Commissioner Richardson said that, as a member of the Teachers' Committee, he felt called upon to say that the Associate Superintendent in question had not changed that part of his report which said Miss Banks was a poor disciplinarian. After further debate Mr. Burlingham's motion was lost by a vote of 4 ayes and 8 noes.

On motion of Commissioner Stern, it was decided to place the flags on all the public schools on Dec. 14, the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's death.

TEACHERS' SUITS FOR PAY.

Contents of the Test Cases Submitted in Manhattan.

Copies of the complaints in the suits for withheld salaries brought by the public school teachers against the Corporation Counsel and the Controller, were served on those officials on Tuesday afternoon, but the contents of the papers were not made public until yesterday afternoon. The answers are returnable within twenty days from Dec. 5. Assistant Corporation Counsel Hill, to whom the cases have been referred, said yesterday that he did not know when they would be entered for trial.

The suits are based on affidavits by Anna I. Mathews and Catharine M. Forde, teachers in the boys' department of Public School No. 1, on Henry Street. Miss Mathews has had four years' service as a teacher, and her suit is based on the schedule adopted by the School Board on May 17, equalizing salaries.

Miss Forde, who has been teaching for fifteen years, sues for $110, the amount she says she is entitled to for October under the provision of the Ahearn law, which makes $1,200 the minimum salary for fifteen years' service, and the $120 added to this minimum by the May schedule.

The complaints allege that the School Board when it adopted the May schedule had sufficient funds to pay all the salaries for the remainder of the year, and that "such moneys are lawfully applicable for that purpose, and have been duly appropriated and set aside for the purpose by and pursuant to law." The complaints also allege that the city has a fund of $1,166,966.59, paid to it under Section 4 of the Consolidated School law, and "exclusively applicable to the payment of teachers' wages for the current year."

AUDITOR MUST SHOW CAUSE.

Order Obtained by the Brooklyn Teachers Is Served.

Copies of the order, issued on Tuesday evening by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court of Kings County, calling on Auditor Henry R. M. Cook of the the Board of Education to show cause to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M. why he should not audit the payroll for Public School 23 of Brooklyn for October, based on the Harrigan schedule adopted by the Brooklyn School Board on July 5 last, were served yesterday on Mr. Cook, and Mr. Carr, the Corporation Counsel's assistant in Brooklyn.

Justice Gaynor's order was issued on a petition from the Brooklyn Teachers' Association and Class Teachers' Association, of that borough, asking for a peremptory writ of mandamus on the same grounds as advanced by the teachers of Manhattan and the Bronx in their suits, namely, that the State school fund, received by the Board of Education, should be used exclusively to pay teachers' salaries and is sufficient to do so.

RICHARD DEEVES INJURED.

Thrown from His Horse While Riding in Central Park.

Richard Deeves, senior member of the building firm of Richard Deeves & Son, was thrown from his horse while riding in Central Park yesterday morning and severely, though not dangerously, injured. At his residence, 58 West Eighty-third Street, it was stated last night that Mr. Deeves was resting easily. The attending physicians pronounced his injuries to be a slight fracture of the hip bone, in addition to several severe bruises. It was thought he would not be confined to his bed for more than a week or ten days.

Mr. Deeves was taking his customary early ride through the Park when the accident occurred. He was mounted on a spirited young horse, which he had recently purchased. While cantering along the West Drive near Ninetieth Street, the animal suddenly reared, dropping his rider heavily to the ground. A few minutes later an acquaintance rode past, and, discovering Mr. Deeves, who had been considerably dazed by his hard fall, sent for a cab, which conveyed the injured man to his home.

In the meantime the horse that had caused the accident was perplexing the Park police. The riderless animal, fully saddled and bridled, was seen by one of the mounted policemen about a half hour after the accident leisurely grazing in defiance of the prohibitive signs near the Bridle Path, at Eighty-second Street. An alarm was sent out and an unavailing search for the missing rider instituted. The mystery was cleared up for the police when shortly before noon Mr. Deeves's coachman inquired of them for the fractious animal, which had been sent to a near-by livery stable to be kept until claimed by its owner.

Mr. Deeves is well known as the builder of the Manhattan Life and Mutual Reserve Buildings. He is also prominent in club circles, being a member of the Republican, Up-Town, Lotos, New York Athletic, Colonial, and other clubs.

Consulted Drug Clerk at Own Risk.

Justice McLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the complaint in a suit brought by Ferdinand Roth, a butcher, against Arnemann & Behrens, druggists at 570 Eighth Avenue, to recover $10,000 damages, because one of the firm's clerks treated his injured finger and made it worse. Justice McLean held that druggists and drug clerks have no license to practice medicine and surgery and that the complainant sought advice from the clerk in this case at his own risk.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M. Sun rises...7:11 | P. M. Sun sets...4:33 | P. M. Moon sets...9:52

High Water This Day.

A. M. S. Hook...10:47 | A. M. Gov. Isl'd..11:02 | H. Gate....
P. M. S. Hook...11:26 | P. M. Gov. Isl'd..11:45 | P. M. H. Gate...12:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, New Orleans...	....	3:00 P. M.
Hubert, St. Lucia........	4:00 A. M.	....
La Champagne, Havre..	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau......	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tordenskjold, Progreso...	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 8.		
Iroquois, Charleston......	....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica.......	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick...	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 9.		
Alene, Jamaica, &c......	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Empire, Antwerp.	....	....
Cherokee, Turk's Island, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans..	....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad........	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana........	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Lauenburg, Nuevitas, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston.....	....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London........	....	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull..........	....	9:00 A. M.
Pagusa, Pernambuco.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pretoria, Hamburg.......	....	9:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam...	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle.......	....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston.......	....	3:00 P. M.
Tainui, Glasgow.......	10:00 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool..........	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. §25 and up to Dec. §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Warrimoo. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 7.

Canadia, Stettin, Nov. 18.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 3.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 2.
Galileo, Hull, Nov. 25.
Indraghira, London, Nov. 22.
Jerseymoor, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Lyell, Gibraltar, Nov. 21.
Manica, Shields, Nov. 23.
Mayfield, St. Michael, Nov. 24.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 22.
Trave, Bremen, Nov. 28.
Willehad, Bremen, Nov. 25.

FRIDAY, DEC. 8.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 5.
Palatia, Hamburg, Nov. 27.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Nov. 26.

SATURDAY, DEC. 9.

Bordeaux, Pauillac, Nov. 27.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 2.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10.

El Sud, New Orleans, Dec. 5.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 2.
Manhattan, London, Nov. 28.
Paraense, Ceara, Nov. 28.
Tainui, Glasgow, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 1.
Heathdene, St. Michael's, Nov. 30.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 11.
Wordsworth, St. Lucia, Dec. 4.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

Bath City, Swansea, Nov. 28.
Chateau Lafite, Havre, Nov. 29.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 2.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Nov. 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.
SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam Nov. 22, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7:35 A. M.
SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans Dec. 1, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Dec. 3, and Charleston 4th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS City of Philadelphia, Curry, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to H. C. Foster.
SS Athos, (Br.,) Lund, Colon Nov. 29, with mdse. to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.
SS Winifred, Langhrane, New Orleans Nov. 28, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Salerno, (Br.,) Bearpark, Newcastle Nov. 17 to Sanderson & Son. Arrived outside the Bar at 5:38 P. M.
SS Cherokee, McKee, Charleston Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Trave, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen Nov. 28 and Southampton 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 9:50 P. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 6, 9:30 P. M., west; fresh breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Evelyn, for New Orleans.
SS Cluden, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) for London.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Archimede, (Ital.,) for Genoa, &c.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Agnes, (Nor.,) for Norfolk, &c.
SS Austria, (Br.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Eidsvild, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond.
SS Orizaba for Havana, &c.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS Caracas, for San Juan, La Guayra, &c.
SS Barbara, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Frieda, (Br.,) for Lisbon.
SS Matanzas for Tampico.
SS Kansas City, for Savannah.

Spoken.

Bark Springbank, (Br.,) Capt. Boyd, from New York for Anjer, was spoken Nov. 20 in latitude 13, longitude 26.

Notice to Mariners.

NORTH BROTHER ISLAND LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on Nov. 29, 1899, the intensity of the light at this station, on the southerly end of North Brother Island, East River, was increased by changing it from sixth to fourth order. No change was made in the characteristic of the light.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 68, No. 333, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 62.

WINTER-QUARTER SHOAL LIGHT VESSEL.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Dec. 16, 1899, Light Vessel No. 45 will be replaced on her station, about nine miles from the coast of Virginia, and about 3¼ miles southeasterly from Winter-Quarter Shoal, and Relief Light Vessel No. 16, temporarily marking the station will be withdrawn. No change has been made in Light Vessel No. 45 as to characteristics of light, fog signal, or general appearance. (Lighthouse Board Notice to Mariners No. 182 of 1899.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 102, No. 517, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 13 and 45.

BLOODY POINT RANGE FRONT LIGHT.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that, on or about Dec. 10, 1899, the front light of this range, (a fixed red reflector light,) on the southerly part of Daufuskie Island, and to the northward of the mouth of the Savannah River, will be moved to and established in the square, pyramidal, skeleton, iron structure, painted white, recently erected on the present range line, 60 feet nearer the rear light of the range than the temporary wooden structure from which the front light is now shown. In the new structure the focal plane of the light will be 27 feet above mean high water. (Lighthouse Board Bulletin No. 102, Paragraph 13.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1899," Page 130, No. 727, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 31.

KENNEBEC RIVER PETTIS ROCKS SPINDLE.—Notice is hereby given by order of the Lighthouse Board that a black spindle, 32 feet high, surmounted by a black cask, has been erected on the most southerly of the Pettis Rocks, Kennebec River. Bearings and distances of prominent objects from the spindle, as taken from Chart No. 314 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, are: Ram Island Tripod, NNE. 1-16 E., ¾ mile; left tangent to Lee's Island, SW. b W. ⅛ W., ¾ mile; right tangent to Lee's Island, N. ¼ W., nearly ½ mile. Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles.

This notice affects the "List of Beacons and Buoys, First Lighthouse District, 1899," Page 94.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 8:14 A. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Leghorn for New York, arr. at Palermo yesterday.
SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day and proceeded.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New York, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.
SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Capt. Cummings, from New York for Hongkong, arr. at Singapore to-day and proceeded.
SS Miramar, (Br.,) Capt. Waite, from Rio Janeiro for New York, sld. from Victoria Dec. 2.
SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schleemilch, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.
SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from Hamburg for New York, sld. from Plymouth at 2 P. M. to-day.
SS Beltor, (Br.,) Capt. Hoskins, from Hals for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.
SS Clan Monroe, (Br.,) Capt. McPherson, from New York, via St. Vincent, C. V., arr. at Cape Town Dec. 1.
SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco Dec. 4.
SS Sahara, (Br.,) Capt. Cave, from New York, via Port Chalmers, &c., arr. at Brisbane Dec. 4.
SS Charing Cross, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, for New York, sld. from Seville Nov. 30.
SS Buffon, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Dec. 2.
SS Handel, (Br.,) Capt. Ponrico, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Dec. 2.
SS Polarstjernan, (Dan.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York for Copenhagen sld. in tow from St. Michaels Dec. 4.
SS Sempione, (Ital.,) Capt. Costa, for New York, sld. from Genoa Dec. 4.
SS Planet Mercury, (Br.,) from Dundee for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

112—Patrick Cahill et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. C. H. Benson et al. Mandate granted.

78—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company of Texas, plaintiff in error, vs. J. M. Evans.—Mandate stayed on motion of A. R. Browne, in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error.

225—Shirley T. High et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Coyne, United States Collector, &c., et al.; 387—Eben J. Knowlton et al., executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Frank R. Moore, United States Collector; 451—The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, executor, plaintiff in error, vs. Penrose A. McClain; 458—George F. Murdock, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John G. Ward, United States Collector, &c., and 459—George D. Sherman, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States—Argument continued by Charles H. Otis for the plaintiffs in error in No. 387; by Charles E. Patterson for the plaintiff in error in Nos. 458 and 459; by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee and defendants in error, and by John G. Carlisle for the appellant in No. 225 and plaintiffs in error in No. 387.

Call for Wednesday: 225 and 387, 451, 458 and 459, 59, 4, 70, 36, 73 and 74, 76, 21, 53, 81 and 82.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
81—Neal vs. Steamtug Nathan Hale.
82—United States vs. Richard.
1—Bannerman vs. Sanford.
3—Florida Central R. R. vs. Am. Surety Co.
4—Hunt vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
8—Morrin vs. Edison E. Ill. Co.
9—Morrin vs. Lawlor.
10—Morrin vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States.
35—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
136—Whelen vs. Man. Ry.
128—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry.
9—Lanier vs. Rowell.
68—Sansol vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
113—Anderson vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
75—Prunier vs. Ash.
82—Schiffer vs. Trus. Columbia College.
132—Canada Bank vs. Waydell.
Kennedy vs. Ryan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.
46—South Shields SS. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.
219—Same vs. same.
178—Brown & Fleming vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
220—Law vs. Tug A. W. Booth.
221—Shea vs. N. Y. & N. H. Steamboat Co.
222—Vanderbergh vs. Tug W. E. Chapman.
223—Fillmore vs. Hughes.
224—Hoffmire vs. SS. H. E. Rummells.
225—N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co. vs. SS. Winifred.
226—Smith vs. Booth.
227—Cowan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
228—Cook vs. Tug Kamuk.
229—Beasley vs. Tug Vigilant.
230—Hammond vs. Hill Bros. & Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 951, 76, 141, 152, 164, 165, 167, 119.

New York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
33—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry.
19—Putnam vs. Press Pub. Co.
26—Griffen vs. Manice.
34—Kaminski vs. Schefer.
35—J. Polhemus Printing Co. vs. Hallenbeck.
36—Knoll vs. 3d Av. R. R.
38—Catlin vs. T. B. Peddie & Co.
39—Day vs. Carmichael.
40—De Witt vs. Monjo.
41—Bellamare vs. 3d Av. R. R.
42—Wilchinsky vs. Loftus.
43—Marsullo vs. Met. St. Ry.
44—Perry vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
45—Warren vs. Union Ry.
47—Burnham vs. Burnham.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—McClure vs. Trask.
2—Friedman vs. Cohen.
3—Shaw vs. McGill.
4—Harris vs. Mott.
5—In re Catholic Orphan Asylum.
6—Gilbert vs. Redican.
7—Morgan vs. Morgan.
8—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
9—Schrum vs. Schrum.
10—Fichter vs. Brennecke.
11—Lloyd vs. Tunis.
12—Rankin vs. Lomonte.
13—Maurer vs. Goldstein.
14—Fries vs. Prince.
15—Sykes vs. Vidal Fixed Aniline Dyes.
16—Matter of Diradoorian.
17—Hascall vs. Rumsfelder.
18—Buckley vs. Seitz.
19—Austin vs. Locomotive Engineers' Mut. Life and Accident Ins. Assn.
20—Montgomery vs. Montgomery.
21—Plankinton vs. Tarbell.
22—Loos vs. Loos.
23—Nesbit vs. Gannon.
24—Kennelly vs. 2d Av. R. R.
25—Hudson vs. Spicer.
26—People, &c., vs. Maguire.
27—Hayes vs. Kerr.
28—Wallace vs. Putzel.
29—Creteau vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
30—In re Dalbiar.
31—Bowery Sav. Bank vs. Tallman.
32—Aborn vs. Waite.
33—Bollar vs. Schoenwirt.
34—Lowenthal vs. Lowenthal.
35—In re Harper & Bros.
36—O'Connell vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
37—King vs. King.
38—Scholle vs. Man. Ry.
39—Free vs. Free.
40—People, &c., vs. Goodman.
41—Hendler vs. D. E. Culver Co.
42—Schner vs. Kauffman.
43—Arkush vs. Marshall.
44—Watson vs. Pierce.
45—McGuire vs. same.
46—Schnell vs. Krahuke.
47—Cooper vs. Cooper.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—In re Trinity Av.
2—In re Hunt's Point Road.
3—Belz vs. Duckgeischel.
4—Wendt vs. Walsh.
5—Fox vs. Fox.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Same vs. same.
1127—Morgan vs. Buckl.
1183—Cohen vs. Ernest.
1184—Same vs. same.
Preferred causes.
3469—Whitlock vs. Gould.
4123—Rogers vs. Berger.
4267—Hellner vs. Fitzpatrick.
4283—Poole vs. Poole.
Demurrers.
1164—Bean vs. Clausen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
1364—Jeffries Glass Co. vs Bolen.
2258—Conlon vs. Starbuck.
2869—May vs. Carleton.
3751—Kastor vs. Ketchum.
4038—Charlton vs. Charlton.
3725—Plunkett vs. Fee.
3714—Warner vs. Schweitzer.
3741—Engelbach vs. Engelbach.
4027—Livingston vs. Eq. Life Assur. Socy.
4054—Willet vs. Sheehan.
4055—Robinson vs. Adams.
4059—Durant Lamp Imp. Co. vs. Farmers' L. and T. Co.
4061—Mackentosh vs. Mackentosh.
4145—Demmerle vs. Demmerle.
3734—Zarig vs. Starin.
3851—McClenahan vs. Oplacen.
3794—Armstrong & B. Co. vs. Farrell.
4065—Winkle vs. Lattorretta.
4091—McMahon vs. McMahon.
2814—Miller vs. Miller.
3842—Wilcoxson vs. Wilcoxson.
3279—Stokes vs. Stokes.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4204.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Sewell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:20 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.
1—Michael Dooley.
2—Wolff Honig, Louis Weinfeld.
3—Nelson Weeks.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Criminal Court Building—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
1—Daniel Feinberg.
2—William Blunt.
3—Same.
4—Leon Sonnenschein.
5—William Mooney.
6—Thomas J. Reilly.
7—Max Lange.
8—William Lewis.
9—Same.
10—Hyman Waters.
11—Joseph Moritz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.
9802—Haggerty vs. Clausen.
9616—Stender vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5853½—McWilliam vs. White.
7172—Kokeritz vs. Nostrand.
9755—Eakin vs. Knabe.
8025—Stein vs. Levy.
4727—Gomez vs. Mayor, &c.
5105—August vs. O'Brien.
6295—Riley-Klotz Mfg. Co. vs. De Fountaine.
6480—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.
6338—Rathbone vs. Cruikshank.
10171—McBride vs. Stokes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.
5793—Lendle vs. Robinson.
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5736—De Lemos vs. Moran.
5957—McHugh vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
6883—Winnick vs. Johnson.
5935—Bennett vs. Geo. Borgfeldt Co.
4021—Gribben vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2936—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
4095—Mussadech vs. Met. St. Ry.
5439—Johns vs. Ruben.
5440—Hirsch vs. same.
5441—Schoverling vs. same.
5539—Loeb vs. Bein.
5540—Newgass vs. same.
6282—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Ch'ch.
6223—Caro vs. Stein.
4096—Sheehan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3957—Goetz vs. same.
3082—Enslin vs. Betz.
10293—Witherow vs. Slaybach.
1472—Cowen vs. East Shore Terminal Co.
4688—Kerns vs. Macholdt.
4107—Broccoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6704—Standard Structural Co. vs. City of New York.
10306—Wamsley vs. Atlas S. S. Co.
11313—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
5317—Babbitt vs. Gibbs.
5322—Winston vs. Ludden.
5323—Rimmier vs. Cons. Gas Co.
5374—Nehrluat vs. Zimmerman.
4114—Kappan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.
5043—Ficken vs. Pulitzer.
2063—Spelman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1926—Rosengarten vs. same.
6379—Schwarzbaum vs. same.
6936—Linkert vs. Muller.
3385—Migdalsky vs. Gross.
6538½—Flagler vs. Hearst.
7056—Good vs. Rumsey.
2220—Towers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8464—Kelly vs. same.
8097—Cuniffe vs. Cram.
6715—Greer vs. Kraft.
4067—Hart vs. McLaughlin.
2674—Conolly vs. Smith.
1828—Carr vs. Ebling.
2312—Ullmann vs. Chambers.
4289—Hope vs. French Co.
6655—Lewinsky vs. Fitzgerald.
5096—Carbone vs. McCarthy.
5134—Wallis vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
5196—Atwood vs. Bache.
5197—Milner vs. same.
5245—Kiernan vs. Man.
5259—Brickelmaier vs. Schulkind.
5277—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kendall.
5200—O'Neill vs. McMullen.
3900—R. T. Davis Mill Co. vs. Duryea.
5069—Easton vs. Buck.
1626—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Co.
4156—Agawan Mfg. Co. vs. Warner.
751—O'Connell vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned until Dec. 11.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned until Dec. 18.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate Mary McKittrick, Emma Wittich, Julius Meyer, Walter B. Hunt, John P. Dunn, John A. Mohr, Amos Richardson, at 10:30 A. M. Charles H. Stoddard, Etta Van Hoesen, Bartholomew Lahiff. At 11 A. M. Andrew Dunn. At 2 P. M. Jacob H. Simberlund.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, Ground Floor, in County Court House—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1149—Manda vs. Elliott.
1509—Shanahan vs. Walker.
1631—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry.
1341—Lee vs. 3d Av. RR.
851—Lambert vs. Docharty.
1299—Dowd vs. Krall.
1560—Krippes vs. 3d Ave. R. R.
3026—Carasnola vs. Met. St. Ry.
413—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1462—Amabile vs. Moran.
1153—Gustavison vs. Titus.
3639—Berrick vs. Fleischman.
1159—Crossman vs. Marx.
1168—Cohen vs. Biglen.
1242—Klein vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1243—Rooney vs. 42d St., &c., R. R.
1247—Manson vs. Anable.
1248—Same vs. Hunter.
1031—Canavan vs. Coppelle.
1304—N. Y. Elec. Equip. Co. vs. Brennen.
1306—Bierlacyna vs. Rothfeld.
1236—Gensler vs. Muller.
378—Kennelly vs. 3d Av. R. R.
939—Veckman vs. Mayer.
1046—Stark vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1040—Macher vs. Rosenberg.
1345—Bretz vs. Copeland.
888—Am. Forcite Powder Mfg. Co. vs. Simon.
1403—Hipkins vs. Walsh.
1169—Alexander vs. Goodman.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1835½—McGloin vs. Kane.
957—East vs. Gray.
1864—Peace vs. Pell.
1839—Cahnmann vs. Met. St. Ry.
1183—Rubel vs. Smith Dairy Farm Co.
1823—Wheatley vs. Met. St. Ry.
1824—Frawley vs. same.
1848—Leonhardt vs. Neuhaus.
1474—Cassidy vs. Spingarn.
1902—Noe vs. Low.
1894—Lowenthal vs. Helios Carbide Specialty Co.
1784—Mona vs. Met. St. Ry.
1785—Richmann vs. same.
1786—Goldfield vs. same.
1796—Palestine vs. same.
1797—Facius vs. same.
700—Rittmaster vs. Brady.
1127—Silverman vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1771—Wyckoff vs. Fangel.
1725—Loughlin vs. Met. St. Ry.
1750—Glynn vs. Met. St. Ry.
1759—Del Rosso vs. Met. St. Ry.
1766—Crosse vs. same.
151—Nolan vs. Baird.
1772—Hampton & Branchville R. R. & Lumber Co. vs. Siger.
1717—Darling vs. Met. St. Ry.
1719—Lawrence vs. same.
1585—Thompson vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1760—Epstein vs. Met. St. Ry.
1639—Antonsky vs. Met. St. Ry.
1655—Lynch vs. same.
1675—Goldstein vs. De Moyne.
1739—Bologne vs. Met. St. Ry.
1762—Kruger vs. same.
1736—Campbell vs. Met. St. Ry.
1477—Morrison vs. 3d Av. R. R.
1523—Maillard vs. Blottner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.
3073—Klugman vs. Blumenthal.
2812—Held vs. Zimmermann.
3688—Coates vs. Katz.
3657—Laurowitz vs. Arnot.
3401—Tracy vs. Campbell.
3613—P. W. Engs & Son Co. vs. Falkenstein.
3350—Carbone vs. Carbone.
3396—O'Donohue vs. Shendel.
3576—Hatch vs. Sire.
3575—Hatch vs. Von Taube.
3652—Brooks vs. O'Donohue.
3615—Stahl vs. Marcus.
3648—Powhatan Clay Mfg. Co. vs. Leith.
3406—Cunningham vs. Allison.
3208—Bezozi vs. Levy.
3536—Ludwig vs. Shuldiner.
3217—Gottshall vs. Bergholtz.
3647—Swift & Co. vs. Moses.
3691—Peters vs. Barney.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1910.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.
1—Julius J. Kaeshay.
2—Thomas B. Davis.
3—John Chett.
4—Thomas McMahon.
5—Mary Curley.
6—Adam Weaver, James Murphy.
7—Frank Machauer.
8—John Daxon.
9—Max Miller, alias Max Landrofsky.
10—Patrick Cavanagh.
11—William Cull, John Conroy, James O'Farrell, John Kelly, Kate Williams.
12—William F. Napier.
13—Louis F. Tiedman.
14—Henry L. Gerber.
15—James Hughes.
16—Walter L. Dickerson.
17—Thomas Sullivan.
18—Frank Walker.
19—Louis Miller.
20—Thomas McMahon.
21—George Hoffman.
22—John Welden, Samuel Abrahams.
23—Maurice Lacy, Thomas Whitely.
Pleadings.
1—William Karowitz, Israel Miller, Michael Levy.
2—Kate Smith.
3—Frank Bernard.
4—Catherine Slevin.
5—Peter Rivisales.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—November Term Continued.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, O'Connor, and Collins for the People.
1—Roland B. Molineux.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Heney for the People.
1—Carl A. Eckell.
2—Joseph Eppstein.
3—Joseph Eppstein.
4—George Frankovits.
5—Fannie Meinhardt.
6—John Hoban.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Blumenthal for the People.
1—Bernard McSwegan.
2—B. F. Kennedy, George Kyle.
3—James C. Hart.
4—Jacob Green.
5—John Williams.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Kingsland vs. Galligan—Edward L. Patterson. Matter of Moss Engraving Company—Franklin Bien. Matter of Department of Public Parks, &c., Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—Franklyn Paddock. Matter of Ball—Algernon S. Norton. Dewhurst vs. Bigley—Benjamin A. Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Walli vs. Kelly—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Wandell vs. Schmuck—Sidney J. Cowen. Globe Realty Company vs. Tange—Edward Browne. Eaton vs. Wetterer—Francis P. Lowrey. Matter of Caron—Edward Browne.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—People, &c., vs. Royal Benefit Society—Herbert S. Ogden. Charles A. Murphy vs. Elizabeth Sorenson et al.—Arnon L. Squiers. People, &c., vs. New York and Sea Beach Railway Company—George E. Joseph.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Oswald Cammann vs. James W. Ketcham—Arthur Simonson.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.
218—Wills vs. B'klyn U. E. R. R.
519—Rogers vs. Pell.
323—Schofield vs. Schoonover.
440—Matter of Smith.
534—Boyle vs. Degnon-McLean Co.
556—Henderson vs. Nassau R. R.
557—Clapp vs. Hunter.
558—Kerrigan vs. Fielding.
443—Matter of Brown.
418—Roumeney vs. City of New York et al.
516—People vs. Livingstone.
470—Weber vs. Queens Co. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Marean, J.
169—Carlin vs. Harley.
398—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
413—Engert vs. Meyersoven.
417—Dennis vs. Albert.
418—Hinchcliffe vs. Hinchcliffe.
419—Rosalsky vs. Lefstein.
422—Jackson vs. New York Metallic Paint Co.
423—Hazazar vs. Hagedorn.
66—Fieseler vs. Kaiser.
440—Cleveland vs. Pomeroy.
441—India Wharf Brew. Co. vs. B'klyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.
442—Mott vs. Blachford.
443—India Wharf Brew. Co. vs. B'klyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. Part I.—Jenks, J.; Part II.—Dickey, J.; Part III.—Maddox, J.; Part IV.—Smith, J.; Part V.—Hirschberg, J.
2522—Powers vs. Clyde.
3028—Small vs. B. Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1795—Cheney vs. L. I. Elec. R. R. et al.
4439—Graeff vs. Wormser.
4305—Weber vs. Long Island R. R.
4224—Keating vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3933—Quinn vs. Kenney.
1204—Goldsmith vs. Nassau R. R.
2706—Smith vs. Ligderwood Mfg. Co.
3049—Nelson vs. Nassau R. R.
3073—Ryan vs. Nassau R. R.
1677—Gunsch vs. Nassau R. R.
2335—Milbury vs. Lowenthal.
1598—Blau vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3934—Arbuckle vs. Nassau R. R.
2453—Balan vs. Kick Mfg. Co.
2653—Roller vs. Coney Is. & B'klyn R. R.
1241—Hendrickson vs. Long Island R. R.
2190—Dwyer vs. Logan et al.
2551—Kane vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
3354—Greason vs. Hanlon.
15—Clark vs. Exchange Printing Co.
3394—Doran vs. Brown.
1857—Tepler vs. Nassau R. R.
3197—Johnson vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1402—Green vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2084—Collins vs. N. Y. Post Graduate School.
2398—Ginsberg vs. Eastman Co.
2553, 2554—Rosenthal vs. Amenberg.
2555—Oxenhendler vs. Amenberg.
818—April vs. Manneck.
2720—Welser vs. Nassau R. R.
993—Howard vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1712—Nannery vs. Union Ferry Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
[illegible]nsky vs. Bechtel Brewery.
1108—Dupignac vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
2293—Fritsch vs. Nassau R. R.
2503—Deuef vs. Jorden.
2796—Kane vs. Kaiser.
3040—Di Maria vs. Boyce et al.
3039—Di Martino vs. same.
3010—Roots Co. vs. Loughran.
1102—Mowbray vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1156—Hassett vs. Coon.
2597—American Surety Co. vs. Coyle.
4166—Goerke vs. Briggs.
2450—Delahanty vs. Cook.
2620—Wolf vs. B'klyn Ferry Co.
2171—Romano vs. Wilson.
2172—Erolino vs. same.
3419—Apel vs. Firth et al.
1772—People ex rel. Thorn vs. Hertel.
1773—People ex rel. Weeks vs. same.
1774—People ex rel. Baker vs. same.
2373—Brown vs. Terry et al.
315—Ricca vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2586—Brown vs. Berlins Iron Bridge.
3418—Lohse vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3078—McCabe vs. same.
1911—Horan vs. Nassau Railroad.
4318—Frank vs. Fayerweather.
4341—Kaflein vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
4165—Lyons, Jr., vs. same.
1824—Siegman vs. Schneider.
2605—Flinn vs. B'klyn Warehouse Co.
1399—Zingrebe vs. Union Ry.
2624, 2625—Jeffards, Jr., vs. B'klyn H. R. R.
2557—Miles vs. B'klyn Ice Skating Co.
1646—McPherson vs. Gillespie.
1438—Seaman, Jr., vs. City of Brooklyn.
1381—Murphy vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
2859—Ruger vs. Terry.
1252—Wood vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3465.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Frank Smith, Robert Smollen, Otto Pederson, Joseph Morris, Thomas Nelson, Delia Mooney, Kate O'Conner, Frederick Sempf, August Deppman, Louis De Costa, James Stokes, Fanny Dutton, Grace Dutton.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The accounting in the estates of William Wallace, John Hickey, Juliana Ferber, Jeremiah Cornwell, Henry Arens, Mary Dwyer, Anna Liebow, David H. Nelson, Harry W. H. Blanchard, Frederick Schad, and Caroline O. O'Farrell. The estate of Catharine Gabriel. The real estate of John Curran. The transfer tax in the estate of Betsey Carter, Mary Jealous, Augusta S. Wanzer, James Cusack, and Lizzie Lamb, Jane Brennan, Jane Curry, and Jane Rooney.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN District of New York—Common Law Calendar—Thomas, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Post Office Building, Brooklyn.
17—Dunn vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
19—Hulbert vs. N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co.
20—Lindsay vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
21—Doll vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
61—Tolarella vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
70—Grossman vs. Met. St. R. R.
71—Foley vs. City of New York and Met. St. R. R.
76—Gully vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
78—Van Keuren vs. Christoffers.
81—Horner vs. Met. St. R. R.
88—Paetzig vs. Schmitt.
89—Graves vs. City of New York.
91—Lawlor vs. same.
92—Howe vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
93—Place vs. Place.
94—Burger vs. City of New York.
97—Smith vs. Met. St. R. R.
98—Hubbs vs. Strauss et al.
102—Willis vs. Mack Paving Co.
104—L'Hommedieu vs. Payne and another.

A CIVIL SERVICE DISPUTE.

State Board Eager to Examine Custodian of Grant Cottage, Who Is Paid from a Legislative Fund.

The State Civil Service Board is now taking cognizance of a case which it thinks demands action on its part, though this opinion is disputed. It is that of the man who keeps the cottage at Mount McGregor, N. Y., where Gen. U. S. Grant died, and who has hitherto pursued his peaceful way untrammeled by thoughts of competitive examinations and eligible lists. The board now threatens to examine him. Defenders have arisen, however, to protect him from the ordeal, and there is a chance for his escape.

The custodian is O. P. Clark, a veteran and a Grand Army man. He has been keeping tidy the cottage at Mount McGregor and exhibiting relics to admiring visitors since the year 1889, for $1,000 a year, out of which he has paid for the necessary painting and repairs. He holds the post by virtue of the designation of the Grand Army of the Republic, which for a number of years paid him his stipend. But in 1896 the Legislature passed a law giving $1,000 a year to the Mount McGregor Memorial Association, which controls the Grant cottage property as trustee, for the care and maintenance of said property, and giving the Grand Army the right to name the man who should be hired as custodian.

Mr. Clark remained at his duties, secure in the belief that the machinations of the Civil Service Board could never injure the proud and unexaminable custodian of the Grant cottage, and the Mount McGregor Association shared his view. In the early part of last month, however, some unknown cause stirred up the Civil Service Board to take notice of this case, and it sent to W. J. Arkell, President of the association, a letter, in which it told him the office of the custodian had been suspended pending an examination into the eligible lists and an investigation of the conditions under which an examination might be held.

Mr. Arkell replied as follows, addressing the Secretary of the board:

Nov. 18.

The Hon. Clarence B. Angle, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Your favor of Nov. 14 received, and I must admit that it made me smile.

The civil service rules are in such a state to-day that if we are not careful it will be like having too much religion; we will all become daft on the subject.

Mr. Clark is an excellent man, and I do not know of any one who could fill the position of custodian of the Grant cottage as well as he, and if there is anybody who can pass the civil service examination in connection with the Grand Army, he is the man.

I cannot see, however, why it is necessary for a man whose duties are to build fires, lock the doors, and keep the relics from being stolen out of the cottage, to tell what islands there are in the Mediterranean or give the definition of "hypothesis," which undobtedly would be some of the questios propounded.

At any rate, it is necessary that the Grant cottage be taken care of, and I have asked Mr. Clark to remain there until arrangements can be made for his examination. Yours truly,

W. J. ARKELL.

The reply to this from Secretary Angle informed Mr. Arkell that the board had, at its meeting on Nov. 22, passed a resolution appointing Mr. Clark temporary custodian of the cottage pending the preparation of an eligible list. He answered this letter on Nov. 28, taking the view that Mr. Clark was exempt entirely from the board's examinations.

"The custodian of this property," said he, "is not an employe of any department of the State Government; he is not subject to the control of any officer of the State Government; the power of employment to the position held by him is vested by law, as you well know, in a Board of Trustees, of which I am President. I think it will appear also, when looked into closely, that he is not in the employ of the State."

Mr. Arkell went on to say that the cottage came to the association as a gift from the late Joseph W. Drexel, and that by the acts of 1889 and 1898, under which it was incorporated, the Board of Trustees thereby constituted received full power as to the management of the property. "They may not alien it," said he; "must keep it always open to the public, but they are given the sole power to appoint 'such officers and servants as may be required in such care and management.'" He then instanced Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1896, which directed the State Treasurer to pay to the association, upon the warrant of the Controller, the sum of $1,000 yearly "for the use and maintenance of the property." The regular Appropriation bill of last Winter, he pointed out, recited this act as the law under which this appropriation was made. Mr. Arkell held that the money, having been appropriated for the purpose specified in the act under which the appropriation was made, became the property of the association, to be administered at its discretion. The letter ended with a request that it be laid before the Attorney General and the State Civil Service Commission.

The letter has not yet been answered, and Mr. Clark, who faced Confederate guns for his country, may yet have to face the guns of civil service examiners for his position. Should this be the case, Mr. Arkell declares, he does not see why all the Trustees of the association, although they serve without pay, might not be also forcibly examined by the civil service authorities. "If they do subject us to the examinaoion," he remarked yesterday with a smile, "I am very sure that not one of us will be able to pass."

STRANGLED BY COLLAR OF ICE.

Man Fell Head First Into Frozen Stream and Was Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—William Harherson, aged sixty-seven years, formerly a well-to-do contractor of this city, met death in a peculiar manner to-day. While walking to his home he became benumbed with cold and fell down a railroad embankment into a small stream which was frozen over. Harherson's head went through the ice, which formed a collar about his neck and strangled him to death.

John W. Harper Resigns a Position.

John W. Harper, who, until the election a month ago of G. B. M. Harvey to that position, was President of the corporation of Harper & Brothers, has resigned as a Director of the Manhattan Company of 40 Wall Street. His resignation was announced at the meeting of the company held on Tuesday, and was accepted.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Dwelling Sold for $85,000—Other Dwellings and Sales at Auction.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold, for W. W. & T. M. Hall, for about $85,000, the new five-story American basement dwelling, 150 Riverside Drive, 25 by 100. The name of the buyer is withheld.

Greene & Taylor have sold for J. H. Taylor, for about $60,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 11 West Forty-sixth Street, 21.6 by 100.

Charles Wolinsky has bought from the Trinity Church Corporation the lot, 156 Reade Street, 25.6 by 53. The buyer owns the building and the purchase is made in accordance with the provisions of a lease just expiring.

Max Hart has sold to Mrs. David Yuengling, for $50,000, the dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, taking in exchange the property 277 and 279 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Duff & Conger have sold for Merrill & Rogers, attorneys for a client now abroad, the three-story and basement dwelling 1,085 Lexington Avenue, on private terms.

Ghomes & Losere have sold to William Rabenstein, the two-story and basement brick house 695 Union Avenue, 21.4 by 100, for $6,500.

A. S. Lamphear has sold for a client the new six-story elevator apartment house, 306 West Ninety-third Street, 37.6 by 148.

Joseph W. Stern & Co. are the buyers of 32 East Twenty-second Street, the sale of which was reported yesterday.

Charles W. Langford has bought the three-story dwelling, 46 Hamilton Terrace, 17 by 100.

It is reported that the Chisholm estate has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, 31 by 100.5.

Henry Gucker has sold for Sarah T. Horner the dwelling 130 East Nineteenth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 98 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 50 by 101, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Henry W. Gilbert $10,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

64 Grand Street, 25 by 100, seven-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William G. Crane 63,425

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

523 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick and stone tenement; executor's sale, to Dora Rodenbach 15,000

507 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9, six-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Mary Conlon 24,430

1,513 Madison Avenue, 20 by 70, five-story brick single flat; foreclosure sale, to Earl Douglas 16,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

301 West Twelfth Street, 23 by 80, four-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to George B. Dean 12,750

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 29 and 31 Ridge Street, west side, 61.6 feet south of Broome Street, 40 by 75, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Subject to mortgages for $16,300.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Edward W. S. Johnston, referee, 124 to 130 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Lenox Avenue, each 20 by 100.11, four three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $19,278.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 126 East Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 67.2 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $2,416; subject to another mortgage for $15,175.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 33 Bowery, east side, 25 feet north of Bayard Street, 25 by 81.4 and irregular, six-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $34,826.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 227.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $40,943.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 598 Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 148 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 29.8 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,644.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, Brook Avenue, east side, 236 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eight Street, 75.3 by 104.5 by 75 100.6 three four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $6,174; subject to other mortgages for $19,916.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Marimon Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 38; Cecelia Buttikofer, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,800.

Elsmere Place, north side, 200 feet west of Marmion Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; James and Anna Ellis of 805 Third Avenue, owners; C. S. Clark, Architect; cost, $3,500.

Belmont Avenue, west side, 91 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for six two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 32; Katharine Merritt of 723 Tremont Avenue, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $21,000.

Prince Street, southeast corner of Mulberry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.4 by 65 and 70; Otto Wagner, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $19,000.

No. 25 Rutgers Place, for a six-story brick tenement, 26 by 105.6; Morris Goldstein, owner; C. R. Meyers, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fulton Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 32; A. Williams, owner; C. S. Clark, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 474 Grand Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 84.10; Adelson & Slone of 95 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 177 Forsyth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 25 by 87.3; M. M. Grossman of 102 Orchard Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 37.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 65; Marie Dodge of 906 Forest Avenue, owner; William Werner, architect; cost, $6,500.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Cedar Place, for a two-story-and-basement brick and frame dwelling, 22 by 50; A. Stecker of 828 Trinity Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,500.

Dawson Street, southeast corner of Leggett Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.1 by 86; Frederick McCarthy of 1,044 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $22,000.

Crotona Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 22 by 88; Charles V. Halley, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 140 feet east of Keppler Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Annie E. Hartshorn, owner; W. R. Dickie, builder; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northwest corner of Fox Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and store; Ernest Schade, premises, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $700.

No. 408 West Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; G. V. N. Baldwin of 32 Nassau Street, owner; J. S. Maher, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 868 and 870 Washington Avenue, to two two-story frame dwellings; C. Smallen, premises, owner; J. H. Amsler, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 341 and 343 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick storage house; H. Koehler & Co. of 501 First Avenue, owner; Brun & Hauser, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 231 and 233 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick store; G. H. Roberts of 71 Front Street, owner; Newman & Duncan, architects; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.

ARNOLD AV, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, runs w 200 ft to e s of Hughes Av x s—x 178 to avenue x n 150; Morris Hayman and others to Isaac Hessberg 100

ARNOLD AV, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, runs w 200 ft to e s of Hughes Av, x s—to Westchester Creek x s — x178 to Arnold Av x n 150; Isaac Hessberg to Nathan Lewis 100

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 110.2 ft s of 184th St, runs e 74 ft to w s of 184th St, x s 16.8x w 75 ft to av x n 16.8 ft; Annie E. Schreiner to Charles Keary, quit claim 1

BANK ST, 51 and 53, n w corner of 4th St; Edward H. Fallows and another, receivers, to Winslow E. Buzby 1

BROADWAY, 1,098 and 1,100, 39x74.2x 33.10x85.9; Francis George to Mary J. George .... Gift.

BROADWAY, w s, 101 ft n of 52d St, 25.2 x12.4x25x15, New York Realty Company to John N. Golding 100

BROOK AV, n w corner of 149th St, 49.4x90x40.5x90.5; Jonas Weil and others to Albert Rothermel 1

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Leopold Hutter and wife to Jonas Weil, one-half part 1

BROOME ST, s s, 60 ft w of Attorney St, 40x75; Jacob Pomeranz to Isidor Ginsberg 1

DECATUR AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 110.5x100x94.5x101.3; also, Parkside Place, w s, 154.11 ft n of 207th St, 50x 90; John H. Eden to Mary Madden 1

DENMAN PLACE, n s, 146.11 ft e of Union Av, widened, 24.9x77.4; Elizabeth and Valentine Corell to Cyrus Hitchcock. 50

GRAND ST, 360, 22.3x75.1; Thomas D. Hogg to Horace S. Ely 1

GREENE LANE, s e corner of 5th St, 25x 100; Isaac Hessberg to Nathan Lewis 1

HOME ST, s s, 233.7 ft w of Barretto St, 22x69.6x32.7x45.5; David Lachenbruch and wife to Jacobina Kaufman 1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 90 ft w of Goerck St, 20x50; Bernhard Cohen to Herman Hollender 1

KATONAH AV, n w corner of Hyatt Place, 25x85; John Lyman, by attorney, to Joseph A. Lynch 1

LOT 161, second map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c., to Jacob and Caroline Keller 700

MACY PL, s s, 183.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x120.7x irreg; Theodore E. Macy and others to William A. M. Streeter 7,200

MADISON ST, n e corner of Gouverneur St, 63.2x73.8x62.9x74; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Barnet Hamburger 1

MARCHER AV, e s, 200.5 ft s of 169th St, 50.1x103.5x50x105.11; William D. W. Russell and others to William Grau and wife 2,650

MAYFLOWER AV, w s, 725.5 ft from Pelham Road, 50x100; Edward H. Fallows and another, receivers, to Winslow E. Buzby 21

MORRIS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100; Leopold Hutter and wife to Albert Rothermel 1

ROOSEVELT ST, 71, 73, and 75, and 13 Oak St; Robert Boyd and wife to Rosario Lentino 1

SETON ST, n e corner of 2d St, 250x100x irregular; Seton St, n w corner of 2d St, 250x100x irregular; Frederick A. Budde and wife to Elise Ahlbrecht 1

SETON ST, n e corner of 2d St, 250x100x irregular; Seton St, n w corner of 2d St, 250x100x irregular; Elise Ahlbrecht to Furman V. Gaines and another 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 596, 25x125.5x25x121.8; Mary Madden to Mary D. Eden 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 100, n e corner of 115th St; Edward H. Fallows and another, receivers, to Winslow E. Buzby 1

SOUTH 5TH AV, e s, 125 ft s of Broome St, 22x100; Francis George to Mary J. George, quit claim .... Gift.

STANTON ST, 325, s s, 29.10x81.3x29.7x 81.4; Barnet Hamburger and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

TINTON AV, 1,228, being lot in rear, 22x 32; William H. Wright to Nathan Birchell 1

WASHINGTON ST, w s, Lot 445, map of Unionport, 100x216 to Jackson St; Francis George to Mary J. George, quit claim .... Gift.

WATTS ST, n s, 289.4 ft e of Varick St, 21.6x75.9; Thomas S. Fuller to Elizabeth A. Fuller, ½ part 1

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of North Moore St, 52.11x—x61.6x13.9; Francis George to Mary J. George .... Gift.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 61.9 ft w of Eagle Av, 29.4x85.9x29x90.5; Albert Rothermel to Jonas Weil 1

2D AV, 1,575, w s, 19x61.3; Albert Freund and another to John J. Hoff 1

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 20x 100; 5th St, n s, 123.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 173.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 223.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 50x100; 5th St, n s, 273.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 323.11 fe e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 373.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 398.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 423.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 448.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 25x100; 5th St, n s, 473.11 ft e of Greene Lane, 24.9x102x34.7x 100; Isaac Hessberg to Nathan Lewis 100

8TH ST, 331 East, n s, 24.9x93; George Steller to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

8TH ST, 331 East, n s, 24.9x93; Louisa Henkel to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

19TH ST, s s, 81.9 ft w of w line of Lot 6, map of lots of William R. Cook, 19.4x 72x irregular; Sarah O'Connor to George Enret 1

25TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Edward Rinaldo to Joel and Harry Rinaldo 100

27TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Mary Conlon 1,000

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West, 60.5x98.9x62.2x 98.9; Allen L. Smidt, referee, to Lawrence P. Kerr 57,737

27TH ST, s s, 290.6 ft e of 9th Av, 16.6x 98.9; William Bawden, executor, and others, trustees, to John L. Hamilton and others 10,500

28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Ellen T. Melcher to Juliet M. Hotchkiss, one-half part 100

28TH ST, s s, 180.2 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 98.9; Nannie E. Turner to Louis Silverman 1

28TH ST, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Abraham Goldsmith 1

28TH ST, 3 East, 25x98.9; George Hoadly and others, trustees, to Juliet M. Hotchkiss 22,000

62D ST, 219 West, 25x100.5; Hilda J. Kohler to Joseph Mathews 1

38TH ST, 332 East, 25x98.2x—x101.1; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to James A. Cowie 21,000

39TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Sarah Rogan and others to Margaret Houlihan 1

51ST ST, 21 West, 25x100; George L. Day and others, executors, to George L. Day and others, trustees 1

51ST ST, 19 West; George L. Day, as executor, to George L. Day and others, executors 1

58TH ST, 440 West, 25x100.5; Nathan Lewis to Isaac Hessberg 1

63D ST, 161 West, 25x100.5; Ruth F. Field to Ahrend and Sophie Meyer .... Exch.

68TH ST, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Henry Rice, executor and trustee, to Abraham Strouse 9,250

82D ST, 156 East, 16.8x87; Martha McIntosh to Henry B. Stacey 100

82D ST, 156 East, 16.8x87; Henry B. Stacey and wife to the Collins Building and Construction Company 100

86TH ST, 5 West, 23x100.8; John C. Umberfield to James W. Halstead 19,500

87TH ST, s s 70 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.8; Richard W. G. Welling, referee, to Nathan Mayer 30,000

87TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Richard W. G. Welling, referee, to Nathan Mayer 36,000

98TH ST, n s, 337.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x33.2x irreg; Daniel Hoffman and wife to Myron H. Oppenheim 1

98TH ST, n s, 295.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x33.2x irregular; Daniel Hoffman and wife to Myron H. Oppenheim 1

98TH ST, n s, 379.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x30.6x irregular; Daniel Hoffman and wife to Myron H. Oppenheim 1

104TH ST, 64 West, 31.4x100.11; John Foley to Orrin D. Person 1

104TH ST, s s, 131.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 31.4x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to John Foley 3,175

107TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; William P. Franklin to Jacob Antopolsky 16,000

107TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 125x 76.10; Jacob Oppenheim and wife to Abraham J. Dworsky 100

112TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Isabella R. Tiffany to Melvena McBride 100

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; William M. Hoes, referee, to Nathan Mayer 14,000

137TH ST, 861 West, 27.6x100; S. Gertrude Palen to William Fulton 1

137TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Furman V. Gaines and others to Frederick A. Budde 1

138TH ST, s s, 116.8 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Emily Beamont 9,000

143D ST, 698 East, 25x100; Robert Wallace to Edward Stolte 100

142D ST, 517 West, 17x99.11; William L. Youngman to Julia M. Youngman 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William M., to Caroline Martens; Avenue A, 62, 20 years $1,050

BAGGOT, Atmore L., to Charles B. Schaidner; 3d Av, 2,282, n w corner of 124th St, 4 years 1,020

BEAMS, Joseph H., to Charles H. Meyer; 3d Av, 2,551 to 2,555, 5 years 3,000

FLEISCHMAN, Julia, to S. Elk; Madison Av, 1,846, s w corner of 120th St, 2 years 1,600

FLEISCHMAN, Julia, to John Wulff; Madison Av, 1,832, n w corner of 119th St, 1 year 1,300

LOUIS, Charles H., to Antonio D'Ambrosio and another; Mott St, 104, 3 years 2,550

McNAMARA, Mary, to Peter J. Lavelle; Mulberry St, 224, 226, and 228, 5 years 3,700

SCHMID, Josephine, to Charles F. Duffy; 5th Av, n e corner of 98th St, 5 years 3,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ANTOPOLSKY, Jacob, to William P. Franklin; 107th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year $1,500

ALBRECHT, Elise, to Frederick A. Budde; Seton St, n e corner of 2d St; also Seton St, n w corner of 2d St, extends to 3d St, Bronx, 3 years 5,000

BONN, Barbara J., to Edward F. Denner; 28th St, n s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 3,500

BORMANN, Henry and wife, to Hermina Halfmann and another, executors, &c.; 184 East 80th St, 3 years 1,200

BROWN, Louisa A., to the Union Surety and Guaranty Company; 137 West 93d St .... Secures indemnity

BUDDE, Frederick A., to Christina Haase; 673 East 137th St, 2 years 4,000

BUDDE, Frederick A., to William J. and Herman M. Haase; 675 East 137th St, 2 years 4,000

BULTMAN, Albert H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Madison Av, n e corner of 76th St, 3 years 140,000

CARTER, Emily J., to the Popular Banking Savings and Loan Association; 419 West 45th St, installments 100

COSTELLO, Mary A., to George Hewlett; Briggs Av, s s, 122.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 4,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to George Hewlett; Briggs Av, s s, 100 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 4,500

COWIE, James A., to Edmond R. Smith, executor, &c.; 332 East 38th St, 3 years 16,000

DUFFY, Charles F., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,170 5th Av, demand 6,200

FOLEY, John, to William P. Sanford; 64 West 104th St, 1 year 2,250

GEARTY, Mary, and Mary E., to Leopold Frank; 317 West 18th St, 6 years 6,000

GLICK, Minnie, to United States Trust Company; 150 Clinton St, 5 years 23,000

GOLDING, John N., to the New York Realty Company; Broadway, w s, 100.11 ft n of 52d St, 1 year 3,000

GORSCH, Arthur and Sophia, to Herman Wendt; Broome St, 14 and 16, and 18½ and 20 Mangin St, 1 year 20,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 321 to 325 Madison St, 1 year 9,250

HAMILTON, John L., to William Bawden and others, trustees, &c.; 27th St, s s, 290.6 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 8,000

HANSON, Joseph G., to Fannie K. Koss; 38th St, n s, 222.6 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 5,000

HOFF, John J., to Albert Freund and Julius Stich; 1,575 2d Av, 1 year 620

HOFMANN, George, to James J. Larkin and another; 319 to 325 East 85th St, demand 7,850

HOFMANN, George, to John C. Orr; 319 to 325 East 85th St, demand 6,262

HOFMANN, George, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 319 to 325 East 85th St, demand 500

HOLLANDER, Herman, to Bernard Cohen and another; Houston St, s s, 90 ft w of Goerck St, installments 6,000

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to Ellen S. Melcher; 3 East 28th St, 1 year 17,500

HOTCHKISS, Juliet M., to George Hoadley and others, trustees; 3 East 28th St, 1 year 17,500

HOULIHAN, Margaret, executrix, &c., and another, executor, to Mary Dymock; 39th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 8 years 2,500

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100.11x158.2 to St. Nicholas Av, demand 2,427

HUSE, Carrie L., to Theresa Josephthal; 53d St, 154 West, 5 years 13,000

KARP, Davis, to Edward Barbig; 113th St, s s, 55.6 ft w of Park Av, ¼ year 1,000

KEE, David C., and Martha Beck to Adaline J. Cheney; 171st St, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av; also 171st St, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 3 years 4,000

KELLER, Jacob and Caroline, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors, &c.; Lot 161, second map of Neill estate, 3 years 450

KRUMENAKER, Albert and Katie, to George Ehret; 512 and 514 East 166th St, 1 year 2,600

LENTINO, Rosario, to Robert Boyd; 71 to 75 Roosevelt St and 13 Oak St, 5 years 71,000

LEWIS, Nathan, to Isaac Hessberg; Arnold Av, w s, 300 ft s of Libby St, 200 ft to Hughes Av, 5 years 2,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Louisa Henkel; 8th St, n s, 189 ft w of Avenue C, 2 years 12,000

MADDEN, Mary, to Maud J. Eden; Lots 85 and 86, map of Norwood, 5 years 1,000

MASSETT, Stephen F., to James McClenahan and others, executors, &c.; 34th St, s s, 195.10 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 10,000

MATHEWS, Catherine M., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 1,006 East 137th St, ½ year 1,500

MATHEWS, Catherine M., to Jacob C. Rosenblum; 1,008 East 137th St, ½ year 1,500

MAY, Morris, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 165 Allen St, 3 years 17,500

McBRIDE, Melvena, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 6,500

PETERS, Henry H., Jr., to Edward F. Browning; 7th Av, 283 and 285, 3 years 20,000

POILLARD, Alfred E., to Augustus C. Fransioli; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 101.3 ft s of 141st St, demand 1,130

RHEINISCH, Emma, to Walter F. Kingsland; Trinity Av, n e corner of 133d St, 3 years 4,000

RINALDO, Edward, and wife to Paul Hellinger; 25th St, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 1,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Jonas Weil and another; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St; also Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 1 year 14,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Simon M. Strauss; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St, 1 year 5,500

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Brook Av, n w corner of 149th St, widened; also Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 1 year 2,000

RUNGE, Minnie C., and Dora Westfall to Hewlett Scudder, Jr.; 1,492 Lexington Av, 5 years 14,000

SEE, Milton, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 99.11 ft s of 189th St, 3 years 3,000

STACEY, Henry B., to Susan E. Blodgett; 156 East 82d St, 5 years 8,000

STANTON, James M., to Edward Dougherty, individually and as trustee, and another; 827 and 829 Southern Boulevard, 1 year 8,000

STOLTE, Edward J., to J. William Kaiser; 143d St, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, demand 1,000

STOLTE, Edward, to Elizabeth Keim, executrix; 143d St, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 13,000

STREETER, William A. M., to Theodore E. Macy and others; Macy Place, s s, 183.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 5½ years 1,900

TREBING, August J., to Anna E. Haas; 83d St, s s, 150 ft e of Park Av, demand. 1,750

TREBING, August J., to Anna E. Haas; 83d St, s s, 175.3 ft e of Park Av, demand 1,750

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Wilson M. Powell; 198 East 7th St, 5 years 27,000

WILCOX, Elizabeth A., to Jacob and Meyer Bloch; 128 West 83d St, 1 year 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARKELL, William J., trustee, to Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c. .... Nom.

ARKELL, William J., trustee, &c., to Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c. .... Nom.

ARKELL, William J., trustee, &c., to Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c. .... Nom.

ARKELL, William J., trustee, &c., to Lucy W. Drexel, trustee, &c. .... Nom.

COLYER, Mary E., to Sarah H. Powell 10,000

DREXEL, Lucy W., trustee, to Josephine W. Drexel .... Nom.

DREXEL, Lucy W., trustee, to Josephine W. Drexel .... Nom.

DREXEL, Lucy W., trustee, to Josephine W. Drexel .... Nom.

DREXEL, Lucy W., trustee, to Josephine W. Drexel .... Nom.

FEINBERG, William, to Joseph Polstein. Nom.

FEINBERG, William, to Joseph Polstein. Nom.

FEINBERG, William, to Jacob Polstein. Nom.

FRANSIOLI, Augustus C., to Raymond Jenkins .... Nom.

FULLER, Euphemia B., to R. Elizabeth Putney 1,000

GEORGE, Francis, trustee, &c., to Mary J. George .... Nom.

HESSBERG, Isaac, to Arthur Beis 2,000

HOOKEY, William T., to Simon Adler and another .... Nom.

LEWIS, George W., and another to Nathan Lewis .... Nom.

LEWIS, Nathan, to Isaac Hessberg 3,000

MORAN, Dennis W., to Catherine Madigan .... Nom.

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to William Feinberg. Nom.

POLSTEIN, Joseph, to William Feinberg. Nom.

SCHMOHL, William H., to Harriet L. Kapp 3,769

SCUDDER, Hewlett, Jr., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company 21,000

SIEBEL, Josephine, to Marie Maritz .... Nom.

STRIKER, James A., to Letitia M. Striker 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 100x100; George C. Murphy against Mark E. Stevens and Arthur C. Searles, owners and contractors $1,954

BROADWAY, s e corner of 23d St, 100x 100; Dimock & Fink Company against Fred Sims, as contractor 2,255

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 108x100; the National Iron Company against Emory F. Dodson, or William Call, owner; E. F. Dodson & Co., contractors 1,191

EAST BROADWAY, 26, and 13 Division St; Bohland & Alkier against Lena and Samuel Michelson, owners and contractors 453

LEWIS ST, 88 and 90; Bohland & Alkier against Lena and Samuel Michelson, owners and contractors 500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 113th St, 118.5x144.2x100.11x82.3; Chautauqua Plaining Mill Company against Emily L. Felt, owner; Johnson & Peterson, contractors 444

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 175x100; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against William C. Bolton, owner and contractor 410

3D ST, 352 to 356 East; Bohland & Alkier against Samuel Michelson, owner and contractor 395

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; White Van Glahn & Company against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 429

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; C. Nuhn & Co. against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 2,763

8TH ST, 319 to 323 East; Lorenz Eichner against George Hoffman, owner and contractor 1,200

20TH ST, 220 West; Walker and Chambers against Joseph Leavy and Lewis Kohn, owners and contractors 150

89TH ST, 118 and 120 West; Bradley and Currier Company against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weiss, owners and contractors 356

91ST ST, 253 West; the Brooklyn Asphaltum Paint Company against Charles S. Sentell, owner and contractor 20

100TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 60x100; G. L. Schuyler & Co. against P. V. Morton, owner; A. Waldron, owner and contractor 38

100TH ST, 209 West; Thomas P. Sinnott against Alfred Waldron, owner; John Darragh, contractor 500

100TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Broadway, 60x51.10; Henry Brown & Son against Alfred Waldron, owner and contractor 725

112TH ST, n e corner of 1st Av, 100.11x 100; Benedetto & Forliano against Bernard Isaacs, owner; Davis Carp and Edward Barbig, contractors 1,700

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; Schneider & Herter against Isidor J. Deitz, owner; Seglin Brothers, owners and contractors 400

114TH ST, 74 East; Henry Reiner against Blazius Ryer, owner; John O'Brien, contractor 37

144TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Brook Av, 50x 100; John W. Rapp against Adolph Wexler, owner; Morris O. Cohen, owner and contractor 30

171ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 75x 100; John W. Rapp against R. Vingaprova, owner and contractor 84

BUILDING LOAN UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MADISON ST, 321 to 325; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager, with Barnett Hamburger, (ten payments) 25,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

5TH AV, 836; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Isidor Wormser to Dunbar & Ashley 118

68TH ST, 58 East; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Maurice Seligman to Dunbar & Ashley 185

83D ST, 26 East; Hudson Heating and Ventilating Company, on Col. E. M. Knox to Dunbar & Ashley 175

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, w s, 90.6 ft n of 143d St, 40.2x 55.1x39.11x50.9; Frederick Grasmuck against Elizabeth Redman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Grasmuck & Ostrander.

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 160th St, 73.6x 92x73.7x92; Mary Zinser against John Van Dolsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. J. Wiederhold.

EASTBURN ST, w s, 150.7 ft n w of Walnut St, 49.5x100; Isabella J. Bush against Mary A. Hurley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harris & Corwin.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 31; Harriet Bartlett and others, executors, &c., against Robert Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Andrews.

MOTT AV, e s, 717.2 ft s of 144th St, 25x142.3x 25.6x147.4; Julia A. Low against Mary E. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, George A. Gartland.

28TH ST, 144 West; Paulino Echeverria against Abraham Quackenbush and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Echeverria.

54TH ST, 445 West; the Greenwich Savings Bank against William G. Flammer, individually and as executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. G. De Witt.

99TH ST, s s, 296.2 ft e of Riverside Av, 45x 100.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn against Mary E. Bryan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x 99.11; Patrick Fogarty against Thomas Maloney, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Earley, H. & S.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, milling	7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.27

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½@64½c; No. 2 red, 67@67½c; No. 2 corn, 30@30¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 30¼@30¾c; No. 2 oats, 22¾@23c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $2.45; mess pork, per barrel, $8.25@$9.75; lard, per 100-lb, $4.95@$5.27½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $7.75.

COTTON.—A sharp break in the Liverpool market sufficed to frighten the investment public into realizing on large amounts of January, March and May cotton, which in turn led to a similar movement on the part of local longs. As for the situation in general, there was practically no change to warrant any radical alteration in the policy of either side. The market opened weak, at a decline of 4 to 5 points, and continued to fall rapidly during the first half hour under very heavy general liquidation, selling for foreign account and something like organized effort on the part of the bear crowd to dislodge long stuff. Larger receipts than predicted were used by opponents of the market as ammunition, as were the cables. Mobile, 1-16c lower, at 7 5-16c; Savannah, ⅛c lower, at 7 3-16c; Charleston, nothing doing, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Baltimore, 7⅝c; Augusta, 7⅝c; Memphis, 7 7-16c; New Orleans quiet at 7 7-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.27	7.29	7.27	7.28@7.29
January	7.38	7.38	7.30	7.34@7.35
February	7.39	7.39	7.36	7.37@7.38
March	7.42	7.44	7.38	7.40@7.41
April	7.40	7.44	7.40	7.41@7.42
May	7.42	7.45	7.40	7.42@7.43
June	7.44	7.44	7.43	7.43@7.44
July	7.44	7.46	7.43	7.43@7.44
August	7.39	7.42	7.38	7.40@7.41
September	..	..	..	7.09@7.11
October	6.90	6.96	6.90	6.94@6.95
November	..	..	..	6.91@6.92

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Spot cotton easier; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 4 9-32d; futures opened easy, 2 @3 points lower; closed quiet, but steady, 2@4 points net lower. December-January, 4.00½s; January-February, 4.04s; February-March, 4.02½s; March-April, 4.01½s; April-May, 4.00½s; May-June, 3.63½b; June-July, 3.62½b; July-August, 3.62s; August-September, 3.59½s; September-October, 3.52@3.53; December, 4.07½s. Manchester—Yarns very steady; cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "There has been a very noticeable lull in business during the past week, the volume of transactions being less than one-half of that reported during the preceding week. This quieter condition of affairs is not unwelcome to the trade, however, as it gives them a chance to catch up on deliveries. The strength of the situation is in no-wise weakened, however, owing to the continued firmness and hardening tendency of values abroad, which enable wool to be exported at a profit, in case it is not wanted here. The market is in a very irregular condition, and quotations on several grades are largely nominal. Holders' ideas as to the value of wool vary, and some lots are held far above the market. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 6,473,200 pounds domestic and 348,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 6,821,200 pounds, against a total of 13,915,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 3,537,000 for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 334,803,776 pounds, against 125,-496,510 pounds last year at this time."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—There was the usual large attendance at the wool auction sales to-day. The offerings, which consisted of 10,522 bales, included a fine lot of Geelong, Queensland, and New South Wales new clip merinos. The American buyers and Continental representatives secured the bulk of merinos at 20 per cent. above the last series, excepting medium greasy, which realized an advance of 15 per cent. Fine-haired greasies were taken by American buyers at 25 per cent. advance over the last series. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 2,500 bales; scoured, 10d@2s 7½d; greasy, 1s 1d@1s 7d. Queensland, 900 bales; scoured 2s 3¼d@2s 5d; greasy, 10½d@1s 5d. Victoria, 2,100 bales; scoured, 1s 7d@2s 6¼d; greasy, 8½d@1s 6d. West Australia, 800 bales; scoured, 1s 7¼d@1s 8d; greasy, 9d@1s 2d. New Zealand, 2,600 bales; scoured, 6¾d@2s 3d; greasy, 6¼@11½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 500 bales; scoured 1s 1d@ 2s; greasy, 9d@1s ½d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72⅜	72¾	72⅛	72⅛
May	74⅞	75⅛	74¼	74¼
Corn—				
December	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
May	38¾	38¾	38 7-16	38½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	69⅞	70 1-16	69⅛	69⅛
July	70½	70⅝	69¾	69¾
Corn—				
December	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
January	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
May	32¾	32 13-16	32 5-16	32⅜
Oats—				
December	22½	22½	22¼	22¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—For the first half of the day wheat answered to the operations of bull traders quite readily, attaining at one time an advance of ½c over the previous night's close, but in the afternoon sudden disaster overtook friends of the staple, and the entire gain was lost, December alone holding steady with a final ⅛c net advance in contrast to ⅜c decline in other positions. This sudden and sharp break was by all odds the feature of the day, and resulted, so far as could be learned, simply from an overloaded condition of the market without sufficient new support from outside sources to hold the advance that bull traders had built up. The unloading in the last hour was very active both here and at Chicago, meeting no demand whatever, except that from shorts who had foreseen the collapse in prices and taken the precaution to sell around 75⅛@75¼c for May. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, New York, 73¾c spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78¼c prompt; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 79¾c prompt, nominal; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 79½c to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, December, 62⅜c; May, 66¼c; July, 67⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—Wheat, ½c; No. 1 Northern, 66@67c; No. 2 Northern, 64@65¼c. Rye, No. 1, 54@55½c. Barley, No. 2, 46½c.

CORN—No. 2 closed 39½c, elevator; 39½c delivered, and 40⅜c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 29½@30c; No. 3 oats, 29c; No. 2 white, 31c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 29½@31c; track white, 31@34c; No. 2 white clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 62c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 61½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40½@41c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 44@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—Nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $5.80@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.80@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.25@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@ $2.75; no grade, $18 per ton, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2.25@$2.35. Rye flour more active; fair to good, $3@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.45. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.25@$2.35, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 78@80c. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $16.75; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $17; coarse Winter bran, $17@ $19, latter white; middlings, $17@19; city feed, $17@$18; hominy chop, $16.25; oil meal, $27@ $27.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 6.—Flour—First patents, $3.40@$3.50; second patents, $3.20@$3.30; first clear, $2.20@$2.30. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS. — PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10.25; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.50@$12. BEEF—Quoted: Mess, $10.50; family, $12.50@ $13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $21@$23. BEEF HAMS—Quoted: $23.50@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¾c; pigs, 6⅜c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies easy; quoted: smoking bellies, 6½@7c; 10-lb, 6¼@6½c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾@6c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; Western greens, 7¾@8¼c; Western, S. P., 8¾c; city greens, 8¼@8½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅞c; country, 4⅝@4⅞c. LARD—$5.60; city lard quoted, $5.15; refined lard, South America, $6.25; Continent, $5.85; Brazil, kegs, $7.40; compound, city, 5¼@ 5⅜c; Western, 5¼@5⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7c; city lard stearine, 6⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 82s 6d; prime mess, 76s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 57s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 36s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 35s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 34s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 33s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 3d; American, refined, in pails, 29s. Butter—Finest United States, 94s; good, 73s. Cheese—American, finest white, 57s; American, finest colored, 58s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 25s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined, 17s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Linseed oil, 23s.

COFFEE.—Disappointing cables from European markets proved a sufficient incentive to local holders and the investment public to sell a portion of their coffee and induced leading bears to pound the near months. Under this pressure prices went off 5@10 points, with the market, however, steady at the decline. Further loss was checked for a time by light receipts at Brazilian ports, a larger warehouse movement in this country than anticipated, and evidences of relative firmness in the spot department. The foreign contingent sold on the early break and throughout the rest of the day in a straggling fashion. Profit-taking by room shorts and a more conservative attitude of the bull faction later brought about partial reactions. Both sides were handicapped by an absence of news from the plague centres of the coffee belt and uncertainty as to the future action of the New York Board of Health concerning the admission of coffee billed from Santos to this port. Near the close another weak spot was reached, carrying prices to the lowest point of the day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	6.00	6.00	5.95	5.90@6.00
January	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.95@6.00
February	6.05	6.05	6.05	5.95@6.00
March	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.10
May	6.20	6.20	6.10	6.05@6.10
June	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.10@6.15
July	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.15@6.20
August	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
September	6.35	6.35	6.25	6.25@6.30
October	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.30@6.30
November	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.35@6.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good avearge Santos, 9$00; receipts, 20,000 bags; stock, 654,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ¼ pfennig lower; at 2:30 P. M., ½@ ¾ pfennig net lower; sales, 27,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened quiet and unchanged; at 12 M., declined 1f; at 3 P. M., quiet and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., declined ¼f; total sales, 21,000 bags; January, 39; February, 39.25; March, 39.50; April, 39.75; May, 40; June, 40.25; July, 40.50; August, 40.75; September, 41; October, 41.25; November, 41.50; December, 39.75. Rio—Coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 9$875; exchange, 7 3-32d; receipts, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 1,000 bags; stock, 298,000 bags.

SUGAR. — Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses, 3 9-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron, warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $17.15; tin, $27.25; exchange lead, $4.75; spelter, $4.70; broker's price for lead $4.75, and for spelter $4.70.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.80, and in bulk, $7.15; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.75, and in bulk, $7.10; refined, cases, New York, $10.90; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.65; deodorized, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, barrels, 27c; prime Summer yellow, 32@32½c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, nominal; prime white, 32@33c; prime Winter yellow, 33@34c. Linseed—American, raw, 48@49c; American, boiled, 50@ 51c; Calcutta, raw, 65c. Lard oil, 44@45c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.10; tar oil, barrels, $4.35@$4.50. Spirits of turpentine, 51½@52c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.35 @$1.40; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.90; M, $2.30; N, $2.95; W G, $3.50; W W, $4.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 48¼c. Resin quoted: A, B, C, D, and E, $1.15; F, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.40; K, $1.45; M, $1.80; N, $2.30; W G, $2.80; W W, $3.65.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 48c. Resin, $1.07½@$1.12½. Crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80. Tar, $1.40.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6.—Turpentine market, 47c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers, $5@$6; extra do, $6.40; oxen, $3.10@$4.95; bulls, $2.40@$3.90; cows, $1.75 @$4; extra fat do, $4.15@$4.35; stockers, $4. Veals, $5@$9; tops, $9.25; little calves, $3.50@ $4.50; grassers, $2.50@$3.25; Western, $3.35@ $3.50. Sheep, $2.50@$4.40; culls, $2@$2.25; lambs, $5@$6; tops, $6.25; Canadian lambs, $5.75@$6; culls, $4; hogs, $4.35@$4.60.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EMILIE FUNKE.—Judgment for $15,249 was entered yesterday against Emilie Funke of College Point in favor of Wendt, Steinhauser & Co. of this city. He indorsed three notes of the R[illegible]ania Mills.

H. C. DOYLE.—[illegible]enry C. Doyle, retail shoe dealer, at 197 Eighth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Cassidy without preference. Charles H. Broas, his attorney, said that the liabilities are $2,000, nominal assets about the same, and the failure was due to dull business.

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the Royal Benefit Society, which formerly had an office at 203 Broadway, and appointed Herbert S. Ogden receiver. The company was incorporated in March, 1893, and on Dec. 29, 1897, the Insurance Department made an examination of its affairs and reported liabilities $10,607 and assets $79 in cash.

NEW YORK AND SEA BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY.—Justice Beach of the Supreme Court has granted an order dissolving the New York and Sea Beach Railway Company, whose office was formerly at 56 Wall Street, and appointed George E. Joseph receiver. The proceeding is merely formal, as the company has done no business for the past two years. In January, 1896, the road which it operated to Coney Island went into the hands of a receiver, mortgages were foreclosed, and its property passed out of its possession.

Out of Town.

SAMUEL E. GEORGE.—Samuel E. George, a member of the firm of P. T. George & Co. of Baltimore, made an assignment there yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. N. Winslow Williams was made trustee. Mr. George stipulates in his assignment that his debts shall be paid first, and after that, if there be any surplus, it shall be turned over to the firm of Messrs. P. T. George & Co. Mr. Williams as trustee gave bond for $40,000, this amount being twice that of the estimate of the value of the estate, which is $20,000. Mr. George's liabilities are believed to be in the neighborhood of $200,000, although no definite statement has been made.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MENDEL MARCUS.—Mendel Marcus, residing at 22 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,519 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1889.

W. D. ROMAINE.—Worthington D. Romaine, salesman at 22 Dey Street and 29 Beekman Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,539 and nominal assets consisting of a claim for $3,000 against a lithographing company which is in suit. He was formerly in the printing and stationery business.

COHEN & SMITH.—Schedules of Cohen & Smith, manufacturer of skirts at 73 and 75 West Houston Street, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed, show liabilities of 52,305, of which $17,533 are secured, $34,111 unsecured and $661 for wages, and nominal assets $5,999, consisting of accounts $1,211 and proceeds of the sales of their stock and fixtures in the hands of the assignee $4,788. M. & L. Ernst are secured creditors for $17,347, holding accounts valued at $19,155. Isidor Smith has individual debts of $11,065 to five creditors for money borrowed in 1895.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Brown of the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to thirty-three bankrupts, among whom were ex-Alderman Michael Duffy of 1,828 Third Avenue, whose liabilities were $303,670, contracted when he was a builder; Lorenz Weiher of 76 East Eighty-sixth Street, formerly a builder, whose liabilities were $200,753; Berrard and Meyer Hecht, who composed the firm of Hecht Brothers, importers of fancy goods, formerly at 485 Broadway, whose liabilities were $129,629; Charles S. La Vake, formerly of C. S. La Vake & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery at 743 Broadway, whose liabilities were $35,857; Nelson S. Cubberly, decorator, of 119 West Eighty-ninth Street, whose liabilities were $44,318; Charles A. Contant of 728 St. Nicholas Avenue, whose liabilities were $72,965, and Katie Pearson of 150 West Sixty-sixth Street, whose liabilities were $21,033. This is her second discharge. She received a discharge on her first petition on Feb. 27, but some debts were omitted from the schedules then.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARENS, Charles and Nellie—F. Lindinger. $147
BAMBERG, Isaac—L. Goodman and others 417
BELL, Lewis H.—L. M. Hodgins 238
BURRIDGE, Frank—C. Lieberman 43
BUCKLAND, Elizabeth—W. J. Davidson 279
COLGAN, John W.—Ernest Schaefer 115
CLARKE, Nathan E.—Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company 1,053
CELENTANO, Joseph—S. E. Bernheimer and another 238
COHN, Max—S. E. Bernheimer and another 1,028
COE, William R.—D. Willis James 212
CORDES, Herman—F. H. Leggett and others 146
DAVIS, Erwin—J. T. Pettus and another 184
DRESSNER, Lelia—Consolidated Gas Company 35
DANIELL, Charles E.—M. J. Malone 112
ENGELHARDT, Herman, Jr.—Goss & Edsall Company 726
EDEN, Edward—W. A. Glover, (costs) 24
FARRELL, Hugh F.—D. Kerbs 464
FUNKE, Emilie—F. B. Wendt and others 15,249
FERRELL, Frank J.—City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia 349
FIELD, Kate—Consolidated Gas Company of New York 33
FISCH, Adolph—Carrie Furth 1,166
FISCHER, Henry—G. Gengenbacher 47
FUERST, Anton—T. B. Kniffin and another 53
FRANKE, Louis—National Central Bank, Cherry Valley, N. Y. 692
FRANKE, Louis—National Central Bank, Cherry Valley, N. Y. 2,489
GREEN, Emilene—Consolidated Gas Company 35
GRASSMUCH, Joseph—Consolidated Gas Company 52
GRUBER, Joseph—Consolidated Gas Company 141
GERRITY, Andrew—F. Perske 231
GERKEN, Daniel—Korner & Schwabeland Company 315
HUTCHINGS, John C.—T. T. Martin 61
HOLLAND, Charles A.—D. Keble 403
HEITZ, Otto—G. Gotthelf 43
KLOTS, Charles A.—Hans Friest 291
KAISER, Joseph A.—Angela M. C. Gasilia 62
KRUEGER, Pauline—H. Baertz 26
LENDORF, Leopold—J. Moller and another 144
LAROCCA, Giuseppe—William Wetterer 435
LEGGETT, Charles H.—H. A. Lozier 616
McMURRAY, Robert T. and William H.—M. E. Fitzgerald 2,274
MILLAR, Charles E. and Evelyn L.—Noah Loder, Jr. 147
MULLEN, Thomas B.—J. H. Mohlman Company 928
MARX, Joel M.—Henry Ahr, (costs) 74
MORGAN, John W.—Consolidated Gas Company 65
MARTIN, John J.—Consolidated Gas Company 68
MEYERHEIM, Herman and Tillie—Corn Exchange Bank 1,229
MEYER, Frederick—L. Doelger, Sr., and others 156
MATTFELD, Frederick, and Harry Parrett—Joseph J. Lafetra 43
McCRUDEN, Jennie—P. J. O'Beirne, (costs) 110
O'CONNOR, John—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 1,009
O'CONNOR, Thomas—Consolidated Gas Company 107
POTH, William—John Dais 223
POPE, Emma—Columbia Distributing Company 42
PHELPS, Oscar S.—Consolidated Gas Company 33
ROUSSEL, Leon—M. Durant 134
REICHBACH, Max—B. Schottland 82
RUBIN, Hyman—New Amsterdam Gas Company 23
REISENBERGER, Abraham—J. S. Epstein and others 29
SCHNEITTACHER, Bella—S. Schneittacher, (costs) 38
SHERWIN, Frank R.—J. Leicht, Jr. 84
SIEMON, Amalie, and Ernst Malknus—Henry Schmitt 170
SPARROW, James and Mary J.—H. Herrmann & Son 314
SINSHEIMER, Leopold—D. Welch 260
THE HERCULES PRESSED BRICK Company—Jaffrey Manufacturing Company 83
THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—Wright Steam Engine Company 7,150
THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY and Payne Engineering Company—Wright Steam Engine Company, (costs) 482
THE GREATER NEW YORK PUBLISHING Company—James H. De Hart 338
HUDSON RIVER PAINT COMPANY—John W. Coulson 545
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Cohen 129
ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY—The People, &c. 100
THE NEW YORK AND SEA BEACH Railway Company—The People, &c. 100
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—C. V. McCarthy 810
THE MANHATTAN YEAST COMPANY—G. L. Balheimer's Sons 460
TISI, Rocco—S. Labrario 37
VINGEPROVA, Raimeneto G.—L. R. Esposito 46
VON DER BOUR, John—A. Schultz 462
WEBB, W. Seward, as President, &c.—Marcus Brann 892
WILLIAMS, Minnie E.—A. H. Corwin, administrator 1,210
WHITE, Frank D., and Maurice J. Joyce—G. F. Weeden 1,831
WILLIAMS, Margaret—John Wanamaker. 188

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1899,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TRUSTEES' SALE.
BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT,
JOHN DELEHUNTY, ESQ., REFEREE,
11
CHOICE AND VALUABLE LOTS ON
GERARD AND WALTON AVENUES,
South of 164th St.—23d Ward.
Also,
NORTHWEST CORNER
9TH AVENUE AND 44TH STREET,
and one-half interest in two lots on
CLINTON AVENUE,
between 169th St. and Jefferson Ave.
65 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR 3 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT.
For maps, etc., apply to Coudert Brothers, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 71 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 60 CEDAR ST.

39 West 81st Street
facing Manhattan Square. Elegant 25 ft. four-story house, box stoop, 19 rooms, perfect order; immediate occupancy; beautifully decorated; modern improvements, open daily for inspection; sale or lease; fair price; easy terms.

"A" PRIVATE DWELLING; THREE-STORY; near Central Park West, between 81st and 91st Sts; at a bargain.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

BELOW COST. 249 WEST 76TH ST.—Perfectly modern, everything; possession; make offer. Owner, HULL, 21 Park Row.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND.
136, 138 & 140-142 WEST 16TH ST.
Handsome, well lighted and ventilated apartments; 7 rooms and bath; steam heated and hot water supply; rents, $60 per month.
JANITOR ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT FOR WINTER MONTHS.—Furnished apartment; two rooms and bath; 5th Av., on Murray Hill; family apartment house; restaurant; $150 per month. Call or address Room 1,507, 30 Broad St., New York.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Glorious West of our own Beloved Country,
BALMY CALIFORNIA
The Grandest Winter Resort in the World.
Why Risk a Winter Ocean Voyage when you can reach the Italy of America via the Finest Train that was Ever Constructed.
THE SUMPTUOUS
"SUNSET LIMITED."
Special through trains consisting of sleeping and dining cars will leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.
For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, N. Y. City.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment car from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England. FRED STERRY, Manager. Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.

The Laurel in the Pines,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
NOW OPEN.
More than one hundred rooms in bath suites added since last season.
LOUIS P. ROBERTS, Manager.

Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda,
OPEN DECEMBER TO MAY.
Situated on high elevation in the centre of the city of Hamilton, the capital of Bermuda. Send for booklet. A. C. BROOKS, Manager, Hamilton, Bermuda.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold.
1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

INSTRUCTION.

Stenography and Typewriting Training School.
Private or Class Instruction. Day and Evening. Coaching, speeding, all systems. F.E.PARRISH, Instructor. 105 E. 22d St., Room 215.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—Thorough education, good home, and nobility of character our constant aim. Address Thomas O'Hanlon, D. D., Pennington, N. J.

MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES FOR GIRLS. 53 WEST 45TH ST.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH.
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.
Commencing Saturday, Oct. 21st.

DRY GOODS.

STERLING SILVER HOLIDAY NOVELTIES, Mirrors, Jars, Combs, Brushes, Penholders, Pencils, Cigar Cutters, Knives, Manicure Pieces, all mounted in Sterling Silver, at very reasonable prices. JAMMES, 4 W. 37th St., rear 5th Av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK BOARDING KENNELS, 113 WEST 37th St.; new management; dogs bought and sold.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE DEAF CURED FREE
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

PIANOS.

HARDMAN PIANO

"The Only Piano that Improves with Use."

See the new Hardman Baby Grand

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
136 & 138 Fifth Ave., New York.
ANDERSON & CO.,
470 Fulton St., Brooklyn Representative.

NEW STYLES.

We now have a complete stock of our elegant, new designs in Upright Pianos, in various fancy woods, at our warerooms.

The discontinued styles we will dispose of at greatly reduced prices, cash or monthly payments. Call and examine, or send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Pianos to rent.

KRAKAUER BROS.,
WAREROOMS, 113 EAST 14TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
Warerooms, Broadway, Cor. 47th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

88TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large second floor room, with board; parlor dining room; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

82D ST., 129 WEST.—Large, comfortable room in private house; all conveniences; rent moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good family cook; wash and iron; small family; city reference. M. R., 239 West 67th St., third flat.

COOK, &c.—By a young Canadian woman as good cook and laundress in American family; apartments preferred; personal reference. 218 East 65th St.

COOK and COARSE WASHING.—Protestant; excellent baker; city or country; best references. Mary, 753 6th Av., (store.)

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl in a private family; lady can be seen. 435 West 50th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman; day's work or family washing at home; first-class reference. Shea, 538 West 50th St., top floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent to handle any part of lady's wardrobe; retrim finest work; willing to assist in shopping; by the day or week. Reasonable, Advertising Agency, 90 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class French dressmaker, elegant work wishes more customers; out by day. Louise, 45 West 98th.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Swedish lady, graduated from the Royal Superior Training College in Stockholm Sweden, having vast experience of teaching in lyceums and families, is now ready for new engagement as governess or other suitable position; highest references. H. L., Box 13, Erie, Penn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By reliable woman; general housework; small family; city, country; good city reference; no cards. 361 West 30th St., second floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class, thoroughly, competent laundress; best of city references. S., Box 296, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day or month. 1,162 3d Av.; ring Higgins's bell.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 31 Columbus Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, curtains, cushions and also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class children's dress and cloak maker; years with Thurn. 5th Av.; will call and take measure; no fitting. Mrs. Williams, 147 East 39th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced English Protestant; permanent or for Winter. G. L., Box 294, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—VALET.—By an Englishman, just disengaged; city or country; good city references; wages moderate. G. M., 981 6th Av., care Simpson.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; good city references; 7 years; 2 years last place. 141 East 43d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; faithful, strictly sober, neat; willing and obliging. Butler, 129 West 24th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; understands his duties; 8 years' personal references. Apply Duncan Menzies, care Flandrau & Co., Broome St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Understands greenhouse work and care of horses. Peter Hausen, Mills Hotel No. 1, Bleecker St.

Miscellaneous.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE?

Educated Englishman (35) desires re-engagement as courier-traveling servant to ladies, gentlemen, or family; 14 years' experience in European and North African travel; personal reference. Travel, 1,269 Broadway.

OFFICE WORK, &c.—Man, 26 years old, of good habits and address, who has had considerable experience in offices of a large railroad company; also in a hotel; thoroughly competent to hold any position of trust and responsibility; can give excellent references who will vouch as to my ability, &c. J. D., 1,269 Broadway.

STRONG BOY, 16, DESIRES OPPORTUNITY to learn plumbing and steamfitting trade. Roth, 81 East 113th St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A refined young woman not over thirty years of age as nurse and companion to invalid lady; trained graduate nurse preferred; references required as to character and respectability; salary $12 per week. Jones, Box 159 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Salesman with good records contemplating change on Jan. 1 may make very satisfactory arrangements with a good house in high grade teas and coffees; replies confidential. GUATEMALA, Box 186 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VALENTINE G. HALL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Valentine G. Hall of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Valentine G. Hall was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 6th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. HARRAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George S. Harral of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George S. Harral was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. LENZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry J. Lenz of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Henry J. Lenz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MENKE and JULIUS MENKE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Menke and Julius Menke of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham Menke and Julius Menke were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEAH R. PLOTZKA, Bankrupt. No. 1,826.

To the creditors of Leah R. Plotzka of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Leah R. Plotzka was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated December 6th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIZABETH K. SATTERLEE, individually and as a member of the firm of D. R. Satterlee & Co., Bankrupt.—No. 1,797.

To the creditors of Elizabeth K. Satterlee, individually and as a member of the firm of D. R. Satterlee & Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Elizabeth K. Satterlee was duly adudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Dec. 6, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LOUIS SCHLESINGER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,675.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Schlesinger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 20th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, December 6, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Simon Ottenberg, and Mary Goldenberg, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Goldenberg, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY GOLDENBERG, Joel Goldenberg, Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Henrietta Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Herman Goldenberg, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Hannah Fischer, Helen B. Wise, Augusta (Gussie) Simonson, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Hannah Ottenberg, Joel R. Goldenberg, Benjamin Goldenberg, Minnie B. Wise, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten Mandel Katten, Johanna Sanchen Katten, Jacob H. Fleisch, Jacob H. Schiff, Julius Goldman, M. Warley Platzek, Isaac Wallach, Jacob Rothschild, Simon Ottenberg, Joel Goldenberg, and Louis Seeberger, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.
CHARLES H. BRUSH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten, Mandel Katten, and Johanna Sanchen Katten:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to the order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 31st day of October, 1899.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1899.
CHARLES H. BRUSH, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EMMA J. BENT, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Anna Elizabeth Wahle, James Owen, Mary E. Bursiem, Godolphin F. Burslem, Stephen G. Williams, and Priscilla Williams, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 22, 1899.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant James Owen: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1899, and on the 7th day of December, 1899, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, which said complaint was originally filed on the 25th day of November, 1899.

Dated December 6, 1899.
MORNAY WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
d7-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PLAYA DE ORO MINING CO., plaintiff, against GEORGE B. NIXON and JOHN NICHOLS, (the Christian name John being fictitious,) and his real name unknown to plaintiff,) as copartners, organized and doing business under the firm name and style of "Successores de George Chambers & Co.," defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer, on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 9th, 1899.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1899.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRUSSEL, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES BRUSSEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Murray Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. JOSEPH BRUSSEL, HUGO CAHN, Executors. WISE & LICHTENSTEIN, Attorneys for Executors, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o25-1aw6mTh

CAMBRELENG, JOSEPHINE GRAHAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Nicholas Cambreleng, Niéve Cambreleng and Josephine Cambreleng, the husband and only heirs and next of kin of JOSEPHINE GRAHAM CAMBRELENG, deceased, send greeting: Whereas Henry L. Sprague of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the 5th day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Josephine Graham Cambreleng, late of Tenerife, Canary Islands, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Henry L. Sprague, Petitioner, 15 Broad Street, N. Y.

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&120

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

JONES, MARTHA R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara L. Thomas, Albert H. Jones, Emily M. Dodd, Charles G. Dodd, Howard M. Dodd, Clarence P. Thomas, Ida C. Berry, Henry P. Jones, Juliet Ketcham, Mary C. Beach, Matilda Force, Caroline A. Ohlman, Mary L. Cook, and to Aaron S. Thomas and said Clara L. Thomas, as trustees for said Mary L. Cook, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA R. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Aaron S. Thomas and John M. Dodd, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
n2-1aw6wTh

ROBERT R. McBURNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert R. McBurney, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CEPHAS BRAINERD, Executor. TIMOTHY DAVENPORT, Atty. for Executor, 47 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s7-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER, Louise M. Peckham, and Ellen C. Goldschmidt, individually and as executrices of the last will and testament of RICHARD TIGHE, deceased, Sir Francis Chapman, Maria Lady Chapman, Lina Lady Chapman, Jane Tighe, (now Jane Tongue,) Francis Rodon, Ellen Vignoles, Emily Featherston Haugh, Cecil Featherston Haugh, Howard Featherston Haugh, Frederick Featherston Haugh, Herbert Featherston Haugh, Florence Lambarde, Richard Featherston Haugh, Rupert Featherston Haugh, Benjamin Chapman, Dora Chapman, Sir Montague Chapman, Harriet Massy, Margaret Featherston Haugh, Thomas T. Chapman, Catharine Arthur, Annie Donahue, Edmund Green, Carrie Carter, Harriet G. Davenport, Annie Stephens, Frances Isabella Dowd, Howard Wainwright, Stuyvesant Wainwright, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Richard Tighe Wainwright, Henry Stuyvesant, and Margaret C. Catlin, the executrices, heirs, next of kin, devisees, and legatees of Richard Tighe, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Thomas A. Tighe of the City of New York has filed a petition in the Surrogate's Court of our county praying for a decree revoking the probate of the alleged will of Richard Tighe admitted under an order made in said court by Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of said court, on the 20th day of October, 1898, and for other and further relief, therefore,

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why said probate should not be revoked.

And such of you as are under the age of 21 years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of said city and county, at the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 23d day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. [Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.
CAMPBELL & HANCE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n9-1aw6wTh

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

LEGAL SALES.

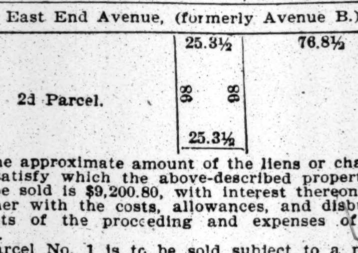
SURROGATE'S COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Charles Riederer, a creditor, for the disposition of the real property of Anton Deutsch, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a final decree, entered in the above-entitled proceeding, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, will on the 22d day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree to be sold and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) distant fifty-one (51) feet and five (5) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street, which point is at or nearly opposite to the centre of the westerly end of a party wall, and running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street part of the way through said party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to a point opposite or nearly opposite to the centre of another party wall; thence running westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street, part of the way through said party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to the place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of East End Avenue, (formerly Avenue B,) which point is distant seventy-six (76) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street; running thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet; thence northerly parallel with East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through another party wall ninety-eight (98) feet to the westerly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly side of East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1899.
WILLIAM DEUTSCH,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Anton Deutsch, deceased.
LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,200.80, with interest thereon, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceeding and expenses of the sale.

Parcel No. 1 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water charges amounting approximately to $1,199.17.

Parcel No. 2 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water rates amounting approximately to $1,030.67 and interest.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, Administrator.
n9-1aw6wTh

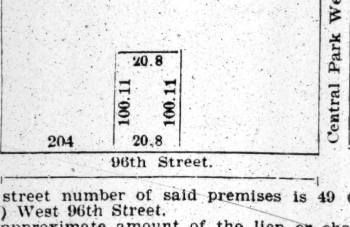
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clark L. Sharpsteen, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant two hundred and four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,832, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,048.21 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

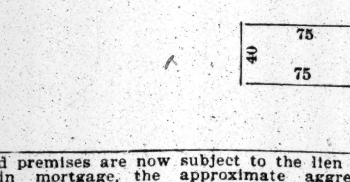
29 AND 31 RIDGE STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of Kings.—CATHARINE FINLEY, an incompetent person, by Maria Cronin, committee of her person and estate, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1899, and an order duly made and entered and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, amending and modifying said interlocutory judgment, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment and amending order named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Ridge Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Broome and Ridge Streets; running thence westerly parallel with Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Ridge Street, forty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Ridge Street; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Ridge Street forty feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Nos. 29 and 31 Ridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.
HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for defendant Lilienthal, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Said premises are now subject to the lien of a certain mortgage, the approximate aggregate amount of which mortgage, with accrued interest, is $16,377.58. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises is $1,160.48.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.
HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BENAI BERITH CLUB, a domestic corporation, having its principal office and clubhouse in the City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at Special Term of said court, in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House in the county aforesaid, on the 29th day of December, 1899, at 10:30 A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to the FRATERNITY SOCIAL CLUB.—Dated New York City, November 15, 1899. BENAI BERITH CLUB, by Adolph Hirsh, President. JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Petitioner, 302-304 Broadway, New York City. n16x1aw6wTh.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

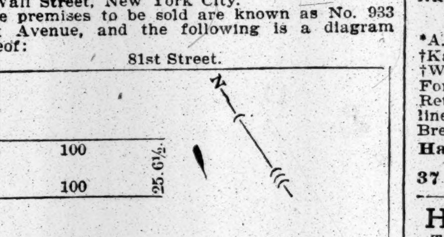
SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $24,433.34, with interest thereon from the third day of November, 1899, besides the costs and allowance amounting to $380.40, with interest thereon from November 4th, 1899, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money or allowed to the purchaser is:

Taxes for 1897	$378.00
Taxes for 1898	361.80
Taxes for 1899	496.08

Water rent by meter since Feb. 14, 1898, amount not fixed, to which should be added the interest on said amounts respectively.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to December 21, 1899, at same hour and place.—New York, Nov. 29, 1899. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against HUGH C. MUNDAY and others, defendants.

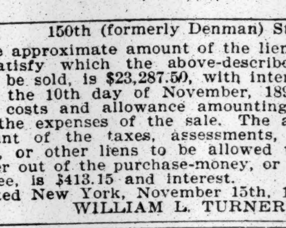
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Courtlandt Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) (formerly Denman) Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Courtlandt Avenue twenty-nine (29) feet and sixty-one-hundredths of a foot; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue twenty-nine (29) feet and sixty-one-hundredths of a foot, and thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being the northerly half of a certain lot known and designated on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose, South," on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County by the number two hundred and seventy-two, (272,) and conveyed to said John H. Metzler, one of the parties hereto of the first part, by Harry Overington and wife, by deed dated March 10, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 9, Liber 18 of Conveyances, Page 386, on the same day. The southerly wall of the building erected on the above-described premises being a party wall.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 598 Courtlandt Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,287.50, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.95 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $413.15 and interest.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1899 to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.;

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.;

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.;

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.;

before the first day of January, 1900, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1899, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof, and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1900, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the second day of October, 1899, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1899 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON $2.50 VIA
THE NEW ROUTE
TO NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, AND BOSTON.
NEW HAVEN LINE.
NARRAGANSETT BAY LINE.

Steamers daily, Sunday excepted, from Pier 25 East River, for New Haven at 5 P. M. and 12 midnight; for Providence and Boston at 5 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Pier 32 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with express trains for all points North, East, and West.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats

Leave foot of Christopher Street every week-day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong. Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

COPTIC.........Dec. 13 GAELIC..........Jan. 6
AMER MARU...Dec. 21 H. K. MARU...Jan. 16

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

EGYPT AND NILE.

The pressure on our NILE STEAMERS for the season is very great, and most of the accommodation for the sailings from CAIRO at the END of JANUARY and EARLY FEBRUARY has been sold.

Full information regarding all sailings can be obtained, and all intending to make the voyage are earnestly requested to at once communicate with us.

Plans of all the steamers, and cabins reserved, at any of our offices. Connecting Steamship and Railroad tickets for EGYPT from any point.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.
Boston, Phila., Chicago, etc.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

Trave..........Dec. 12 | †Kaiser W. d. G..Jan. 4
Lahn...........Dec. 19 | Saale...........Jan. 9

Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. To †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Naples and Genoa via Gibraltar by Express Steamers.
Sailing at 11 A. M.

*A. Victoria......Dec. 9 | *F. Bismarck.....Jan. 3
†Kaiser Wm. II..Dec. 16 | *Columbia........Jan. 9
†Werra...........Dec 30 | †Ems.............Jan. 20

For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3 and Jan. 9. Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris & Cherbourg

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Loyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German-Mediterranean service. Service to London, Paris, Hamburg resumed Feb. 22, 1900.

Twin Screw Passenger Service to Plymouth (London) and Hamburg. Also N. Y.-Hamburg Direct.

Pretoria, Dec. 9, 10 AM | Patricia, Dec. 23, 8:30 AM
Palatia, Dec. 16, 2 PM | Phoenicia, Dec. 26, 11 A. M.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT.

By the twin-screw express
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
LEAVING NEW YORK, JAN. 25, 1900.

Duration, 67 days, rates $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class. Apply for illustrated pamphlet.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.......Dec. 13 | St. Louis........Jan. 10
†Southwark.....Dec. 20 | St. Paul.........Jan. 17
St. Paul........Dec. 27 | New York.........Jan. 24
New York........Jan. 3 | St. Louis........Jan. 31

†Sailing at 12 noon.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland.......Dec. 13 | Westernland.....Dec. 27
*Southwark.....Dec. 20 | *Kensington......Jan. 3

*This steamer carries cabin and third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK-LONDON.

MARQUETTE........................Dec. 9
MESABA............................Dec. 16
MANITOU............................Dec. 23
MENOMINEE.........................Dec. 30

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Oceanic..Dec. 13, 2 PM | Germanic..Jan. 10, Noon
Teutonic..Dec. 27, Noon | Oceanic...........Jan. 24
Cymric..............Jan. 3 | Teutonic..Jan. 31, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Umbria...Dec. 9, 10 AM | Campania..Dec. 30, 2 PM
Lucania..Dec. 16, 2 PM | Umbria.....Jan. 6, 9 AM
Etruria..Dec. 23, 10 AM | Lucania...Jan. 13, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

MUNSON LINE STEAMSHIPS
DIRECT ROUTE. CUBA WEEKLY SAILINGS.
FINE SHIPS. SPLENDID CUISINE.
FULL INFORMATION AND LITERATURE FREE.
W. D. Munson, Gen'l Agt., 27 William St., N. Y.
Raymond & Whitcomb, Ticket Agts., 25 Un. Sq., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flyer	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†2:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Northern Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*8:55 a. m.
*8:00 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*7:00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday. ||Saturdays only. ¶Daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:12 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 3:38 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "4950 Cortlandt" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. later from foot W. 42d St.:

*12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. For Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Dining Car.
*6:15 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited.
†8:00 P. M. Buffalo and Niagara Falls Express.
*9:15 P. M. Detroit and Chicago Express.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Stations foot of West 23rd, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets (Penna. R. R. Ferries.)

* Time West 23rd Street. Other figures Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets. † Daily except Sunday. v Sunday leaves 4.55 P. M. Other trains daily. t Sunday leaves 6.45 A. M. e Sunday leaves 8.15 A. M. x Sunday leaves 6.15 P. M. y Sunday leaves 5.15 P. M.

t*6.55, 7.00 A. M. Local for EASTON.

*7.55, e8.10 A. M. For BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS and West, and principal local points. Parlor and Dining Cars. Connects for Coal Branches.

†*11.55, 12.00 Noon. "BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS." Handsomest train in the world. Limited to seating capacity. Due Buffalo 9.55 P. M.; connecting with through Sleepers to Detroit and Chicago. Dining Car service a la carte.

*12.55, 1.00 P. M. / †*3.55, 4.10 P. M. For WILKES-BARRE, SCRANTON. Coal Branches and intermediate points.

v*5.10, y5.20 P. M. Local for MAUCH CHUNK.

*5.55, x6.05 P. M. Chicago Vestibule Limited. For Niagara Falls and points West. Through Sleeping Car to Chicago and Toronto.

*7.55, 8.00 P. M. Exposition Express for BUFFALO and TORONTO.

*8.55, 9.00 P. M. For ITHACA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO and West. Sleeping Cars to Chicago.

SOUTH PLAINFIELD and BOUND BROOK, locals, daily except Sunday: *10.40, 10.50 A. M. *4.10, 4.20, *6.40 and 6.50 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 944 and 1354 Broadway, 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Av., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway and Annex Station, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Binghamton Mail	8:00 am	3:30 pm
Buffalo, Ithaca & Oswego Ex.	*10:00 am	8:00 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Express	*1:00 pm	*8:00 pm
Scranton, Wilkesbarre & Plymouth Express	4:00 pm	12:20 pm
Chicago & Buffalo Lim. Ex.	*7:00 pm	*7:30 am
Buffalo Ex. (arr. Buffalo 7:45 am)	*8:30 pm	*9:30 am
†Scranton, Ithaca, Buff. Ex.	*9:30 pm	*6:40 am

†Sleeper to Scranton. May be occupied to 7:30 am.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 429 and 950 Broadway and 14 Park Place.

Westcott Express Co. will call for and check baggage to destination. *Daily.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M. FAST LINE. Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo except Saturday.

7:55 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville daily via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (3:25 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days, and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:55 P. M. week days. Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:40, 3:25, and 4:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:50, 3:40, and 5:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electric-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Leaving time from South Ferry (foot Whitehall St.) is the same as from Liberty St., except when noted.

On and after Nov. 19, 1899.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., *4:00, s7:15, s9:10 A. M. (s12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, s4:40, (†5:45, s7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, *4:30, (s7:00 to Easton) A. M., s1:00, *5:30, s6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, *4:00, s9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at *4:00, *4:30, 7:30, s9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:30, s4:30, s4:40, s5:00 (s7:30 to Reading) P. M., s12:15 night. Sundays, *4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., s1:00, 1:30, *5:30 s6:00, (s9:00 to Reading) P. M., s12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

For stations on the New York and Long Branch R. R., *4:30, (*5:50 to Red Bank only,) s8:30, (a9:30 to Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., (s1:45 and j4:10 to Red Bank only,) s4:30, b6:23 P. M. Sundays, s9:00, (*10:15 to Red Bank only) A. M., s4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD, *4:30, a9:30, A. M., s1:45, k3:20, j4:10, s5:00 P. M. Sundays, *10:15 A. M.

For Lakehurst, Toms River, and Barnegat, *4:30, a9:30 A. M., s1:45, (k3:20 to Lakehurst only,) j4:10, (s5:00 to Lakehurst only) P. M. Sundays, *10:15 A. M.

VIA MATAWAN.

For stations between Atlantic Highlands and East Long Branch, *4:30, (s8:30 and 11:30 Atlantic Highlands only) A. M., s1:45, s4:30, (†5:38 and b6:23 Atlantic Highlands only) P. M. Sundays, s9:00 A. M., s4:00 P. M.

VIA BRANCHPORT.

For stations between East Long Branch and Highlands of Navesink, *4:30, s8:30, 11:30 A. M. s4:30 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, *4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., (1:00 Dining Car,) 1:30, (3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) s5:00, (s6:00 Dining Car) P. M., s12:15 mdt. Sundays, *4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, (3:00 Royal Blue Limited,) s5:00, (s6:00 Dining Car) P. M., s12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 7:30, 9:00 A. M., s3:30, s4:00, s4:30, s7:30, *9:45 P. M. Sundays, s9:00 A. M., s4:00, s9:00 P. M.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,354 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq., West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

*From Liberty St. only.
sFrom South Ferry five minutes earlier.
†From South Ferry at 5:25 P. M.
aFrom South Ferry at 9:20 A. M.
bFrom South Ferry at 6:10 P. M.
jFrom South Ferry at 3:55 P. M.
kFrom South Ferry at 3:00 P. M.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Avenue of Travel South and Southwest, CUBA, MEXICO & CALIFORNIA.

Departures from New York, Pennsylvania R. R. Station Daily, 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

12:10 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars New York to Atlanta, New Orleans, Savannah, and Jacksonville, Fla. Dining Car Service.

3:25 P. M.—N. Y. & FLA. EXPRESS—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars New York to Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Augusta.

3:25 P. M.—WASHINGTON & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED VIA LYNCHBURG—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars New York to Roanoke, Knoxville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, and Memphis. Dining Car Service.

4:25 P. M.—WASHINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED—Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars New York to Atlanta, New Orleans, Birmingham, Memphis, Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Nashville. Dining Car service. Tourist Sleeping Car, Washington to San Francisco, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

"New York and Florida Limited," finest train in the world, resumes service January 16, 1900, between New York and St. Augustine.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 271 BROADWAY.
FRANK S. GANNON, 3d Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. J. M. CULP, Traffic Mgr.
W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers for Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 150 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 363 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1899.
FOR THE WEST.

Leave New York, South Ferry, (Whitehall Terminal,) and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *1:30 P. M. and *12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., (Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, †10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M., *12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †8:00, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., (Diner,) *1:30, (Diner,) *3:00, ("Royal Limited," exclusively Pullman Train, Diner and Café,) *4:55 (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., (Diner,) and *12:10 night.

NORFOLK, †1:00 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339 Fulton St., 1,188 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty St. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

DR. DE COSTA'S APOLOGY

Says that His Change in Belief Began Long Ago.

HE ARRAIGNS PROTESTANTISM

The World, He Declares, Is Forced to Choose Between Rationalism and the Catholic Church.

The Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, whose reception into the Roman Catholic Church took place last Sunday, has written an article which is to be published in Catholic papers in which he explains his reasons for the step he has taken. Following is an abstract of the article:

In beginning Dr. De Costa thanks God for giving him "grace to overcome the deep prejudice implanted by false education," and declares that his change of belief is not the work of a day or year, but began very long ago. "The sad, fallen estate of post-Reformation belief," he adds, "has forced upon me a reconsideration of principles, the result being the conviction that the Reformation was not based upon any true foundations."

Dr. De Costa then alludes to "the passing of studious Anglicans over to the Catholic Church." "The current," he says, "is as steady as the flow of the Gulf Stream," and he refers to Cardinal Newman and others who forsook Protestantism for the Church of Rome. He declares, however, that "if the gifted author of 'Lead, Kindly Light,' had never spoken, and if Manning, Faber, and Wilberforce had never lived, my own mode of thinking must infallibly have led me to my present faith."

The writer declares that the higher criticism forms "simply a sop to the Cerberus of unbelief, strengthening the appetite it would appease, creating a demand for still more preposterous propositions, and piling difficulty upon difficulty, Pelion upon Ossa." Reformation Christianity, he says, is deemed intellectually bankrupt by discerning men, and is rapidly approaching a catastrophe. Forty-two out of sixty-two millions of the people of the United States are outside any religious organization.

"I do not, however," says Dr. De Costa, "propose to offer any apology for entering the Catholic Church. Standing in the midst of modern religious systems toppling to their fall like columns in the Temple of Karnac, no defense need be offered for accepting a firm and unshaken Catholic faith."

Dr. De Costa then goes on to speak of the position of the Scriptures in the teaching system of the Catholic Church. He declares that "the Church of Rome stands before English-speaking people and Protestants everywhere as the unique and solitary defender of the Bible in its integrity and entirety."

"Yet," adds the writer, "legitimate criticism is welcomed in Catholic schools, and the study of Holy Scripture is encouraged by the Encyclical of Leo III., 'Providentissimus Deus,' which presents the most powerful motive for entering upon the work, beginning with the study of the Oriental languages and the art of criticism. It is recognized that there is a vast field for study, and that much is to be learned in respect to interpretation. It is said that not infrequently interpretations have been placed on certain passages of Scripture (not belonging to the rule of faith and morals) which have been rectified by more careful investigations. This result has never been gained by the denial of inspiration, or the elimination of books or parts of books. The higher criticism now attacks entire books, and efforts are made to explain away the words of our blessed Lord in His references to Old Testament characters and events."

"The Church," proceeds Dr. De Costa, "never changed her method of dealing with science. In this connection a scholar should not allow his mind to become befogged. The issue is not simply one of science or simple interpretation. Hermeneutics may be involved, but, primarily, it is the mystery of the incarnation that criticism puts on trial. The case is dogmatic. It means a revision of the incarnation to accommodate a revision of the Bible. This the Holy Catholic Church will never approve. It is not in the slightest degree probable that she will allow her children to believe that our blessed Lord was ignorant of the real character of the sacred writings, or that, with a full knowledge of those writings, He stooped in the most solemn connections to the trivialities and literary accommodations of the ordinary Eastern teacher, deliberately sending forth to all ages fiction as fact, suffusing the centuries of the life and thought of the Catholic Church with allegory and legend, leaving an astonished world to wake from its long Oriental dream and realize that human thought, through the ages, has been simply the subject of illusion, the victim of what, at least approximately, approaches too closely the nature of a world-encircling jest. All this may be in keeping with what Leo XIII. felicitously styles the inept method dignified by the name of 'higher criticism'; but it cannot be seriously entertained. It is incipient Socinianism."

Dr. De Costa denies, however, that the authorities of the Catholic Church are unfavorable to the circulation and use of the Bible, saying that it is the duty and privilege of Catholic scholars to study the Bible thoroughly in the original tongues. The writer goes on to point out that tradition is also valuable.

Proceeding to speak of the question of Papal infallibility, Dr. De Costa says:

"It is time for candid non-Catholics to learn that the notion that it (infallibility) interferes with individual liberty is as true as that the mariner's compass renders the sailor an abject slave."

In conclusion Dr. De Costa says:

"On the Protestant theory there is no visible church, the only body being a mystical body in the air. On this theory Christianity has failed. The empire that triumphed over the Roman Empire has perished. This is simply pessimism run mad. Reformation religionism, therefore, offers no moral or intellectual outlook for coming generations, and leaves the world forced at last to choose between rationalism and the Catholic Church. I believe in the Holy Catholic Church and the life everlasting."

LEGAL NOTES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.—James C. Strahan, who had been one of the Deputy Tax Commissioners in the former City of New York since 1876, was at the time of the consolidation under the Greater New York charter receiving a salary of $2,700 a year, and his position was in the classified service. The present Tax Commissioners, finding that the Deputies were in one rank, and receiving a uniform salary, and that the extension of the city limits by the consolidation had brought within their jurisdiction certain localities where the work required of these officials was not as important and did not demand as much attention, in June, 1898, adopted a plan by which there was a division of the Deputies in five classes, with salaries ranging from $3,250 for the first grade, to $1,500 for the fifth grade. Mr. Strahan, though a resident of Manhattan Borough, was placed in the fifth class and assigned to perform duties in the Borough of Richmond. The reasons for the reduction of the salaries were not reduced to writing and filed with the head of the departments and no opportunity was afforded to make an explanation. Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term, on application for a writ of mandamus, gave a decision yesterday holding that Strahan was entitled to be restored to the position from which he was removed, with a salary of $2,700 a year, and that he should be paid the difference between that salary and that which he actually received since his reduction. Justice Scott said the statement that Mr. Strahan was assigned to the Borough of Richmond, "in which his experience and intelligence could be utilized," could scarcely be accepted as the real reason for his reduction and transfer, for the record showed that his whole experience had been as a deputy performing duties in the Borough of Manhattan, an experience which could scarcely have been of much value when he was called upon to assess real estate values in the Borough of Richmond. "So far as restoring him to any particular grade is concerned," Justice Scott said, "I do not find any warrant for classifying the Deputy Tax Commissioners into grades, and do not understand from the papers before me that such classification by the Commissioners means anything more than a division into classes, depending upon the amount of salaries received."

***

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—A verdict obtained by Rasmus Black for damages for injuries he received in alighting from one of the cars of the Second Avenue Railroad Company has been set aside by the First Appellate Division. Mr. Black, a carpenter, thirty-six years old, on the morning of April 11, 1897, boarded a north bound car of the company, at Thirtieth Street and First Avenue, to go to Sixty-eighth Street. He had with him a tool chest weighing about fifty pounds, which, when boarding the car, he was told to take to the front platform. He did so, and remained with it until the car approached the Sixty-eighth Street crossing, when, in attempting to alight from the car, he either fell or was thrown from it. Black's testimony was that after the car passed five feet beyond the north crossing, it came to a full stop, and he took his tool chest and attempted to alight. While he was in the act of so doing, with one foot on the ground and the other on the step of the car, it was suddenly, without warning to him, started, and he was thrown to the street and injured. Six witnesses called for the defendant swore in direct opposition to the plaintiff as to the location of the car. The driver testified that when the car was between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets Black told him he wanted to get off, and at the same time took up his box. The driver said he told him to hold on until the car came to a full stop. He then put on the brake, and while the speed of the car was slackening Black slipped or stepped from it and fell. The driver stopped the car as soon as he could, and when it stopped it was several feet south of the north crossing at Sixty-eighth Street. The driver at the time called attention to the fact that the car when it stopped was between the two crossings. Justice McLaughlin, giving the opinion of the Court, said that when the testimony of the plaintiff was contrasted with that for the defendant it at once became manifest that the jury could not have reached the conclusion which they did from a fair consideration of it; that their verdict was not based upon the evidence, but that it was rather the expression of passion, prejudice, or mistake. Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Barrett concurred with Justice McLaughlin, while Justices Rumsey and Ingraham dissented.

***

COURT OF APPEALS JURISDICTION.—Edward M. Mundt brought an action in the Supreme Court, as administrator, to recover damages growing out of the death of his son, Martin M. Mundt, by the alleged negligent act of the defendant, Gertrude Glockner, doing business in this city as druggist and pharmacist. It was charged that when the decedent, on June 25, 1892, applied at defendant's drug store for ten grains of quinine, there was delivered to him ten grains of morphine. The young man swallowed a portion of the contents of the package, supposing it to be quinine, and died soon after. The father and sole next of kin of the deceased died in May, 1895, before the trial of the action, and Sigmund M. Mundt, as administrator de bonis non, was substituted as plaintiff. At the trial the complaint was dismissed on motion of defendant's counsel, on the ground that the action had abated because of the death of the only party for whose benefit the statute authorized a recovery of damages. The First Appellate Division ordered a reversal and new trial. Mr. Glockner then appealed to the Court of Appeals from the order of reversal, but the notice on appeal did not stipulate for judgment absolute in case of affirmance. The Court of Appeals has now dismissed the appeal, holding, unanimously, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that it had no jurisdiction to entertain the appeal without such stipulation, even though leave to appeal was granted by the Appellate Division and the order granting the application contained a certificate stating that a question of law was involved which should be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

***

AGED TESTATRIX GIVING HER PROPERTY TO AN ATTORNEY.—Emeline Gallup, by her will, executed in 1893, after bequeathing a legacy of $300 to Greenwood Cemetery, gave her residuary estate, amounting to about $14,000, to Robert Wilson, who had been her trusted friend and business adviser. Having survived him, about five weeks after his death, and when in the ninetieth year of her age, Mrs. Gallup executed a codicil by which she gave her residuary estate to Lauren Redfield, an attorney, "to be by him accepted and received as full compensation for any and all services by him rendered and to be rendered to me in my lifetime and in the settlement of my estate after my decease." Mr. Redfield guided the testatrix's hand while she was signing the codicil, which was witnessed by two persons whom she had never seen, and whom the attorney brought to her presence. It did not appear that the testatrix had known the attorney until after the death of the previous residuary legatee, or that he had rendered any services to her other than to draft the codicil. The Second Appellate Division recently reversed a decree of the Surrogate of Kings County admitting the codicil to probate, and directed the trial by a jury of the questions of fact involved; holding, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the codicil was not shown to have been the voluntary and intelligent act of the testatrix.

Staff Appointments in the 71st.

Col. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment announced his first appointments as commandant of the regiment yesterday. William H. Whittal, who was Battalion Quartermaster of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, has been appointed to the same position in the Seventy-first, and a similar position has been tendered to John H. Beatty. Drs. Van Wagonen and Lewald have been appointed Assistant Surgeons, with the rank of Captain. The Battalion Quartermasters have the rank of Lieutenants. Capt. Van Wagonen went to Manila as a contract surgeon last Spring, and was with Gen. Lawton in his Spring campaign. Capt. Lewald has been engaged as examining surgeon in the recruiting branch of the United States service. Lieut. Beatty served with the Seventy-first in the Spanish war, participating in the Cuban campaign.

RUNAWAY SIGNALS IN THE PARK

Physician Proposes a System to Lessen the Danger.

Dr. N. A. Sawyer of 242 West One Hundred and Fourth Street sent a letter to the Park Board yesterday proposing a system of signals in the Park that will do away with much of the uncertainty regarding runaways. He suggests that at the reservoirs there be stationed alarm bells which will ring under certain conditions, and that they be electrically equipped and connected with various stations along the different roads.

At each station will be detailed a saddle horse and a rider, probably from the Department of Police, and as soon as the bell rings a lever will be loosened so that the horse is ready for action, something similar to the Fire Department system. The passengers in carriages and horseback riders will then be warned by the ringing of bells at the different stations so that they can get out of the way of danger. The letter will be acted on.

American Pictures at Auction.

One hundred and fifty paintings by American artists, now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, will be sold there at auction this and to-morrow evenings by Mr. James P. Silo. The pictures have been honestly selected, and, while not especially important, are on the whole fair average examples of the artists whom they represent. Six landscapes are by J. Francis Murphy, six Venetian scenes by Walter Blackman, no less than fifteen landscapes by that always good painter, Charles Warren Eaton; ten landscapes, which will well represent Edward Gay; a figure piece by Louis Moller, five of J. M. Hart's cattle pieces, ten landscapes, two of them strong ones, by Arthur Parsons; a good Bogert, twelve fairly good H. P. Smiths, four fair Dolphs, and four of Marie R. Becket's interesting and characteristic studies, are those canvases which are most worthy of attention. To collectors of American pictures desirous of securing examples of these well-known artists at presumably reasonable prices, this sale offers an excellent opportunity.

CHIDED RAINY DAY CLUB.

H. K. Bush-Brown, the Sculptor, Told Members They Lacked Courage—Attacked Modern Gowns.

The members of the Rainy Day Club yesterday listened to a talk by H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor. He astonished them somewhat by the knowledge he displayed of the niceties of feminine apparel. He eulogized the bonnet and anathematized the gown of the day. He recommended the destruction of the fashion plate and the encouragement of simplicity and good taste in home and attire.

"The very title of the club," he said in beginning his talk, "shows that even here women are shy, timid creatures. You have the idea without conviction—a movement at reform without courage. You are in the hands of the enemy and obey laws made by people who have something to sell.

"Are skirts that sweep the streets healthful or cleanly? And certainly the ugliness of the practice of holding them up does not warrant the custom. You follow each other like sheep, because you do not like to be on one side of the fold of fashion alone. You are afraid. If you do make the attempt, you do it in a half-hearted way and call it the Rainy Day Club.

"Bonnets, it seems to me, have been raised to a plane of high art. They are wonderful, and I may say beautiful. A gown in good taste is no more expensive than one that is not. A gown for my lady should be made to suit her individually. It would be for permanent use, and she would wear it as long as there was a shred of it—an evening dress for two or three years.

"If the Rainy Day Club means anything, let it stand for simplicity in clothes and in the house, and this will work for the better morals and preserve the integrity of the home."

SILK PETTICOATS.

Made of Taffetas Silk, medium and dark shades,—with deep corded flounce,

$3.75;
Value $6.00

Fine Taffetas Petticoats,—a very extensive variety of shades,—with 3 ruffles and dust flounce,

$6.75;
Value $10.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ROYAL

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAKING POWDER

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Colored Dress Goods.

Fine quality serge, 46 to 54 inches wide,—shrunk and sponged ready for use.

Colors:—blue, brown, heliotrope, cardinal, beige, and grey. Suitable for tailor gowns,

85 cents per yard;
Value $1.25

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery Dep't.

Fourth Floor.

LACE CURTAINS.

About 400 single Lace Curtains, (foreign samples),—including hand-made French Renaissance, Point Arabe, Marie Antoinette and Cluny. These Laces, in many novelty combinations of design, are mounted on finest quality net. White, cream and ochre. 50 to 60 inches wide, 3 to 4 yards long,

$3.75, $5.00 & $7.50 each;
Value $5.00 to $30.00.

Imported Velour Portières,—richly embroidered. Empire red, burgundy, moss, nile, rose and sapphire,

$13.75 per pair;
Usual price $19.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE DEAF CURED FREE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 2 and 8 P. M., at CARNEGIE LYCEUM, 57th St. and 7th Ave.

Are you a walker?

Our medium weight overcoats are made on the same principle as is the well known light but warm Harderfold underwear.

While the cloth weighs many ounces less to the yard than that in the ordinary Winter overcoat, a light weight interlining between it and the regular silk lining provides two air spaces betwixt your body and the outer world. It's as warm as a heavy weight; it's the sensible coat. $16 to $32.

Heavy ones, of course, $15 to $55.

Also the Harderfold underwear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Sale of

Linen Handkerchiefs.

675 dozen,

Ladies' All Linen hemstitch'd (sheer or heavy),
10 cts. each.

Ladies' Hand Embroidered, Initial—sheer linen—
12½ cts. each.

Ladies' Hand Embroidered Wreath and Initial Handkerchiefs,
25 cts. each.
value 38c.

Real Duchesse—with Point Lace—Handkerchiefs,
$5.95,
value $10 & $12.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE CHRISTMAS BLUE-STOCKING.

From the receiver's standpoint, everything found in his Christmas stocking may be divided into things wanted and not wanted.

Perhaps it is the blue-stocking who, rarest of all, finds "things wanted." Yet here are plenty.

For instance, Morris Chairs—a special lot at $7.00 each, in Flemish or Golden oak or mahogany finish, the cushions covered with tapestry. A wonderfully handy student's table with a broad table-top and underneath a bookshelf within easy reach.

Beautiful bookcases, fitted with cupboards and portfolios for rare books and prints. Writing chairs in great variety and writing desks, whose conveniences will surely show the royal road to composition. Exquisite little hand-painted papeteries in old Adam's style.

What stocking would not be a blue stocking to be filled with things one may receive if the giver would only

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Knitted to fit.

Winter Underwear,

(natural wool),

$1.50 a garment,

never crawls or wrinkles—light, soft, comfortable, healthful, economical.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores.

Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Yet my good-will is great, though the gift small."—PERICLES.

However small a gift you choose here it carries good will because of its beauty and lasting quality.

Our special bargains give helpful suggestions for useful Christmas presents.

SILK RUFFLED SOFA PILLOWS,

$1.35.

Embroidered Persian satin and hand-painted sofa pillows—Oriental designs—$3.00.

"Long Credit" says you need not pay for even small gifts till the New Year's purse has had time to refill.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

O'Neill's,

Exceptional Values in Women's Suits, Jackets, and Furs.

Suits.

SUITS of Black and Blue Serge, also in Homespun with Fly-Front Walking Coat, notched collar, side pockets, full lined with Taffeta. Habit and Plaited back skirt, Percaline lined and bound with velveteen,

☞ REGULAR VALUE 9.98 TO 12.00.

Special, 6.98.

SUITS of Rough finish Cheviot, Tight-fitting double-breasted Jacket and saddle back skirt, strictly men tailored and perfect in fit, finish and workmanship, lined throughout with good quality Taffeta.

☞ REGULAR VALUE 25.00 TO 30.00.

Special, 18.00.

Jackets.

Kersey Jackets in Brown, Tan, Black and Navy, finished with pearl buttons, men's shape collar, lined throughout with extra quality of Taffeta.

Special, 7.50.

Fur Garments & Scarfs.

COLLARETTES.

Canada Seal Collarettes, with Stole Fronts, finished with tails.

Special, 5.98

ALASKA SABLE NECK SCARFS.

6.50, 7.98 and 9.98.

ELECTRIC SEAL COATS

in the correct shape, beautifully matched skins.

29.75 upward.

MACKINTOSHES FOR XMAS.

Double Texture Mackintoshes, with Military Capes, Skirts extra wide, packed in fancy boxes, suitable for Christmas Gifts.

Special, 4.98 each.

EIDERDOWN WRAPPERS

in fancy checks, wide skirts, collars and cuffs finished with Satin Girdle around waist.

Special, 2.98.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

STERN BROTHERS

direct attention to a very extensive assortment of

Imported Silk Mufflers

Heavy Twills and Mat grounds, at $5.25
Figured Brocades and Twills, at $2.95
Figured Baratheas and Fancy Checks, at $2.25
Fancy Plaids and Stripes, at $1.10
Plain and Figured Black or White, $1.50 to $6.45

Full Dress Protectors

Peau de Soie, Silk and Satin, plaited collars, at $3.25
Silk or Satin, $1.65 with roll collar, $1.95

West Twenty-Third Street

Lorgnettes
Opera Glasses
Field Glasses
Thermometers
Barometers
Spectacles
Eyeglases

Opera Glasses

A variety of fine glasses in special designs and at low prices. Optical experience insures reliable goods of this character.

GaNun & Parsons, 13 West 42d St., 310 Columbus Av 74th & 75th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées WED. and SAT.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY, FIRST ANNUAL SEASON at this theatre, HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S COMEDY,
The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
FOURTH MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Entire First Act of Beethoven's FIDELIO at 8:15.
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. at 9:30.
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Adm. 25c.
Nxt. wk, Mon., Tues., Il Trovatore. Wed. Mat. & Ev., Romeo & Juliet. Thu. Fri. Carmen. Sat. Mat. Ev. Aida

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mat. Sat.
"A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St Ev'gs, 8:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JULIA MARLOWE | BARBARA FRIETCHIE
Dec. 11—50th Time, Julia Marlowe Pictorial Souv.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
Last 3 nights. Last Mat. Sat.
Ev'gs, 8:30. MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES.
Mats., 2:15. Dec. 11—"Wheels Within Wheels." Seats Ready.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 7:45. Saturday Matinée at 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
FAREWELL WEEK. CYRANO DE BERGERAC
Week of Dec. 11. BEAU BRUMMELL Seats now on sale.

HOTEL WALDORF-ASTORIA.
Friday Evg., Dec. 8, at 8:30 o'clock,
MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW
Will Lecture on
"THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA."
Tickets, $1.00. On Sale at WALDORF-ASTORIA.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, December 10th, at 8:15,
Wolfsohn's Grand Sund. Concerts at popular prices
Schumann-Heink, Vladimer de Pachmann, Campanari, Walter Damrosch.
and his Symphony Orchestra of 75.
Admission 50c. Box office now open.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. 42d St. B'way-7th Av. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
☞ No smoking or drinking at matinées.
THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET
50c ADMISSION TO PROMENADE 50c

Theatre Comique Broadway and 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch. 50c.
"Clean and wholesome fun."—Sun.
Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Hoddy Dotty

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Eves. at 8. Next Mat. Sat. at 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St Weber & Fields' HURLY-BURLY CO.
Matinee To-Day.
Mlle. Capitaine, Binns & Binns, Cook & Sonora.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Eves. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
Mon., Dec. 11th—101st Time—Souvenirs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Great Rural Drama, "WAY DOWN EAST"
Prices 25-50-75-1.00 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. JAMES O'NEILL in THE MUSKETEERS. Saturday Night, "MONTE CRISTO." Nxt. wk., "Sporting Life."

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Great London Success A GREEK SLAVE.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE Louis Mann & Clara Lipman in The Girl in the Barracks. 8.15 Sat. Mat. 2.15
Nt. Wk.—Denman Thompson—The Old Homestead.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, at 2 P. M.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "Freischuetz".....Weber
Concerto for Piano; E flat major.....Liszt
MR. MARK HAMBOURG.
Symphonic Prologue to Heine's "William Ratcliff" (first time in N. Y.) conducted by the composer;
MR. FRANK VAN DER STUCKEN.
Symphony, No. 3, A minor, "Scotch".Mendelssohn
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 12, 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
SEATS $2.50, $2, $1.50, and $1.00.
At Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
MR. GERICKE.....Conductor
Wed., Dec. 13, at 2:30. | Thurs., Dec. 14, at 8:15.
Soloist, Soloist,
Alwin Schroeder. Franz Kneisel.
Tickets at Box Office and Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
Song Recital by
MR. DAVID BISPHAM
kindly assisted by
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's. Admission, $1.

WANDA Koppel and the KALTENBORN Quartet.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 W. 40th St.
1st SONG RECITAL.
Tickets, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00; General Admission, $1.00.
At Schirmer & Schuberth's.

KNABE HALL. To-night at 8:15.
20th St., cor. 5th Av.
NEW YORK STRING QUARTET
assisted by
Constantine von Sternberg, Pianist
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.
Res. seats, $1.50 and $1.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. MARIE TAVARY. 15, 25, 50c. Mov'g Pictures (new) DE FORREST'S, WILSON FAMILY, &c. Cont. Perf.

PALACE 58th and 3d Av. EZRA KENDALL. 15, 25, 50c. HALL & STALEY. Moving Pictures, Clarice Vance, others. Cont. Perf.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION. At AMERICAN INSTITUTE Nos. 19 and 21 West 44th St. America, England, France and Germany Represented.
Open Daily, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Dec. 4th to Dec. 24th

CASINO! TO-NIGHT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2
Souv. Ngt, Dec. 22. 100th Performance
7TH THRONGED WEEK! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS
In Victor Herbert's New Comic Opera, THE AMEER.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Eves., 8:20. Mats., 2.
MR. MRS. KENDAL Extra Wed. Mat. Dec. 13 Regular Mat. Sat.
In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 50c Mat. Sat. to all parts of house.
"Round New York" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque. JEFFRIES & SHARKEY in living pictures as Gladiators.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FELIX MORRIS & CO. in "KERRY."
THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:15. Popular Prices.
MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES.
JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Sat. Mat. only.
ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq.
MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY
Biggest hit of all.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat.
Whirl-I-Gig & To-night, first time, Barbara Fidgety.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

14th St. Theatre cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST TIMES of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. The great hit, HOFGUNST Mat. Sat. (at Court.)

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. TH..3 WEEK—THE CHARITY BALL.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. BIJOU MIDWINTER CIRCUS.